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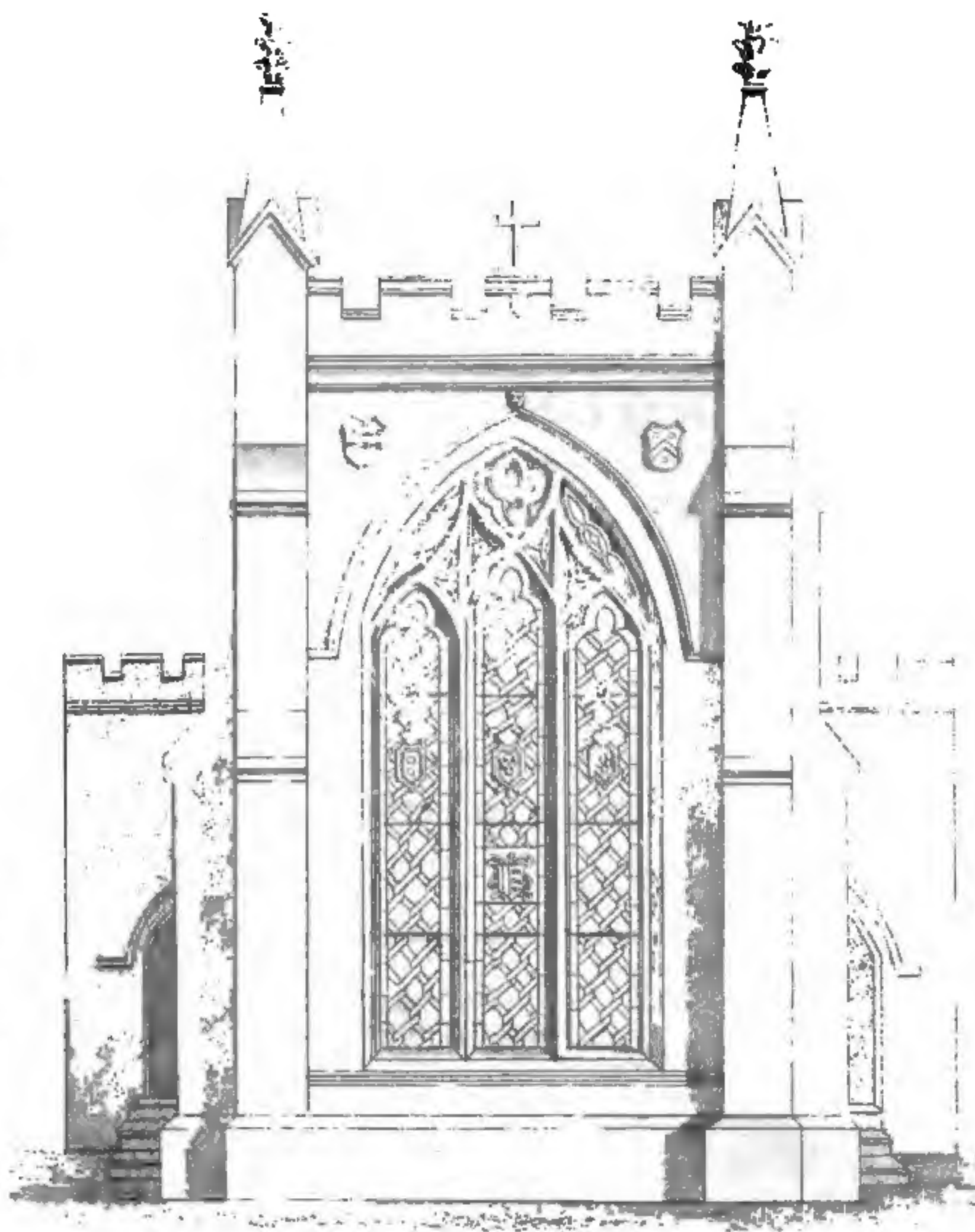
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Library in *St. Agnes's* church.

A
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
BOOKS,
IN
THE LIBRARY
OF
JOHN HOLMES, F. S. A.
WITH
NOTICES of AUTHORS & PRINTERS.

VOL. II.
CONTAINING ALSO
ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FIRST VOLUME.

Multi mei similes hoc morbo laborant, ut cum scribere nesciant, tamen à scribendo temperare non possunt.

**Erasmus—in pefat : in tertiam seriem
quarti tomi Hieroni : p. 408.**

Nullus amicus magis libet, quam liber.

NORWICH :

PRINTED BY MATCHETT, STEVENSON, AND MATCHETT.

1830.

WYNN WYN

WYNN WYN

WYNN WYN

TO
Sir THOMAS GERY CULLUM, Bart.
F. R. S. F. S. A. &c. &c.
VENERABLE AND ESTIMABLE ALIKE
FOR LENGTH OF DAYS,
EXTENSIVE LITERARY ATTAINMENTS,
AND EVERY SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC VIRTUE.
THIS VOLUME,
(THE AMUSEMENT OF ITS AUTHOR'S DECLINING YEARS)
IS, WITH PERMISSION,
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
BY HIS MUCH OBLIGED FRIEND
JOHN HOLMES.

PREFACE.

BY the permission of a gracious superintending Providence, the SEPTUAGENARIAN has survived the publication of the first part of his Catalogue upwards of two years; and he sincerely hopes that such portion of the intervening time, as has been occupied in the composition of this SECOND PART, has been *innocently* if not usefully employed. Sure he is that such employment has given amusement to himself; and, if it shall afford to his Friends on its perusal a satisfaction in the smallest degree commensurate with the pleasures of his own researches, it will have more than answered the wish nearest his heart.

The writer trusts that the introduction into this his *concluding* volume, of the *works* (with Biographical Notices) of about *thirty* out of 132 Professors of the Laws of England (omitted

on the former occasion), will not stand in much need of an apology ; since they are in truth the productions and accounts of very eminent Men, who are not only highly valued for their science in general Jurisprudence, but were greatly distinguished in our National Councils.

Although I am by no means satisfied with the sweeping condemnation of us *secular* people, to never-ending ignorance, designed by *Richard Aungervile*,* in the following sentence (to be found in his works)—“That the *Laity* were “ *unworthy* of any commerce with books,” yet because this same Richard was a *Roman Catholic* Priest and Prelate, and as such bound by his Orders to keep the commonalty in this state of *blissful* ignorance, and was besides as strenuous a BIBLIOMANIAC as *any* recorded by the learned Dr. *Dibdin* ; I have adopted as my own the following *energetic expression*, used by this praise-worthy Pastor in the Preface to his “ *Philobiblos* :”

“ *ecstatico quodam librorum amore, potenter se abreptum.*”

* Richard Aungervile, sometimes called Richard *De Bury*, from the place of his birth, was the 22nd Bishop of Durham, and died in 1345.—He is said to have possessed *more* Books than *all* the Bishops of England *together*, and did not content himself with the *Fame* of possessing them, but was a *diligent Student*.

As many Authors mentioned in the volume of 1828, have died since that publication, or the absolute *certainty* of their deaths was not then known, but has been since discovered ; and as by certain miscellaneous readings, *new* information respecting those and other writers (well worthy of preservation), has been obtained ; it is conceived that the *Additional Notices to the First Volume*, with which the *Second* is concluded, will not be displeasing to the Readers, but (according to Spenserean Poetry), that they will

“ Accept the same with thanks, and goodly gree.”*

29th May, 1830.

I. H.

* Gr2, (French) Will, Consent, &c.

A CATALOGUE.



A:

ABREDGEMENT (The great) of all the Statutes of Englande, with the Abredgements of the Statutes made in the 33rd year of King Henry VIII. B. L. 8vo. 1542

The Title of the above *Great Abridgement*, is within a handsome architectural frame—which has on the *sell*—a shield bearing the monogram of *Thomas Petyt*, the Printer—supported by winged Boys. The prefixes are two—the prologue and the table.—The work takes an alphabetical arrangement—and is concluded by the following Colophon:—"Im-
" prynted at London in Paules church yarde at the Syne of
" the Maydens heed by Thomas Petyt. In the yere of our
" Lorde God M. D. XLij.—Cum Privilegio ad imprimendum
" solum."

•• Printed in a gothic Letter—very clean and perfect—and in the original stamped Binding. The Book is mentioned by Ames, Herbert, and Dibdin—the former of whom supposed that Thomas Petyt was related to the famous John Petyt, a curious antient printer at Paris. The work was first published in 1533.

William Rastell, the original Printer and Editor (if not Author) of the "*Grete Abredgement of the Statutys*" is noticed on p. 202, in the first volume of this Catalogue. He was an eminent Printer in London—on the change of religion in England he went to Louvain, (being a zealous Catholic) but on the accession of Mary he returned, and filled several offices of great repute. In the reign of Elizabeth he again returned to Louvain, and there died. Dr. Fuller *bestows* the following Epitaph on this Author and his Wife—I know not upon what authority.

" Rastellus Tumulo cum conjuge dormit in uno
" Unius carnis, pulvis et unus erit."

Aggas's Map, called "Civitas Londinum circiter
"MDLX." copied by Vertue in 1737.

Radulph (or *Ralph*) *Aggas*, a Surveyor and Engraver of the 16th Century, drew the original Plan, and engraved it on wood, and his copies have become extremely rare. His next performances were, Plans of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, (about 1578) the former of them being the *oldest* Map of the City of Oxford extant. The only *other* Plan of Aggas's workmanship now known, is one of *Dunwich*, (Suffolk) in 1589, upon vellum, but not engraved. [A *Report* by Aggas concerning Dunwich of the same Date as the Plan; is contained in *Gardner's History* of that Borough (antiently a City) in 1754, v. 1st vol. p. 88.] This early Engraver is supposed to have been related to Edward, the son of Robert Aggas, of Stoke Nayland, in Suffolk, who was a bookseller of some note from 1576 to 1594.

George Vertue was born in 1684, at London, of parents in humble life, and of the Roman Catholic religion. He was placed at the age of 13, with a Frenchman who was an engraver of arms on plate, and afterwards practised copper-plate engraving under Michael Vandergutch. A head of Archbishop Tillotson, one of his best performances first gave him reputation. At intervals he practised painting in water-colours—in 1713 made researches after the lives of early Artists, collected Prints, &c. and thus acquired the friendship and patronage of Harley, the second Earl of Oxford, and also of Finch, Earl of Winchelsea, who, in 1717 appointed Vertue to be Engraver to the Society of Antiquaries, (revived in that year.)

This eminent but unassuming man, published many valuable works, and was latterly much patronized by Frederic Prince of Wales, whose death, (together with the deaths of other distinguished patrons)—the failure of his eyes, and increasing infirmities, threw a gloom on his decline of life, which closed in 1756.

Agricola, de mensuris et ponderibus, folio, 1550
——— de Re metallica, folio, 1556, (274 plates)
ejusdem de Animantibus subterraneis

George Agricola, the most celebrated metallurgist of his time, was born at Glauchen, (Misnia) in 1494—after studying at Leipsich and other places in Germany, he went for further improvement into Italy, and on his return settled as a Physician at Joachimsthal, in Misnia. He removed to Chemnitz, and applied himself with the utmost diligence to the study of mineralogy, and all the operations on metals, in that country, so famous for its mines—in which pursuit he spent, not only a pension given him by Maurice, Duke of Saxony, but part of

his own fortune. His treatises on these subjects are composed in an elegant style, and abound in curious information, but tinged with the credulity of the age. He was a man of general learning—remained warmly attached to the Roman Catholic Religion, though he lived among Lutherans, and died at Chemnitz, in 1555. He was buried at Zeit

An account of *Jerom Frobenius* and of his brother in law *Nicholas Episcopus*, (who were the Printers of both the above elegant volumes in conjunction) together with their separate devices may be seen in 2 Dib. Bib. Dec. 179, 180. Froben's *large* device appears on the title pages and last leaves of each of the above works.

I am tempted to give *here* the first eight lines (out of 128), of a commendatory address to the reader (in *Libros Metallicos Georgii Agricolæ*), written by *George Fabricius* (which is prefixed to that volume), first premising that Fabricius was born at Chemnitz, in Misnia, in 1516, and distinguished himself by a great facility in writing Latin verse, in which language he published 25 books of Sacred Poems, besides Odes, &c. His poetry has been much praised by his countrymen, for ease and purity of style, and conciseness without obscurity. Fabricius died in 1571.

“ Si juvat ignita cognoscere fronte Chimæram

“ Semicanem nympham, semibovemque virum :

“ Si centum capitum Titanem, totque ferentem

“ Sublimem manibus tela cruenta Gygen :

“ Si juvat Ætneum penetrare Cyclopi in antrum,

“ Atque alios, Vates quos peperere, metus :

“ *Nunc* placeat mecum doctos evolvere libros,

“ Ingenium AGRICOLÆ quos dedit acre tibi.”

**Aikman's History of Scotland, (plates) 4 vols.
8vo. 1827**

James Aikman, Esq. the Translator as well as Continuator of the above History, has made his own *new* Translation of *Buchanan's* History, the basis of the present work—has enlarged the same, from where Buchanan ended, up to the Union of England with Scotland, in 1707, and has added notes, critical, explanatory, &c. to the entire work.

George Buchanan, a famous Poet, as well as Historian, and eminently distinguished by the purity and elegance of his Latin style, was born in 1506, at the parish of Killearn, and County of Stirling, (then forming a part of Levenox or Lennoxshire) and was descended from an antient family. After attending the Schools of Killearn and Dunbarton, Buchanan was sent by his maternal Uncle, (James Heriot) at 14 years of age, to the University of Paris, but in less than two years, he was by that Uncle's death, left in poverty and disease, in a foreign land, & was thus compelled, or induced, to join with the

French Auxiliaries as a common soldier, in which capacity, on his arrival in 1523 upon his native soil, he was marched under the Duke of Albany against England. In 1524 Buchanan was sent to the University of St. Andrew's, and in 1525 took his Bachelor's degree as a *pauper* or exhibitioner. In 1527 he was admitted to the same degree at Paris, where he also became A. M. in 1529, and Procurator for the German Nation, and returned the second time to Scotland in 1537.—In 1539 he passed through London in his way to France, resided awhile at Bourdeaux, went thence into Portugal, and was in that country persecuted by the Inquisition. In 1553 Mr. Buchanan visited both France and Italy. In 1560 he went back to Scotland, avowed his conversion to Protestantism, and was appointed Principal of St. Leonard's College at St. Andrew's. In 1567, he was (although a layman) *Moderator* of the General Assembly of the *Church of Scotland*, and was made *Preceptor* to the young King [James VIth.] During the last twelve or thirteen years of Buchanan's life, he was employed in composing his History of Scotland, and spent the remainder of his days at Stirling. His work intituled "*Re-rum Scoticarum Historia*," (comprized in 20 books) was published at Edinburgh in 1582; and he died the same year.

The celebrated Robertson used these words respecting this historian:—"The happy genius of Buchanan, equally formed "to excel in prose or verse, more *various*, more *original*, and "more *elegant*, than that of almost any other modern who "writes in Latin, reflects with regard to this particular the "greatest lustre on his country."

Aldrovandi—Delle Statue antiche, che per tutta Roma, in diversi luoghi & case si veggono—12mo. 1562.

Ulisses Aldrovandi, (a celebrated Physician and Naturalist, called *the modern Pliny*) was born at Bologna, about 1522, of a family descended from the Counts of the same name. He very early displayed his inclination for travelling, by accompanying on foot, as far as the Shrine of St. James, of Compostella, a Pilgrim whom he accidentally met with not far from home. He pursued his studies partly at Bologna and partly at Padua, and there was no science which his inquisitive disposition did not lead him to cultivate.

Falling into some suspicion respecting his religious opinions, he made a journey to Rome in 1550 in order to clear himself; and there attentively studied *the Antiquities of the place*, and drew up a treatise *on the antient Statues*, which he gave to his friend *Lucio Mauro*, with whose work on *Roman Antiquities* it was printed. Aldrovandi graduated in Physic at Bologna, in 1553, and by his interest the Botanical Garden of Bologna was founded in 1567, of which he had the superintendence.—

The volumes in **Natural History**, which were published from his Collections, amounted to thirteen, and notwithstanding he was aided in all his magnificent and expensive pursuits and undertakings by several Princes, and by the Senate of Bologna, he lived to exhaust all his property, and is said to have died at the age of 83, blind, and in an almshouse. His memory is held in great honor at his native place. The work printed as before stated along with Aldrovandi's Treatise on Antient Statues (as above), is thus intituled—"Le Antichità della Città di Roma, &c. per *Lucio Mauro*," (of whom I have not obtained any particulars). The work of Mauro precedes that of Aldrovandi; the pages of both together extend to 316, and they unitedly form a beautiful volume, printed with Italic types by *Giordano Zilletti*, whose device appears in two places—once upon the title page, and again (enlarged and within an ornamented frame) upon the fly leaf at the end of the book. The device consists of a Star of seven Rays, the lowest of them elongated & reaching down to a *Label* (in folds) having the words "Inter Omnes" inscribed as a motto upon it. The great star is surrounded by seven little stars.

Alley's Rapsodiæ, or Poor Man's Librarie, B. L.
2 vols. folio, 1571, (bound together)

The *first* edition of this worthy Prelate's Work, will be found in the first volume of the Catalogue, (p. 5.) but it was printed in 1565, and not in 1560, as there stated, (the year 1560 being the time in which the Bishop's *Prelections* were publicly *red* in St Paul's Cathedral.) The fine blooming capital letter W. commencing the second volume of the said *Editio princeps*, appears to be the workmanship of the same artist who executed all the spirited Initials in Cranmer's Bible, (described in its proper place.)

The above second impression of "the Poor Man's Librarie" is in its original stamped wood binding—was printed by *John Daye*, and has his portrait (dated 1562) on the last page of the second volume, (which in this edition has a distinct title page.) The Miscellanies, &c. that were added to folio 292 of the original work (with directions where they were to be introduced in the reading) are in the present book, inserted in their proper places.

The Author *William Alley*, (noticed in the first volume) was educated at Eton College, before he went (in 1528) to Cambridge—became *Lecturer* of St. Paul's, (an antient office founded in many Cathedrals for reading Divinity therein) and was consecrated Bishop of Exeter in 1560.

Amadis de Gaule, in French, (cuts) 4to. 1573

Annual Register continued to 1828

Auchinlech Press (Boswell's) v. Frondes Caducæ

mouth, under the care of Abbots *Benedict* and *Ceolfrið*, and the learned *John of Beverly*, (who was in succession Bishop of Hexham and of York.)

At 19 Bede was ordained Deacon, and by instructing youth and prosecuting his own studies, soon became a pattern for all the Ecclesiastics in the kingdom of Northumberland. In his 30th year he was ordained Priest. The incidents in the life of one, who confined himself to literary pursuits, are necessarily scanty, nor does history record any other period of his life except the publishing his great work, (the Church History) in 731, which was soon transcribed into all the languages then in use. *King Alfred* himself translated it from the Latin. A translation of the Gospel of St. John into Saxon, was Bede's last literary labour, which he with difficulty completed only a few hours before his death, in 734. Perhaps no person of his time had acquired such distinguished and widely extended reputation as Bede, and that entirely founded on the worth of his character and the extent of his learning. He was very justly entitled to the appellations of "the wise Saxon," and "venerable Bede," conferred upon him by his contemporaries, and uniformly retained by posterity. *Dr. Fuller* however, in his quaint manner, says that "a Dunce-Monk, being to make his Epitaph "was *non pluss'd* to make that *Dactule*, which is only of the "Quorum in the *Hexameter*, and therefore at night left the "verse thus gaping—

"Hic sunt* in fossa Bedæ ——— ossa."

(* qu. *jacent*. J. H.)

"till he had consulted his pillow, to fill up the *Hiatus*. But "returning in the morning, an angel (we have often heard of "their singing, see now of their poetry), had filled up the "chasma with '*venerabilis*.'" A different account of this *miracle* is given in Brady's *Clavis Calendaria*.

Bede is recorded in the *Fasciculus Temporum* of 1474 (v. 1st vol. p. 81.) in the abbreviated Latin to this effect— "Venerable Bede, a Priest, &c. flourished in England, and "left many famous Writings and Histories. He was a faithful laborer in the Church to his old age."—N. B. The *Chair* in which Bede composed his ecclesiastical history, is yet stated to be preserved at Jarrow.

Thomas Stapleton, D. D. (the first of the above named translators of Bede's History of the Church, and a rigid Roman Catholic), has been noticed in the 1st volume, at p. 239. His "Fortresse of Faith" there mentioned, was a mere translation of a well known Romish work intituled—"Propugnaculum "Fidei primitivæ Anglorum."

Stapleton's Translation of Bede (as also his Fortress of Faith), was printed at Antwerp, by *John Latius* or *Laet*, having upon each of the title pages his neat device, i. e. a husband-

man sowing seed, surrounded by the motto, “*spes alit agricolas.*” On the back of the title page to Stapleton’s Translation, are Queen Elizabeth’s coat of arms, crowned and gartered, with the words “God save the Queen,” underneath. A wood cut of St. Augustin, preaching before King Ethelbert (misprinted Elbert), is on the recto of leaf 31; another of *Elbert* (the Founder of the Cathedrals of Rochester and St. Paul’s), with two Bishops near him, is upon the recto of leaf 52; and a third, of King Oswald setting up a Cross, and of his subsequent Victory, is on the recto of leaf 77. The licence for printing both the Translations of Stapleton, is dated at Bruxells, June 1565, and subscribed by Bourgeois—Facuwez. Dr. Stapleton in his Preface to Bede’s History, refers the reader to his *Fortress of Faith*, and recommends him to read the Introduction to the first chapter thereof, which is addressed to *the deceived Protestants of England*, wishing them grace, humility, and understanding.

Of *John Stevens* (the second of the above named translators of Bede’s History of the Church), I have found no account. **Bernard, on the Excellence of the Christian Religion, 8vo. 1793**

The Rev. James Bernard, M. A. Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics, and likewise Minister of the Walloon Church in the University of Leyden, was born in 1658, at Nions, in Dauphine. He had the rudiments of his education at Die, in Dauphine, and went afterwards to Geneva, where he studied Philosophy, and applied with great assiduity to the Hebrew language. He returned to France in 1679, and was chosen Minister of Venterol, and soon after of Vinsobres, both in his native province. The persecutions raised against the Protestants in France, obliged him to leave his native country, and to retire (in 1683), first to Geneva, and then to Lausanne.—In 1685 he went to Holland, was appointed one of the Pensionary Ministers there, and taught Philosophy. He took pupils, and got leave to reside at the Hague, and to preach occasionally also at Ganda. He was the author of several political, historical, and theological works, which display much learning and industry. Having acquired great reputation by his works, as well as by his sermons at Ganda and the Hague, Mr. Bernard was in 1705 unanimously chosen Pastor of the church at Leyden, and Professor, and the University presented him with the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy, and Master of Arts. In 1716 he published a Supplement to Moreri’s Dictionary in two volumes folio, and died in 1718. The original work (above) was written in French, but was translated and published by the Author’s Grandson, Mr. Peter Bernard, of Doncaster, (by subscription) and dedicated to William, Lord Archbishop of York. The dedication has a Vignette of the Archiepiscopal Mitre, &c. at the top.

Bibbia la Sacra, Tradotta in lingua Italiana da Giovanni Diodati, 8vo. 1757

John Diodati, the original Translator of the Bible into the Italian Language, was a celebrated Divine and Preacher at Geneva, and was born at Lucca, about 1589, and was a descendant from a noble family of the Catholic persuasion, but having in early life embraced the Protestant Faith, he removed to Geneva, where he applied himself with such assiduity to his studies, that at the age of 19 years he was deemed qualified for the Professorship of Hebrew in that University. Some time afterwards he was appointed to the office of Professor of Theology, and acquired much reputation by his conduct in that department, as well by his pulpit services. In the year 1619 he was deputed, together with his colleague *Theodore Tronchin*, to represent the Genevan Clergy in the famous Synod of Dort, and so highly were his abilities and orthodoxy respected by that Synod, that he was one of the six ministers appointed to draw up the Belgic Confession of Faith, which was intended to secure the professors of the Reformed Religion in Holland within the pale of pure and unadulterated Calvinism. Deodati died at Geneva, in 1652, much regretted by the country and communion for which he had renounced his family expectations, and the religion of his ancestors. Among the different works which he published his greatest reputation arose from the Translation of the whole *Bible* into the Italian tongue, which first appeared at Geneva in 1607. His version is upon the whole faithful and elegant, but is thought to be much too paraphrastical.

Bible, B. L. folio (with the grand Title, and Speed's fine *Genealogies*).—Barker, 1613.

This Bible is another edition of the last translation (Temp: James I.) mentioned on p. 26 of the first volume. It is the same size, but is printed with rather a smaller type.

Bible, B. L. 4to. 1634, with Prayer Book, Concordance, and Psalmes, &c. (in score) [Barker and Bill.]

Presented to me by Joshua Brooke, Esq. of Exeter College, Oxford, (only son of the Rector of Gamston, in Nottinghamshire.)

N. B.—The two last Editions of the sacred volume are each in their original binding of blind tooling, on wood covered with leather, and each protected by corners, bosses, and clasps of stamped brass.

Biblia (la) que es los sacros libros del vieio y nuevo testamento, Traslada en Espagnol, 4to. 1622

The above *Spanish* Bible is very beautifully printed, and has in its *Latin* Preface two wooden cuts, one of Ezechiel's Vision adapted to that Preface, the other intituled "Supplicium Regis Tyrrii." *Aubrey* and *Schleich* were the Printers. Bible (la sainte) qui contient le vieux et le Nouveau Testament. Revue sur les Textes, Hebreux et Grecs, 4to. 1712

This *French* Bible was printed at Amsterdam, by *Pierre Mortier*, and *Pierre Brunel*. [The Bible 880 pages, the Apocrypha 160 pages, and the Testament 284 pages.] At the end, are the Psalms (with music) and Forms of Prayer. Biblia sacra latina, 4to. 1480, literis quadrat : et literis init : colerat.

This early impression of the Bible (in Latin) wants the title page, part of St. Jerome's prologue, and a portion of the table of interpretations of Hebrew names, but the text is quite perfect and clean.

The Colophon has the following words :—"Biblia impressa Venetiis pr octavianu scotu modoetiensem explicit feliciter. Anno salutis, 1480, pridie calendas Junij."

Of the Printer of this Bible (Octavian Scot) Dr. Dibdin makes very honourable mention, and also says that his name ought to be held in respectful remembrance ; for "to no one was the city of Venice more bound in gratitude than to Octavian Scot, of noble birth, and born in the town of *Monsa*, under the jurisdiction of *Milan*. Establishing himself at Venice, he devoted so much of his *wealth* to the promotion of printing, that a prodigious number of editions, bearing both his *name* and *device*, seemed to indicate a new emporium, as it were, of printed books ; and gave ample testimony from the *first* production of his press, in 1480, [meaning the above described Latin Bible] "to the close of the fifteenth century, with what energy and liberality he pursued his laudable career," &c. The learned Doctor gives also a fac simile of *Octavian Scot's device*, (unfortunately torn out of the Bible of 1480 above-described) upon page 17 of vol. 2nd of his Bibliographical Decameron, taken by him from a folio Bible, which had the following Colophon : "Venetiis opere et sumptibus Octaviani Scoti, Modoetiensis M. CCCC. LXXXIX. sexto Id. sextilis."

☞ The above *first* impression, from the press of the noble *Octavian Scot*, was presented to me by the Reverend Richard Hutchinson, of East Retford.

Bible Dictionary, of, (by Calmet) v. Dictionary.

**Biondi's History of the Civill Warres of England,
betweene the two Howses of Lancaster and
Yorke, Englished by the Right Honourable
Henry Earle of Monmouth, folio, 1645**

Sir *John Francis Biondi*, (or rather in his foreign name of *Giovanni Francisco Biondi*) according to a memorandum in the hand-writing of Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, (a former owner of this volume) upon the inside of the cover, and whose *Autograph* and other memoranda are likewise in the same place; had a pension of 3000 French Livres from King James I. but was obliged to leave England before he could finish his work, because he had raised the *Prerogative* to a great height.—This Historian was born at Liesene, (an Island in the Gulph of Venice) in 1572, and died at Berne, in 1644. The following extract is inserted from Bishop Nicholson's English Historical Library, p. 67: "Here, rather than it should be wholly forgotten, let me put the reader in mind of the elegant History of our old Civil Wars, written in Italian, by Sir Francis Biondi, of the Bedchamber to King Charles I. and translated into English by the Earl of Monmouth."

Henry Carey, (second Earl of Monmouth) was born in the county of Buckingham, in 1596, and was a Fellow Commoner of Exeter College, Oxford, at the early age of 15—took his degree of B. A. in 1613—then travelled into foreign countries, and in 1616, was made a Knight of the Bath at the Creation of Charles Prince of Wales. In 1625, his father being made Earl of Monmouth, he was known by the Earl's second title of *Lord Carey*, of Lepington, and in 1639, became Earl of Monmouth, (on the decease of his said father Robert the first Earl) being then, in the words of Anthony à Wood "noted for a person well skill'd in the modern languages; and a general Scholar; the fruit whereof he found in the troublesome times of rebellion, when by a forced retiredness, he was capacitated to exercise himself in studies, while others of the nobility were fain to truckle to their inferiors for company's sake."—This Nobleman died in 1661, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church of Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire. In Chauncey's Antiquities of that County there is the inscription upon his monument, which mentions his being married 41 years to the Lady Martha Cranfield, eldest daughter to Lionel Earl of Middlesex, and having had ten children by her.

Earl Henry was a most laborious writer, but chiefly a *Translator*, and as Lord Orford observes, *seems to have distrusted his abilities, and to have made the fruits of his studies his amusement rather than his method of fame*. His numerous works are recorded by several writers, two of his translations

are comprised in this Catalogue, (1) *Biondi's Civil Wars of England* (above), and (2) *Bentivoglio's Civil Wars in Flanders*, (to be found in the 1st vol. at p. 22.) Of Lord Monmouth's translation of Bentivoglio no notice was taken in its proper place. It comprises eight books, (bringing down the History to the year 1670) with three tables of remarkable things, and a continuation from 1671 to 1675, (inclusive) and it is illustrated by a Map of the Seventeen Provinces, and 25 engraved *Portraits*, (including the Author, Queen Elizabeth, and Dudley Earl of Leicester.) There are prefixed two commendatory verses, one in Latin by the elegant Poet *Waller*, the other in English by *Sir William Davenant*, both mentioned in this Catalogue. To the brief account of Guido Bentivoglio, in the first volume, may be added, that he was the son of the Marquis Cornelio Bentivoglio—that he studied at Padua with great reputation, and there graduated—that at the age of 19 he displayed much dexterity in reconciling his brother, the Marquis Hippolito, with Cardinal Aldobrandini, and in concluding Peace between Pope Clement VIII. and Duke Cæsar—that he formed connections with all the learned men of Rome—was Nuncio in France until 1621—was then raised by Pope Paul V. to the dignity of a Cardinal, and in 1641 was made Bishop of Terracina. On the death of Urban VIII. in 1644, upon his entering the Conclave in the hottest and most unhealthy season of the year, (for the election of a new Pontiff) he caught that fever of which he died. His *History of the Civil Wars in Flanders*, ranks among the best of modern Histories. The *Title* of Monmouth's Biondi, is between a Portrait of King Richard II. and King Henry VIIth, and on each side of a Figure of Fame above are the miniature Portraits of King Charles I. and Maria.

[Bland v. article Carlisle]

Blome's *Britannia, Maps, &c.* folio, 1673

Blome's *Gentleman's Recreation*, folio, L. P. 1686, (plates)

Richard Blome was a Bookseller and Author, who is charged with Plagiarism and Impudence, by writers of some note, and therefore (perhaps) deservedly. *Anthony Wood* speaks of him with the greatest contempt, as a fellow who lived by practising *propping* tricks. *Pope* said he was the most *impudent* of authors; and Bishop *Nicolson* calls him the *boldest Plagiary* of a whole pack of Authors enumerated. His *Gentleman's Recreation* has however merit and curiosity. [v. *Dallaway's Heraldry*, 247—Noble's continuation of *Granger*, vol. 2. p. 314.] The *Gentleman's Recreation* is enriched with 100 plates.

Boccacio's Decameron, in English, (portrait) folio, 1684

The generality of the *Beaux Esprits* in Italy, agree that the original work is the best book in their language, at least in point of style. [For a notice of the Author, vide 1st vol. p. 32.]

Bochas's Tragedies, by Lydgate, B. L. folio, 1554

The Edition of this Work printed by *John Wayland*, in 1558, (v. 1st vol. p. 32) as well as the above *earlier* edition, (executed by *Richard Tottel*) are both imperfect, but as no account of the volume printed in 1558, is given in the former volume, and the above is the more interesting of the two editions, an account of it taken (in part) from Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities*, may be here admitted. The title of the work, (as given in 2 Herbert, 808) is thus:—"A Treatise
" excellent and compendious, shewing and declaring in man-
" ner of Tragedye the falles of sondry most notable Princes
" & Princesses with other Nobles, through the mutabilitie
" and change of vnsteadfast Fortune, together with their most
" detestable and wicked vices. First compyled in Latin, by
" the excellent clerke *Boetius*, an Italian borne, and sence
" that tyme translated into our English & vulgare tong, by
" Dan John Lidgate, Monke of Burye, and now newly im-
" prynted, corrected, & augmented out of diverse & sundry
" olde writen copies in Parchment. In aedibus *Richardi Tottelli*. Cum privilegio.

Prefixed is a Table of contents, and "the Prologe of John Lydgate," at the end whereof is a Cut of the Author, (in a posture of adoration) before the *wheel of fortune*, which is turned about by Providence, [represented by a royal personage having expanded wings.] The Poem is divided into nine books, which had each of them an engraving on wood.

The above Copy wants the Title, three leaves (with the cut) at the commencement of the 2nd Book, and *the Daunce of Machabree*, (contained in five leaves) usually annexed to these Tragedies, [v. article Lydgate post.] There are figures of two Kings and two Prelates upon the Cut of Fortune's Wheel mentioned by Herbert, but not described in his account. The Cut at Book I. represents "the Author looking upon Adam and Eve." The third Cut "Fortune" in various actions.—The fourth Marcus Manlius cast into the Tiber. The fifth a beauteous Tuscan disfigured by wounds. The sixth "Fortunè" (magnified into a Giant) conferring with Bochas. The seventh, a destructive Battle. The eighth, the Slaughter of Domitian. And the ninth, the Wife of the Emperor Mauritian torn to Pieces by Horses. These Engravings are very curious, but rude in execution. The Title as copied from Herbert, makes the Author's name "*Boetius*," but it is spelt

“ *Bochas*” throughout the Poem. A note respecting *Boccacio* or *Bochas* will be seen in the 1st vol. p. 32, and at p 145, is a notice of *John Lydgate*, the Translator, to which may be added, that he was born at Lydgate, in Suffolk, and that Dr. Fuller, (agreeing with those that thought Lydgate *excelled* Chaucer in the art of versification) delivers his opinion in the following sentence :—“ If Chaucer’s *Coin*, were for a *greater* “ *weight*, for deeper learning, Lydgate’s were of a more re- “ *finéd standard* for purer language ; so that one might mistake “ him for a *modern* writer.”—The Epitaph for Lydgate was :—

“ Mortuus sæclo, superis superstes
 “ Hic jacet Lydgate tumulatus Urna
 “ Qui fuit quondam celebris Britannæ
 “ Fama Poesis.”

Bond’s Topographical and Historical Sketches of East and West Looe, (plates) 8vo. 1823

Boswell v. article “ *Fronde Caducæ.*”

Bossewell’s Workes of Armorie, B. L. 4to. 1752

This Treatise on Armory is divided by the learned writer (calling himself *John Bossewell*, Gentleman) into three books, entituled, the Concorde of Armorie, the Armorie of Honor, and of Coates and Creastes.—There are between three and four hundred Shields of Arms particularly well cut in wood—the whole volume is neatly printed and got up—is bound in Russia and is very clean.

Boswell’s Life of Johnson, (portrait, &c.) 2 vols. 4to. 1791

James Boswell, Esq. son of Alexander Boswell, Lord Auchinleck, one of the Judges in the Supreme Court of Session and Justiciary in Scotland, was born at Edinburgh, in 1740, and received the first rudiments of education in that City. He afterwards studied Civil Law in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and during his residence in these Cities formed an intimate acquaintance with some English Students, which produced a predilection for their manners, that neither the force of education, or national prejudice could ever eradicate. Ambitious in early life of distinguishing himself by his literary talents, he was so fortunate as to obtain the patronage of the late Lord Somerville, of which he always retained a grateful remembrance. In 1760 he visited London, to which he became much attached, and where he fixed his principal residence. The politeness, affability, and insinuating urbanity of manners, which distinguished Mr. Boswell, introduced him into the society of many eminent and learned men, whose acquaintance and friendship he cultivated with the greatest assiduity. Mr. Boswell was anxious for a Commission in the Army, but in deference to Lord Auchinleck, he re-

turned to Scotland, pursued a regular course of instruction, and passed his trials as a Civilian at Edinburgh. In further compliance with his father's wishes, he attended the lectures of an excellent Civilian at Utrecht, in 1762, and afterwards made the grand tour of Europe; paid his respects to Voltaire and Rousseau, associated with Lord Mountstuart, and obtained the friendship of Pascal de Paoli, at whose palace he resided during his stay in Corsica. Returning by Paris to Scotland in 1766, he there became an Advocate. In 1768 Mr. Boswell published his "Account of Corsica," of which performance Dr. Johnson thus expressed himself: "your Journal is curious and delightful. I know not whether I could name any narrative by which curiosity is better excited or better gratified." In the celebration of the Shakespeare Jubilee, in 1769, Mr. Boswell took a conspicuous part, appearing at the Masquerade exhibited on that occasion under the character of an armed Corsican Chief. In 1783 Mr. Boswell published his two celebrated Letters to the People of Scotland, and in 1785 his Journal of a Tour with Dr. Johnson to the Hebrides, and in the latter year removed to London, and was soon after called to the English Bar. But his Profession seemed to be less the object of his attention than the "Life of Dr. Johnson," for which he had been collecting materials from the commencement of his acquaintance with that celebrated man in 1763, to the time of his death. Few persons were better qualified for the undertaking than Mr. Boswell, who had known, and had familiarly, and almost daily conversed with the illustrious moralist for more than twenty of the last years of his life, during all which period he was happy in the kind regard and unreserved confidence of his venerable friend, who was fully apprized of his biographical intention, and manifested no disapprobation of it. Of this work, which of course became very popular, it will be sufficient to observe, that it exhibits a faithful history of Johnson's life exemplified in a variety of anecdotes, that rendered it equally instructive and entertaining.—The volumes are illustrated by an engraving of Dr. Johnson, (from the pencil of Sir Joshua Reynolds) and a plate of Autographs. Mr. Boswell undoubtedly possessed considerable intellectual powers, as he could never have displayed his collection of the witticisms of his friend in so lively a manner as he has done, without having a picturesque imagination, and a turn for poetry as well as humour, yet he had a considerable share of melancholy in his temperament, and although the general tenor of his life was gay and active, he frequently experienced an unaccountable depression of spirits. In one of these gloomy intervals he composed a series of Essays under the title of the "Hypochondriac," which appeared in the London Magazine and finished (in 1782) with No. 63. Soon after

a return from a visit to *Auchinleck*, he was seized with a disorder which put an end to his life, at his house, in Portland Street, in 1795. Dr. Johnson represented this his companion in the Tour to the Hebrides, as one “whose acuteness would “help my enquiry, and whose gaiety of conversation, and “civility of manners, are sufficient to counteract the inconveniences of travelling in countries less hospitable than we have “passed.” But indeed Mr. Boswell’s character in all its lights and shades is best delineated in his *Life of Dr. Johnson*, a work of uncommon merit, and of still increasing popularity. For a further account of part of his family, v. article *Fronde Caducæ*, and for a notice of Dr. Johnson, v. vol. 1 of this Catalogue, pp. 124 and 125.

Brettell’s Country Minister and other Poems,
12mo. 1827

Breydenbach—Peregrinatio in Montem Syon ad Sepulchrum Christi—atque in Montem Synai, ad Virginem et Martyrem Katherinam, &c.
cuts, folio, 1502

This is a *reprint* (at Spires), by the famous *Peter Drach* (of whom a short notice occurs at the bottom of p. 67 of my former volume), of the *Editio Princeps* of the extraordinary work of 1486, which is described at p. 216 of 3 Dibdin’s *Spenceriana*; and has the very same embellishments, taken from the identical blocks that served for that edition. It appears that doubts had been entertained whether Breydenbach (who was one of the principal travellers, & whose christian name was *Bernhard*, and not *John*, as inadvertently printed in the *Spenceriana* title), was the author of the relation, upon which point Dr. Dibdin remarks, that it appearing from *Braun*, that the family of Breydenbach (or Breidenbach) is yet *noble* in Germany—if the reputed author did not absolutely *compose* the narration of the voyage, it seems clear that he instituted it, and probably *caused* it to be written under his immediate inspection. I think that the learned describer could have had no doubt upon the fact, had he either *seen* the first highly-ornamented leaf of the volume, or had more accurately *perused* the text. The leaf alluded to, has the names and titles of the three persons, who are described in the text as undertaking the voyage, with their respective coats of arms engraved upon it, i. e. *Bernhardus de Breidenbach* (Decanus et Camerarius Ecclesie Moguntine)—*Johannes Comes in Solms et Dominus in Mintzenberg*—and *Philippus de Bicken, Miles*; and with respect to the text, Breydenbach, in several parts of his *Peregrination*, speaks of himself in the first person singular. The following instances will be sufficient for this occasion:—In the chapter called “*Intentionis Explicatio*,” the writer commences “*Siqui-*

“dem omnibus et singulis prefatis rationibus alte consideratis
 “pensatisque animo *Ego Bernardus de Breydenbach, &c.*”—
 In the chapter “De Operis Divisio,” towards its close, occur
 these words, “Postremo omnium pium *opto* lectorem, &c.”—
 In the chapter following, speaking of the adventurers, his own
 name is thus stated, “Et *ego* supra memoratus Bernardus, &c.”
 and in the same chapter, enumerating his companions in the
 vessel, he says, “Erant autem nomina eorum qui in una *no-*
 “*biscum galea fuerunt*” The quotation from the chapter,
 “Intentionis Explicatio,” I am surprised was overlooked by
 the Doctor, because he has an extract from the same chapter
 to shew that *Erhard Rewich* was not only the printer of the
 Mentz edition, but also the *drawer*, if not the *engraver*, of the
 cuts. With respect to these engravings, all bibliographers
 unite (says the Doctor), in commendation of their spirit and
 elegance, and he gives in the Spenceriana fac-similes of *seven*
 portions of them, i. e. 1. A portion of the large cut entitled
Parcus.—2. A specimen from *Modon* (a cut nearly 2 feet and
 nine inches long).—3. A ship from the same cut (being the
 largest vessel delineated throughout the work), and may
 give us, says the learned writer, a notion of the degree of per-
 fection or otherwise to which the art of ship-building had then
 attained.—4. A piece of fortification, from a plate of equal
 dimensions with *Modon*, called *Candia*.—5. A portion of a cut
 representing a group of Greeks.—6. The entire cut of a group
 of Syrians; and 7, an Ourang Outang. Dr. Dibdin describes
 other plates, particularly a very large and complicated cut or
 chart (which is entire and in good condition in Drach’s re-
 print), of what may be called *Jerusalem* or the *Holy Land*, full
 of houses, streets, rivers, and people; the port of *Joppa*, with
 a large sailing galley. This cut is upwards of four feet long.—
 The device of Peter Drach (omitted in the first volume under
 the article De Utino Sermones), consists of a dragon or griffin
 upon one shield, and a tree between two stars upon another—
 very barbarously executed.

. Breydenbach’s work is an uncommon object of curiosity,
 as it is perhaps the first book of travels that was ever printed,
 and is adorned with maps and pictures very remarkable. The
 view of Venice is between five and six feet long, and it is Dr.
 Dibdin’s opinion, that in the infancy of printing, and in the
 absence of public patronage, there is no where to be found a
 more curious and amusing work, than the *Peregrination of*
Breydenbach.

Britton’s Cathedrals, continued as far as published.
 Britton’s Narrative of Events at Paris, 8vo. 1828

Mr. Britton calls himself the Editor of an old and confiden-
 tial Friend’s Narrative of Memorable Events in Paris preced-
 ing the Capitulation, and during the occupancy of that city

by the Allied Armies in the year 1814, being extracts from his friend's journal, who was a detenù in 1803, and continued a prisoner on parole in the French Capital, from that year until 1814. Also *Anecdotes of Buonaparte's Journey to Elba*.

Brownlow's and Goldesborough's Reports, 4to. 1654

Both these gentlemen were Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster; there is a portrait by *Cross* of *Richard Brownlow, Esq.* but I have obtained no particulars of him. *John Goldesburgh*, descended from an antient Yorkshire family, was born in 1568, spent some time among the *Oxonians* for forms sake in 1584; went thence to the Middle Temple, where after he had continued in the degree of a Barrister, he was made one of the Prothonotaries of the Common Pleas, and left behind him fit for the press, a Collection of Cases agitated in all the Courts in Westminster in the latter years of Queen Elizabeth's reign; upon which Cases Sir Edmund Anderson and Sir John Popham wrote resolutions and judgments. John Goldesburg died in 1618.

Bruni, Meditationes in Passionem et Resurrectionem D. N. Jesu Christi, 12mo. 1598

Of *R. P. Vincent Bruno* I have not found any account—From the title page of the volume, it appears that he was of the Society of Jesus, and composed the original work (here translated into Latin), in the Italian language. The book is neatly printed, and issued from the office of one of the famous *Birckmanni* family, at the cost of *Arnold Mylius*.

Bryant, upon the Egyptian Plagues (plates), 8vo. 1794

Jacob Bryant, one of the most learned English Scholars of the 18th century, was born at Plymouth, in 1715, and received his grammatical education, first at Ludsdow, in Kent, and afterwards at Eton, at which College he was one of the brightest luminaries of the Institution. From Eton he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of A. B. in 1740, and of A. M. (with a Fellowship) in 1744. He was first Tutor and then Secretary to the Duke of Marlborough (when Master-General of the Ordnance), and accompanied him into Germany. As Mr. Bryant long outlived his cotemporaries, few other particulars of his life and habits are known. He seems to have early formed his plan of life—spent many years in literary pursuits,—persevered therein with uncommon assiduity and steadiness, and consecrated his talents to the best purposes of learning and religion. His “*Observations upon the Plagues inflicted upon the Egyptians*” is reckoned one of the best of his numerous performances.—Mr. Bryant died at Cypenham, near Windsor, in 1804.

Brydges' Paradise of Dainty Devices, 4to. 1812

Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, K. J. the Author of "*Restituta*," (mentioned in the first volume), and of many other valuable works; & also (in conjunction with Mr. Haslewood) the Editor of the above *reprint* of the *Paradise of Dainty Devices*, with Introductory Remarks, Biographical and Critical, has not only given therewith to the public a fac-simile of the original title page, but a Catalogue of the principal Contributors to the Collection (taken from the third volume of Warton's *History of English Poetry*).

The old title page is expressed in the words and initial letters following:—"The Paradyse of daynty deuises, aptly furnished with sundry pithie and learned inuentions: deuised and written for the most part by M. Edwards, sometimes of her Majesties Chappel: the rest by sundry learned Gentlemen, both of honor and woorshippe—viz. S. Barnarde, E. O. L. Vaux, D. S. Jasper Heyvwood, F. K. M. Beyve, R. Hill, M. Yloop, with others." Under the printer's device, (which is not copied but described at large by the learned Editor upon the copy of the same old title page), follows the colophon in these words and figures:—"Imprinted at London, by Henry Disle, dwellyng in Paules Churchyard, at the south-west doore of Saint Paules Church, and are there to be solde, 1576." In the preface to this reprint is given an interesting biographical account of the several Contributors, containing notices of *Richard Edwards* (who, according to the original title page, devised and wrote the Collection, *for the most part*, and of whom only, therefore, will any notice be stated below):—Thomas (second) Lord Vaux—Edward Vere (Earl of Oxford)—William Hunnis—Jasper Heywood—Richard Hill—D. Sands—M. Bew—M. Thorn—T. Marshall—Yloop (conjectured for *Pooly*)—F. G. (supposed Fulke Greville)—R. D. (perhaps Robert Dillington)—M. D. (either Mr. Dyer or Mr. Dolman)—E. S. (possibly Edmund Spenser)—F. M.—R. L. and M. S. (all undeciphered)—M. Candish—H. D. (unknown)—A. Bourcher—G. Gaske (but Mr. Parke thinks George Gascoigne)—Lodowick Lloyd—Barnabe Riche—My Lucke is Losse (unknown),—Eight pieces were anonymous.

☞ Mr. *Haslewood* transcribed from a MS. of George Steevens, the copy which has thus so lately passed through the press; and he corrected the sheets of this reprint, of which only 120 copies *in quarto* were taken off.

To *Richard Edwards* (says the Editor), the principal place has been assigned, and is certainly due in point of merit, if not in the number of his pieces.

He was a native of Somersetshire, was born about 1523, and was educated at Oxford, where Wood says he was a

scholar of Corpus Christi College, but he himself informs us in one of his poems, that in early life he had some employment about the Court. In 1547, he was nominated a Senior Student of Christ Church, in Oxford (then newly founded). In 1561 he was constituted a Gentleman of the Royal Chapel by Queen Elizabeth, and Master of the Singing Boys there.—He attended the Queen in her visit to Oxford in 1556, and was employed to compose a play called *Palamon and Arcite*, which was acted before her Majesty in Christ Church-hall; and in that year he died —*George Turberville*, in his *Epitaphs, Epigrams, Songs, and Sonnets* (1570), has the following

“ Epitaph on Maister Edwards, sometime Maister of the
“ Children of the Chappell, and Gentleman of Lyncolnes Inne
“ of Court.

“ Ye learned muses nine, and sacred sisters all,
“ Now lay your cheerful cithrons downe, and to lamenting fall.
“ Rent off those garlands greene, doe lawrell leaves away;
“ Remove the myrtill from your browes, and stint on strings to
“ play.

“ For he, that led the daunce, the cheefest of your traine,
“ I mean the man that *Edwards* height, by cruel death is slaine.
“ Ye courtiers change your cheere, lament in waileful wise;
“ For now, your Orpheus hath resign’d; in clay his carcas lies.
“ O ruth! he is bereft, that whilst he lived here,
“ For Poets pen and passinge wit, could have no English peere.
“ His vaine in verse was such, so stately eke his stile,
“ His fate in forging sugred songes with cleane & curious file.
“ As all the learned Greekes and Romaines would repine,
“ If they did live againe, to vewe his verse with scornfull eine.
“ From Plautus he the palme, and learded Terence wan,
“ His writings well declare the wit that lurked in the man.”

Buchanani, Paraphrasis Poetica, Psalmorum,
12mo. 1582

Of *George Buchanan*, there is an account in this volume, under the article “*Aikman, &c.*” A Portrait of him illustrates the above work. This little volume was printed by *Christopher Plantin*, whose small device appears on the title page.

Buchanan’s History of Scotland, v. “*Aikman*,”
ante.

Buller on the Law of Trials at Nisi Prius, 4to.
1781

Sir Francis Buller, Bart. a Judge of the Courts of King’s Bench and Common Pleas, at Westminster, was born in 1745, and educated at a private School in the West of England.—After this he removed to the Inner Temple, where he was admitted in 1763, and became a Pupil of *Sir William Ashhurst*,

(a very eminent Special Pleader,) but whom it has been thought he excelled. Mr. Buller was called to the Bar in 1772, and obtained considerable practice. He was appointed King's Counsel, in 1777, and second Judge of the Chester Circuit.—In 1778 he was made a Judge of the King's Bench, in the room of Sir Richard Aston. In 1794 he was removed to the Common Pleas, died suddenly in 1800, and was interred in a vault in St. Andrew's burying ground. He had been created a Baronet in 1789. Judge Buller possessed great quickness of perception; saw the consequences of a fact, and the drift of an argument at its first opening, and could immediately reply to an unforeseen objection. As a writer Sir Francis has conferred some obligation on his profession, by his Introduction to the law relative to Trials at Nisi Prius, which has gone through many Editions, and is considered as a standard work.

Bulstrode's Reports, in three parts, folio, 1657, 1658, and 1659

Edward Bulstrode, a Lawyer of some note during the Usurpation, the second son of Edward Bulstrode, of Hedgerley-Bulstrode, near Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire, was born in 1588. In 1603 he became a Commoner of St. John's College, Oxford, but left it without a degree, and removed to the Inner Temple, London, where he studied under the auspices of Sir James Whitelock, whose learning Bulstrode celebrates in high terms. After being called to the Bar he was Lent Reader, and promoted in 1649 by the interest of his nephew the celebrated Bulstrode Whitelock, to be a Justice of North Wales, and in 1653 an itinerant Justice. He died at the Inner Temple (of which he was a Bencher) in 1659, and was buried in the Temple Church. Judge Bulstrode is said to have adopted the method of *Plowden* in his Reports, than which there cannot be a stronger recommendation.

The Manor called *Hedgerley-Bulstrode*, passed from this family to the Brudenells, by the marriage of William Brudenell, Esq. with Agnes, daughter and heir of Robert Bulstrode, of Hedgerley-Bulstrode, in the 14th century.—In the parish Church are some memorials of the Bulstrode Family.

Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, 2 vols. 4to. 1763

The Rev. *Richard Burn*, an eminent Law-writer was born at Winton, in Westmoreland, some time about the beginning of the last century, and was educated at Queen's College, Oxford; which University conferred on him in 1762, the honorary degree of LL. D. He died at Orton, (of which place he had been Vicar 40 years) in 1785. Dr. Burn was also one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of West-

moreland and Cumberland, and was made by Bishop Lyttelton, Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle. In 1760 he first published his *Ecclesiastical Law*, which with his celebrated *Justice of Peace* and *Parish Officer*, (upon a plan entirely new) were both strongly recommended by Judge Blackstone, and both are extraordinary examples of unrivalled popularity and permanence.

Burrow's Reports, folio, 5 vols. 1777

Sir James Burrow, was born in 1701, was made Master of the Crown Office in 1724, and was elected F. R. S. 1737, F. A. S. 1751, and when the Royal Society in 1773 presented an Address to King George III. he received the honor of Knighthood. He retained his Mastership of the Crown Office until his death in 1782. During the memorable Presidency of the great Earl of Mansfield, Sir James Burrow seems to have been the first Reporter of Law Cases.

[Bury St. Edmund's Guide v. article "Guide."]

Butler's Hudibras, with Dr. Grey's Annotations, (plates) 3 vols. 8vo. 1819

Of *Samuel Butler* the celebrated Author of *Hudibras*, some notice has been taken at p. 43 of the prior volume. A monument erected by private subscription to the memory of this great Poet in the portico of the Church near to which he was buried, (bearing a Bust of him, taken from that in Westminster Abbey, which was set up by Alderman Barber, the Printer) bears the following inscription contributed by Mr. O'Bryan:—

" A few plain men to pomp and pride unknown,
 " O'er a poor bard have rais'd this humble stone,
 " Whose wants alone his genius cou'd surpass,
 " Victim of zeal! the matchless Hudibras!
 " What! tho' fair freedom suffer'd in his page!
 " Reader! forgive the Author—for the age,
 " How few, alas, disdain to cringe and cant
 " When 'tis the mode to play the sycophant!
 " But oh! let all be taught from BUTLER's fate
 " Who hope to make their fortune by the great,
 " That wit and pride are always dang'rous things,
 " And little faith is due to Courts and Kings."

Zachary Grey, LL. D. the able Annotator upon Butler's Poem, was of a Yorkshire family (originally from France.) He was born in 1687, and was admitted a Pensioner in Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1704—was removed to Trinity Hall in 1707—LL. B. in 1709 and LL. D. 1720. He was Rector of Houghton-Conquest, in Bedfordshire, (where a monument is erected to his memory) and Vicar of St. Peter's and St. Giles's parishes, in Cambridge, where he usually passed the winter,

and spent the rest of his time at Ampthill, (the nearest market town to his Rectory) where he died in 1766. He was a very able writer and commentator; produced many works during his literary retirement; and of whom the great Dr. Johnson said "It were to be wished that all would endeavour to imitate his modesty, who have not been able to surpass his knowledge."

☞ The above elegant edition of *Hudibras*, which is adorned with very beautiful and appropriate plates, is further illustrated by sixty finely engraved *Portraits* of celebrated political and literary Characters, Impostors, and Euthusiasts, i. e. Cornelius Agrippa, Albertus (magnus) Roger Bacon, Jacob Behmen, Vincent Le Blanc, Bishop Bonner, John Booker, Tycho Brahe, John Buckold, (of Leyden) Henry Burton, Adoniram Byfield, Edmund Calamy, Jerome Cardan, Thomas Case, King Charles I. and II. John Cooke, Copernicus, Oliver Cromwell, R. Cromwell, Mall Cutpurse, Sir William Davenant, Dr. Dee, General Desborough, Sir Kenelm Digby, St. Dunstan, the Earl of Essex, Sir Thomas Fairfax, General Fleetwood, R. Fludd, Thomas Goodwin, Baptist Van Helmont, Alexander Henderson, Colonel Hewson, Hopkins, (the Witch-finder) Joan of Arc, Edward Kelly, Athanasius Kircher, General Lambert, William Lenthall, John Lilburn, William Lilly, Christopher Love, Ignatius Loyola, Sir Thos. Lunsford, Martin Luther, Machiavel, Montaigne, Napier of Merchiston, Dr. Owen, Paracelsus, William Prynne, Alexander Ross, Scaliger, Duns Scotus, Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir William Waller, Bishop Warburton, Thomas White, and George Withers.

Butler's *Horæ Biblicæ*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1807

By *Charles Butler*, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, who dedicated the *first* volume of his work to Sir John Courtenay Throckmorton, Bart. and the second to Sir William Scott, Knt.

C.

Cæsar's Commentaries, by Edmonds (plates), folio, 1677

Of *Julius Cæsar*, and of two of his Translators (*Golding* and *Duncan*), some notices are given in the first volume, p. 44.

Sir Clement Edmondes (the above Translator), was son of Sir Thomas Edmondes, and born in Shropshire, in 1566.—In 1585 he became either Clerk or Chorister of All Souls College, Oxford, took one degree in Arts, and in 1590 was chosen Fellow of that House. On leaving his College, some years afterwards, he was (about 1601), made Secretary for the French language to Queen Elizabeth, Remembrancer of the city of London, Master of the Requests, Muster-Master at Briel, in Zealand, one of the Clerks of the Council, and (in 1617) a

Knight. He was a learned man, generally skilled in arts and sciences, and renowned as well for military as for political affairs. He published *Observations* (with Notes) upon seven of the books of Cæsar, at different periods, which were all reprinted (an eighth Commentary being added thereto by Hirtius Pansa), with Edmond's Notes and Observations, in 1677 (as above), to which edition, the *life* of Cæsar is prefixed.—Sir Clement died in 1622, and was buried at his own manor of Preston (near Northampton).

Aulus Hirtius [Pansa] was an officer under Cæsar, and wrote a supplementary part of the Commentaries from Cæsar's own mouth (i. e. the 8th of the Gallic, and those of the Alexandrine and African Wars). He was made Consul B. C. 43, and the conduct of the war against Antony was committed to him, and his Brother Consul Vibius Pansa, in conjunction—and Hirtius was slain in attacking Marc Antony's lines before Mutina.

✂ A full-length portrait of Cæsar (by F. H. Van Hove), and many other good engravings, illustrate the above volume.

| | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| Caius De Antiquitate Cantebrigiensis | } | 4to. 1574 |
| Academiæ | | |
| ——- Historia Cantebrigiensis Aca- | | |
| demiæ | | |
| ——- De pronunciatione Græcæ et | | |
| Latinæ linguæ | | |

John Caius, a learned English Physician, was born at Norwich, in 1510; became one of the Fellows of Gonville Hall, Cambridge, studied medicine at Padua, took his Doctor's degree at Bologna, and on his return to England, followed his profession at Shrewsbury, Norwich, and London, with increasing reputation: and was a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1547. In 1557 Dr. Caius advanced Gonville Hall into a *College*, endowed it with considerable estates, built a new court and three gates, and it was thenceforward called after his name. He was the Master of it until near his death, which happened in 1573, and by his own directions the following laconic inscription was placed upon his tomb "*Fui Caius.*"

The above volume was printed by *John Day*, in the Italian letter. The titles are within a border, and have the emblematical device of Charity. The "*Assertio Antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academiæ, incerto Authore,*" &c. (printed also by *Day*, in 1574), is *added* to the volume; which is very rare and in fine condition.

Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, v. Dictionary
Campbell's Journey through parts of North Britain (44 tinted plates), 2 vols. 4to. 1802

By *Alexander Campbell*, who prefaces his narrative by observing that, *although he has more than once appeared before the public as an Author, he feels on this occasion, that diffidence and anxiety, which are natural to one who gleans in a field wherein so many have reaped with reward and distinction.*

The contents of these volumes are—*Remarks on Scottish Landscape, and Observations on Rural Economy, Natural History, Manufactures, Trade, and Commerce*; interspersed with *Anecdotes*, Traditional, Literary, and Historical; together with *Biographical Sketches*, relating chiefly to Civil and Ecclesiastical Affairs, from the 12th century down to the time of publication.

The plates are very neatly engraved, &c. from Mr. Campbell's own drawings.

Mr. Campbell also published the six other works hereafter enumerated, i. e. 1. *Odes and Miscellaneous Poems*.—2. *History of the Rebellion in Scotland, in 1745-6*.—3. *An Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland from the beginning of the 13th century down to 1799, together with a Conversation on Scottis Songs, &c.*—4. *The Grampians Desolate, a Poem*.—5. *Beauties of Literature, or Cabinet of Genius*.—6. *Albyn's Anthology*.

Caoursin (Guillelmi) Obsidionis Rhodie Urbis, Descriptio, (cuts) folio, 1496

In the Library of Earl Spencer there are *three* Editions of the Siege of Rhodes, by *William Caoursin*, (Vice-Chancellor of that City) one in Italian, one in English, and the third in Latin, all of them described in the 4th volume of Dibdin's *Spenceriana*. The above volume is a duplicate of the *Latin* edition of 1496, distinguished by numerous engravings in wood of the same dimensions as the letter-press. The style of these engravings, in the landscape, shipping, and small figures, is somewhat similar to that which is observed in the embellishments to the *Breydenback*, hereinbefore described. The type is a neat full-faced Gothic, not very dissimilar to that of *Ratdolt*. The capital initials, are large and coarse, but have a rich effect. There are fac-similes of *two*, of the 36 engravings with which the volume is adorned, given in the *Spenceriana*, i. e. *Zyzymus cum nonnullis Thurcis equitans*, upon the reverse of signature c. iiij.—and *Zyzymus equitans cum quibusdam Thurcis more fugientis*, upon the recto of signature c. vij.—On the recto of signature h. vi. (beneath a cut of the Author at his desk, writing the history) we read the colophon thus: *Impressum Ulme per Joannem Reger, Anno Domini, &c. Mccccxvi, Die xxiiij. Octob.*—The printer (Reger's) device, no where noticed by Dr. Dibdin, is given as well in the above work, as in the *Ptolemy* described on p. 197 of my first volume.

"*A Shark with a Fish in its Bill*," and I. R. (the Typographer's Initials.)

It is singular that at the end of *Breydenbach's Papegration* above referred to, amongst the additamenta, is one intituled "*De Rhodie Urbis Obsidione*," which is preceded by a cut, of the manner in which the Turks ride in time of peace, similar in the style of engraving to the ornaments in Caoursin's book, the account of which siege extends to nearly nine closely printed pages.

*. The above volume is splendidly bound in purple morocco, was once the property of Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Bart. and has his Coat of Arms, (surrounded by his name) on a Garter beautifully impressed in gold within the cover.

Carlisle's Description of Endowed Grammar Schools, L. P. 2 vols. 8vo. (cuts)

These useful volumes, which are adorned with Engravings in outline of many of the School Seals, are from the accurate pen of *Nicholas Carlisle*, Esq. F. R. S.; M. R. I. A.; Assistant Librarian to his Majesty, and Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Carlisle's Collections for a History of the antient Family of Bland, 4to. 1826 (cuts)

This handsome volume was drawn up by the above named faithful penman; and printed at the sole charge of *Michael Bland*, Esq. of Montague-place, Russell-square, to whose liberality I am indebted for a copy. The volume was not published.

Carter in Studleiana Rura, 4to. 1826

The Rev. *John Carter*, F. S. A. was born in 1762, at Brompton upon Swale, (Yorkshire), was educated at Catterick School, and in 1790 was entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1783, (being fourth Junior Optime of that year), and M. A. in 1792. He was ordained in the Temple Church, London, to the Curacy of Thornhill, in Yorkshire, and through the interest of the late Dean, (Sir Richard Kaye, Bart.) was nominated one of the Vicars of Lincoln Cathedral, which situation he resigned upon being elected Head Master of Lincoln Grammar School, a place which he ably filled for upwards of thirty years.

He was presented to the Curacy of Barlings, in 1790—to the Vicarage of Upton, (near Gainsburgh) in 1803, by his friend the late Sir Wharton Amcotts, Bart. and to the Vicarage of Weston, in Yorkshire, by his brother-in-law William Vavasour, Esq.—Mr. Carter was unassuming in his manners and cheerful in his deportment, and was much esteemed for his general information on literary subjects, as well as for his conversational talent. He was in the strict sense of the word a

sound Classic. Sometime before his death he was engaged in, and had completed, a Translation of Seneca's Tragedies—an undertaking for which he was fully competent. Mr. Carter communicated some Papers and Drawings to the Society of Antiquaries. [v. *Archæologia*, vol. 12. p. p. 107, 113, vol. 14. p. 276, and vol. 15, p. 405.] He was also for many years an occasional contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Mr. Carter died at his residence in the Minster Yard, 22nd August, 1829. He kindly presented to me the above *Alcaic Ode* with his Translation.

Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Winchester,
(plates) 2 vols. 8vo. 1827

----- **Sermons on Doctrinal Errors, 8vo 1827**

By the Rev. *Stephen Hyde Cassan*, A. M. Curate of Mere and West Knoyle, in Wiltshire, Chaplain to the Earl of Caledon, K. P. Author of the *Lives of the Bishops of Salisbury*, and of *Sermons on various subjects*.

. *Gale's History of the Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Winchester* has been reprinted by Mr. Cassan in his *Lives of the Bishops of that See*, of which work only 500 copies were struck off for subscribers, and *none* for public sale. In it is given a Portrait of Bishop Tomline.

Samuel Gale, was one of the sons of Thomas Gale, Dean of York, who was a most learned Divine; a great Historian and Antiquary, and one of the best Grecians of his age.—“The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of “Winchester,” was begun by Henry Earl of Clarendon, and continued by *Samuel Gale*, to the year 1715; and Mr. Cassan observes, that although his may be considered as a *faithful* reprint, it will be found, that *many*, both of *Gale's* and Lord Clarendon's, *inaccuracies*, have been corrected.

Castelnau's Memoirs of the Reigns of Francis II. and Charles IX. of France, (in English) folio, 1724

Michael de Castelnau, Lord of Mauvissiere, &c. &c. was an eminent Commander and Statesman in the reign of Charles IX. and Henry III. of France, and was employed in many important and difficult negociations. He was five times Ambassador in England, and resided there ten years successively on his first Embassy. He acted with great friendship towards Mary Queen of Scots, endeavouring to make up the fatal breach between her and her husband Darnley, and afterwards by interceding vigorously in her favour under the treatment she met with from Queen Elizabeth. He died in 1592. *Castelnau's Memoirs* are accounted among the most curious and valuable materials of the history of his age; and are written in a pure and unaffected style, without passion or partiality. His

daughter Catherine, who was mistress of four languages, translated her Father's Memoirs into English.

Caulfield's Gunpowder Plot, v. article "*Gunpowder Plot*"

Chauncey's Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire (portrait and plates), folio, 1700

Sir *Henry Chauncey*, Knt. was descended from a family which came into England with William the Conqueror, and was born in the county of Hertford, in 1632. He had his grammatical education at Bishop Stortford School, and in 1647 was admitted into Caius College, Cambridge, where he remained only two years, having removed to the Middle Temple in 1649. In 1656 he was called to the Bar; was Steward of the Burgh Court in Hertford, and a Bencher at the Temple in 1675; was Recorder of Hertford in 1680, and in 1681 was elected Reader of the Middle Temple, and received the honor of Knighthood from King Charles II. at Windsor Castle.—Sir Henry was chosen Treasurer of the Middle Temple in 1685, and in 1688, he was called to the degree of a Serjeant at Law, and advanced to be one of his Majesty's Justices for the Counties of Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor, in the principality of Wales. He married three wives, died in 1719, and was buried at Yardley-Bury.

Sir Henry Chauncey was most known as the author of the above work, which now bears a higher price (as a single volume) than any other Topographical History. The copy above-mentioned was purchased at the sale of the late Sir Mark Masterman Sykes's Library—is quite perfect (which very few copies are) and bound in Russia with gilt edges—has that well known Bibliomaniast's Coat of Arms and Cypher impressed upon the cover—and also his own Initials & some Memorandums by him within, but it is chiefly remarkable from a newspaper paragraph, taken by Sir Mark from the *Courier* of the date of 27th Dec. 1814, and pasted on one of the fly leaves; giving the following "*Anecdote of Printing*.—In the *Portledge Library* was found an original printed Proposal, by four Booksellers, of London, for printing Sir Henry Chauncey's History and Antiquities of Hertfordshire, dated 1697, in the which they apologize to the nobility and gentry. that on account of the dearness of paper and high price of printing, they shall be under the necessity of charging the subscribers *Twenty Shillings* for each Book, which was to be a large folio volume, printed on fine paper, of 180 full sheets, including also five maps, and thirty-five elegant engravings of the seats, monuments, &c. of the nobility and gentry of that county: of this work 500 copies were printed, and lately a copy was sold in London for *forty guineas*."

Cheltenham, v. article "Griffith"

Chester Mysteries, v. article "Markland"

Clark's Miscellaneous Poems, 8vo. 1779

By Ewan Clark, of Wigton.

Clergyman's Assistant, 8vo. 1806

Cluverii, *Introductio in Universam Geographiam, Cui accessere Petri Bertii, Orbis Terrarum Breviarium; atque Danielis Henisii, Oratio in Obitum ejusdem Philippi Cluverii*, (46 Chartas, &c.) 4to. 1661

Philip Cluverius, (or Cluvier) was born at Dantzic, in 1580. His Father (who was President of the Mint at that Town) educated him with great care, and sent him into Poland, afterwards into Germany, and lastly to Leyden, to study the Civil Law; but Cluvier, who was particularly disposed to Geographical knowledge, was advised by *Joseph Scaliger*. to devote himself to *that* study. As a commencement of his researches, he determined to examine the Low Countries with great attention, but in his way to Brabant, where he proposed to visit Justus Lipsius, he was *robbed*, and on that account compelled to return to Leyden. His Father, irritated at his having abandoned the study of the law, refused to supply his expences; upon which Cluvier determined to have recourse to a military life, and served two years in Hungary and Bohemia. He was afterwards thrown into prison (at the Requisition of the Emperor to the States General), on account of a Latin Translation which he made and published, of the Apology of Baron Popel, relative to some State affairs. Upon recovering his liberty, he resumed his *Geographical* pursuits; for the more perfect accomplishment of which, he travelled into England, France, Germany, and Italy, every where cultivating the friendship of illustrious men. He was strongly solicited to settle at Rome, where his literary acquisitions, and particularly his knowledge of languages, were much admired. He spoke *ten* languages with great facility, namely, the Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Dutch, Italian, Hungarian, Polish, and Bohemian—On his return to Leyden, Cluvier taught with great reputation, and died in 1623, aged 43 years. His works are:—1. *De tribus Rheni Alveis*—2. *Germania Antiqua*—3. *Italia Antiqua, Sicilia, Sardinia, et Corsica*—4. *Introductio in Universam Geographiam*, (as above.)

Peter Bertius, was born in 1565, at Berveren, a village in Flanders, and when young was taken by his parents into England, where he acquired a knowledge of the learned languages. He travelled into Germany and other countries, and

returning to the Netherlands was made Professor of Philosophy at Leyden, which post he occupied twenty-six years, and had also the care of the Public Library. He was at length expelled on account of his adopting the party of the Arminians, and migrated to Paris, where he turned Roman Catholic in 1620, and was made Royal Cosmographer and Supernumerary Professor-royal of Mathematics. He died in 1629.—Among a great variety of Books, Bertius published a collection of the works of almost all the Antient Geographers, elucidated by learned notes; which work was published at Amsterdam, in folio, 1618—is called *Theatrum Geographiæ Veteris*; and is a rare and valuable publication.

Daniel Henisius, or rather *Heinsius*, an eminent Scholar, Critic, and Poet, was born in 1580, at Ghent, of a family which had borne the principal Offices in that City. On account of the troubles in the Low Countries, his father who was attached to the principles of the Reformation, took his family first to England and then to Holland, and settled at the Hague, where, (and in Zeeland) Daniel was educated. He began to make Latin verses, before he understood the rules of prosody, and it was with difficulty his Masters could so far moderate the vivacity of his genius, as to keep him in a regular track. At ten he composed an Elegy of considerable merit on the death of a young girl, his play fellow, and several Epigrams.—At the University of Leyden he made rapid progress in Greek Literature, and enjoyed the friendship and instruction of *Joseph Scaliger*, and *Janus Dousa*. At twenty he read public Lectures on Latin and Greek Authors—was appointed Professor of Politics and History, and was made Secretary and Librarian to the University. In 1619 he was Secretary to the States of Holland at the Synod of Dort.—His great reputation procured for him the title of Counsellor to Gustavus Adolphus, and of Knight of St. Mark at Venice. Pope Urban VIII. made him great offers if he would settle at Rome, but he preferred remaining at Leyden, where he died in 1655.

Daniel Heinsius rendered himself eminent in various capacities—as a Critic and Commentator—as a Poet and Translator—and more than ten editions of his Latin and Greek Poems were printed at Leyden and Amsterdam. He also wrote verses in his native tongue—he pronounced Latin *Orations* on various occasions, which were published together at Leyden, and he composed Menippœan Satires and other Pieces.

Cobbett's Housekeeper's Magazine and Family Economist, (Portrait, &c.) 8vo. 1826

A compilation from the works of a well known Public Writer, but excluding every political topic, and comprising important papers on the following useful subjects, i. e. Markets

and Marketing, Drunkenness, Gardening, Cookery, Traveling, Housekeeping and Income, Distilling, Baking, Brewing, Agriculture, Public Abuses, Shops and Shopping, House-taking, Benefit Societies, Annals of Gulling, Amusements, Receipts, Domestic Medicine, &c.

Coke's Institutes, or a Commentary upon Littleton, 4 Parts in 3, with Engraved Titles, B. L. folio, 1639, 1642, and 1644

———— Copyholder, 12mo. 1668

———— Reports, 13 parts, 1680

Sir Edward Coke, one of the ablest Lawyers that England has produced, was the son of Robert Coke, Esq. and a Barrister at Law; at whose seat of *Mileham*, (Norfolk) he was born in 1550, and being an only son was brought up with great care, by a tender mother. He had his early education at the Free School of Norwich, whence he was removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, and after a stay of four years, entered into the Temple. He pleaded his first cause in 1578, and was then appointed Reader of Lyon's Inn, where his Lectures were much frequented. His reputation and practice rapidly increased. The Cities of Norwich and Coventry chose him for their Recorder; he was engaged in all the great causes in Westminster Hall, and Lord Burleigh was his friend. Mr. Coke was Knight of the Shire for his native County, and chosen Speaker, (35th Elizabeth.) In 1592 he was Solicitor-General, & soon after Attorney-General; and as a Crown Lawyer he gave the Ministers advice in all difficult cases. Soon after the Accession of King James I. he was Knighted. On the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, Sir Edward Coke obtained great credit for the clearness and sagacity with which he arranged and stated all the evidence relative to that extraordinary affair. In 1606 he was advanced to the Post of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which he seems to have filled with honour. In 1613 Sir Edward attained his highest elevation, that of the important office of Chief Justice of England, with which was joined a Seat at the Privy Council Board. "*Lex tutissima Cassis*," (the motto of his ring when made Serjeant) was the maxim to which he firmly adhered through life. Another maxim was "that he "was a Judge in a Court and not in a Chamber," whence he strongly resisted all attempts to obtain his opinion *separately* and *privately*. Being involved in disputes with Court *Favourites*, he was suspended in 1616. In Parliament Sir Edward was a distinguished Member, and supported the privileges of the House with vigour, and in 1621 was committed to the Tower, but soon released. He was in the beginning of the next reign appointed *Sheriff* of Buckinghamshire, to prevent his

being chosen Member of Parliament, exhibiting the singular spectacle of a late Lord Chief Justice of England attending the Judges at the Assizes. He was however chosen Knight of the Shire for that County in 1628; charged the Duke of Buckingham with all the misfortunes of the kingdom, and sealed his services by proposing and framing the famous *Petition of Rights*. The dissolution of Parliament sent him into retirement to his house at Stoke-Poges, in Buckinghamshire, where he spent the remainder of his days in tranquillity, and died in 1634, repeating with his last breath, “Thy Kingdom come—thy will be done.”

Cole's Publications :

1. History of Ecton, in Northamptonshire, (cuts) 8vo. 1825
2. The Antiquarian Trio, (cuts) 8vo. 1826
3. The Author's Journey to London, 12mo. 1828.
[Only 50 Copies printed for Private Distribution]
4. The Scarborough Collector, (cuts) 8vo 1828
5. The Antiquarian Bijou, (cuts) 8vo. 1829
6. Historical Sketches of Scalby, Burniston, and Cloughton, &c. in the County of York, (cuts) 8vo. 1829
7. Scarborough Graphic Gems, 48mo. 1829
8. Original Letters of the Rev. James Hervey, M. A. 8vo. 1829; on *tinted* paper, of which only eight copies were printed
9. History and Antiquities of Weston Favell, in the County of Northampton, (cuts) 8vo. 1827 (50 Copies only printed)

Mr. John Cole, a spirited Bookseller and Printer, residing in the antient and interesting Town of Scarborough, is the enterprising Publisher of all the *above*, and of many *other* works of local interest; which are frequently illustrated by well executed Engravings, and faithful representations of various articles of Antiquity.

Columella, de Re Rustica, 12mo. 1541. Ejusdem de Arboribus

Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella, was a native of Cadiz, in Spain, and lived at Rome in the time of the Emperor Claudius. His celebrated work on Agriculture (*De Re Rustica*) is the most valuable relic of antiquity on the subject—is written in the style of the Augustan age—and contains rules

were greatly commended by *Archbishop Tillotson* and *Bishop Reynolds*.

Creech's Translation of Lucretius, (Frontispiece)
2 vols. 8vo. 1714.

Of *Thomas Creech* there is a short note on p. 62 of the first volume of this Catalogue.

Mr. Creech was educated at Sherborn School, (Dorsetshire) entered Wadham College, Oxford, in 1675, was B.A. in 1680, M. A. in 1689, and Probationer Fellow in the same year. He was presented by his College to the living of Welwyn, (Hertfordshire) in 1699, but through some disappointment (either in love or in his expectations) laid violent hands upon himself, before he had taken possession of that Benefice.

N. B.—The first edition of Mr. Creech's Latin Lucretius came out in 1695, and is reckoned one of the best. The above Translation with Annotations, &c. which was the first published in 1682, is also much commended.

Croke's Reports, first written in French by himself, revised and published in English, by his Son-in-Law, Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart. (Master of the Rolls) 3 vols. folio, 1685

Sir George Croke, Knt. son of Sir John Croke, was born at Chilton, in the County of Buckingham, in 1559, and educated at the Free School of Thame, from whence about 1576 he went to Oxford, and became a *Gentleman Commoner* of University College, but before he took any degree he was removed to the Inner Temple. Here he was Autumn Reader in 1599, Treasurer in 1608, and Double Reader in Lent 1617. In 1623 Mr. Croke was Knighted and made King's Serjeant, and in 1624 was created one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, which he retained until 1628, when he succeeded Sir John Doderidge, as Judge of the Court of King's Bench. In 1636, Sir George Croke gained great credit by taking the part of Hampden in the case of ship money, without losing the King's favour. He had purchased an estate at Waterstoke, in Oxfordshire, to which he was permitted to retire in his old age—and Charles II. excused him from any further attendance either on the Bench or Circuit, but ordered that he should remain in office and his salary continued. Sir George had another estate at Studley, near Waterstoke, where in 1639 he endowed some Almshouses.—He died in 1641, and his Epitaph at Waterstoke gives him a character which has never been contradicted—"that he was
"distinguished for acute judgement and presence of mind;
"inherited an integrity of heart which neither threats nor
"honors could seduce; and that he poised in equal balance

“ the Prerogative of the Crown and Liberties of the People.” His Reports have obtained the character of great authenticity.

. In the parish Church of Chilton are some monuments of the Crokes, that of Sir George’s father, who died in 1608, is much ornamented in the style which then prevailed, and has his effigies in armour.

Sir Harbottle Grimston, the son-in-law of Sir George Croke, and Editor in English of his Reports, was a celebrated Lawyer, descended from a very ancient family, and was born at Bradfield Hall, in Essex, about 1594. The family derive themselves from one Silvester, who was standard bearer to William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings, and at Grimston, in Yorkshire, from whence he took his surname.— Having studied the Law in Lincoln’s Inn, he became eminent in that Profession, and one of the leading men in the Long Parliament (being Burgess for Colchester), as he was in all the Parliaments of King Charles II. after the Restoration. But Sir Harbottle aiming only at the Redress of Grievances, and having no intention of subverting the Government, he consequently was one of those real Patriots who were secluded or turned out of the House of Commons. Upon the Restoration : Sir Harbottle Grimston was chosen Speaker of the *Healing* Parliament and appointed Master of the Rolls, which office he enjoyed until his death in 1683, and was buried in the Chancel of St. Michael’s Church, St. Alban’s.

Cromwell’s History of Colchester, (plates) 2 vols. 8vo. 1825

By Thomas Cromwell.

Croneken der Sassen, Moguntia ap. P. Schoifferum de Gernsheim, MCCCCLXXXII.

The Author of this valuable and uncommon Book (rare even in Germany) was *Bothe* the Saxon. It is a brilliant specimen of the press of that time, (1492) decorated with innumerable large and small wood cuts, &c. by antient masters. It is observed of *Peter Schoffer*, Shoeffher, or Schoiffher, of *Gernszheim*, the Printer of the above Chronicle, (which is in the language of Lower Saxony) [v. 1 Bib. Dec.] that he was a young man of no mean talents, and appeared in the estimation of the famous *John Fust*, (of Mentz) of so much importance to the complete success of the discovery of printing, that as an inducement to incorporate him in the concern with himself and *John Gensfleisch, of Sorgenloch*, (commonly called *John Gutenberg*) he offered him the hand of his daughter in marriage.— But *when* Schoiffer was born, *who* were his parents, and *what* were his circumstances and employments, are points wholly unknown, and likely to continue so. Dr. Dibdin at considerable length endeavours to prove, and with tolerable

success that Schoiffer was the original inventor of the arts of founding and casting metal types and matrices, and cutting punches, and produces a remark of Mr. Willett, that if Schoeffer's happy genius had not made such discoveries, the art of printing must have remained imperfect and barbarous, [v. 1 Bib. Dec. pp. 325, 326.] On p. 336 the learned Doctor says—"as to Schoiffer, he must have reached rather an extraordinary age; as we observe his name in a colophon of the date of 1502"—and in a note below he adds, that Schwarz had never been able to discover Schoiffer's name in any colophon after 1492—that the Abbé St. Leger affirms, *that, clarum et venerabile nomen* to be, in a Mentz Missal of 1493—and that Würdtwein affords us the joyous evidence of P. Schoffer, of Gernzheim, having executed a Psalter in 1502.

The exact period of the decease of this extraordinary character is not yet perhaps satisfactorily ascertained.

In the second volume of Mr. Stevenson's Tour on the Continent, p. 691, my Friend (the Author) has made a note of an extract from Mr. Hansard's elaborate and instructive work, entitled *Typographia*; giving his sentiments on the subject of the above earliest Printers in the following words:—"From the best attention, that I have been able to bestow in canvassing Authors and Compilers, who have concentrated all the important arguments and opinions heretofore adduced to advocate the respective sides of this controversy, I think the conclusion may be satisfactorily drawn; that to Guttenberg is due the high appellation of *Father of Printing*: to Schoeffer that of *Father of Letter-founding*: and to Fust that of the *Generous Patron*, by whose means the wondrous discovery 'The Nurse and Preserver of the Arts and Sciences,' was brought so rapidly to perfection."

The Tourist himself, on p. 693, (continuing his account of the City of Mentz) proceeds thus: "Fust and Schöffer's Printing-office still exists. The entrance to it is through the court of the Three Kings Hotel. A Gothic flattened-arch door-way is the only exterior remnant of its Antiquity: over this portal are the Arms of Fust, together with the subjoined testimony of Moguntian respect and gratitude, with which, it seems, had our visit taken place only a little month earlier, we should not have seen it illustrated. [Then follows the German Inscription succeeded by its Translation in these words.] "The Court of the Humbrecht Printing-house of John Fust and Peter Schöffer, of Gernsheim, whence in the year 1457, issued the first complete printed work; after which it became the Printing-house of John and Ivo Schöffer till 1553.

"Joseph Diefenbach consecrates this stone to the memory of

“ those, who perfected and spread the knowledge of the Art
“ of Book-printing, on the 14th of August, 1825.”

N. B. Schoiffher's *device* is given in 1 *Spenceriana*, p. 11.
**Cudworth's Treatise on Morality, 8vo. 1731,
(Portrait)**

Ralph Cudworth, D. D. a learned English Divine and Philosopher, was born at Aller, Somersetshire, (of which place his Father was Rector) in 1617 and in 1630 was admitted Pensioner of Emanuel College, in Cambridge, where he received his Master's degree in 1639, and being elected Fellow, became so eminent a Tutor that the number of his pupils exceeded all precedent even in the largest Colleges of the University. He was afterwards presented to the Rectory of North Cadbury, (Somersetshire)—appointed in 1644 Master of Clare Hall, (Cambridge)—was in 1645 nominated Professor of the Hebrew Tongue in the same University—in 1654 was chosen Master of Christ's College—in 1657 was one of the persons nominated by a Committee of Parliament to be consulted about the English Translation of the Bible—died in 1688, and was buried in Christ's College Chapel. Dr. Cudworth was not only distinguished by very extensive learning, and profound Metaphysical and Philosophical knowledge, but by exemplary piety, and great moderation and prudence, which rendered him an honour to the Institutions where he was educated, and in which he presided—to the whole University of Cambridge, which he adorned, and to the Church and Age in which he lived. (The Portrait of Dr. Cudworth, given in the above volume, was engraved by Vertue, from a painting by Loggan.)

D

Dalton's Discourses, 8vo. 1757

Dr. John Dalton, an eminent Divine, was born at Dean, near Whitehaven, in 1709; was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and became Tutor to Lord Beauchamp, with whom he went abroad, but who died in the course of his travels. On his return Mr. Dalton took Orders, and obtained the Rectory of St. Mary at Hill, London. He was afterwards promoted by the King to a Prebend of Worcester, at which City he died in 1763.

**Damasceni Theologia Quatuor Libris Explicata,
folio, 1519**

The title of this volume is within a double circle, which is surrounded by a fanciful border of branches and flowers, with ten Angels or winged personages, in a variety of actions, some clothed and others naked—the two uppermost supporting a shield bearing the Arms of *France*—the four, standing at the bottom, seeming to have the care of a *blank* shield. The

Book issued from the press of Henry Stephens, and at the foot of the title page, has the following words:—“ **¶** Hoc
 “ Damasceni cum expositione secunda æmissio typis absoluta
 “ est Parisiis: ex officina, Henrici Stephani, e regione
 “ Scholæ Decretorum.”

John Damascenus, or John of Damascus, a learned Priest and Monk, (surnamed Mansur) was born about 676. He was instructed by an Italian Monk, of the name of Cosmo, was raised to the highest Offices, and at length became Chief Counsellor to the Prince of the Saracens. All these dignities, however, St. John Damascenus resigned, and entered himself a Monk in the Monastery of St. Sabas, near Jerusalem, leading there a pious and exemplary life, and becoming famous in the Church. He died about 760, and may be reckoned the most learned man of the eighth century, if we except our countryman “ Bede.” He was the compiler and reformer of Chants in the *Greek Church*, in the same manner as St. Gregory was in the *Roman*.

D’avenant’s Works, folio, 1673

Sir William D’avenant, a Poet and Dramatic Writer of considerable note, and Manager of the Theatre in the reigns of King Charles I. and II. was the son of a Tavern-keeper in Oxford, at which city he was born in 1605, and had his early education at a Grammar School in his native place. In 1621 (the year in which his Father served the Office of Mayor) he was entered of Lincoln College, but his stay in the University appears to have been short. His disposition led him to try his fortune at Court, and he first appeared in that region, as Page to the Duchess of Richmond. Thence he was removed into the family of Greville Lord Brooke, (an accomplished Nobleman, and a patron of literature) whose murder in 1628, deprived Davenant of a valuable protector, but he had already made himself so favourably known, that he was able with advantage to usher his first Tragedy, named “ *Albovine*,” to the stage, in 1629. He partook of the laxity of manners prevalent at this period, but exerted his invention and industry in providing a fund of Masques and other dramas for the entertainment of the Court, and upon the death of Ben Jonson in 1637, was made his successor in the Laureate. In 1639 D’avenant was appointed Governor of the King and Queen’s Company acting at the Cockpit in Drury Lane. His principles and attachment to the King caused him to participate early in the succeeding troubles. On a false accusation, he was by the orders of Parliament in 1641, placed in the custody of a Serjeant at Arms; but being bailed, he fled into France. He returned and served the King faithfully (under the orders of the Duke of Newcastle), and in 1643, had the honor of Knighthood conferred upon him at the siege of Gloucester.

Upon the declension of the Royal Cause, Sir Wm. D'avenant again withdrew into France, and embraced the Roman Catholic Religion, which procured for him the confidence of the Queen, who entrusted him with an important message to the King, in which he failed, and was severely reprimanded. Lord Clarendon called him "an honest man and a witty, but in all respects inferior to such a trust."

By the Queen's friendship, Sir William was enabled to fit out a ship to transport a French colony to Virginia; but he was taken by the Parliament's armed vessels, and committed close prisoner to Cowes Castle, in the Isle of Wight. In 1650 he was removed to London for trial, by the High Commission Court, and after two years' imprisonment in the Tower, obtained his liberty. To retrieve his ruined fortune, he opened a place for the exhibition of *Entertainments*; which terminated in direct *dramatic* pieces. The *public* restoration of the *stage* did not however *take place* until after the King's Restoration; when Sir William D'avenant was made *Patentee* of the Lincoln's Inn Fields Company, and he made a commencement there with his own operatical play of "The Siege of Rhodes," having splendid scenery and decorations. He had the credit of bringing out that excellent actor *Betterton*. Sir William spent the latter part of his life in comfort and reputation, continued to write plays, and died in 1668.

Sir William D'avenant's heroic poem called *Gondibert* has occupied the attention of the Editors of the Retrospective Review—whose *Critique* thereupon (with extracts) occupies the space of 20 pages in their second volume (i. e. 304 to 324 inclusive.) The following lines occur near the conclusion of their criticism:—

"The longer we dwell upon this noble, but unfinished
"monument of the genius of Sir William D'avenant, the more
"does our admiration of it increase, and we regret that the
"unjust attacks which were made against it (or whatever else
"was the cause) prevented its completion."

Davison's Poems, &c. 12mo. (in 6 Bookes)

Francis Davison, the Collector and Editor of the above Work, has furnished (at the commencement of it) a copious alphabetical table of all the Canzonets, Dialogues, Devises, Eglogues, Elegies, Epigrams, Epitaphs, Epithalmions, Madrigalls, Odes, Pastoralls, Poems, Sonets, and other principal matters contained in the volume.

Dent's Pathway to Heaven, B. L. 12mo. 1659

By *Arthur Dent*, Preacher of the Word of God, at South Shoobery, in North Essex. There was an antient family of this Author's name residing in times long since past, at North and South Shoobury, in the county of Essex, as ap-

pears by Morant and other Historians, but whether or not related to the *Preacher* is not evident; the probability is that he *was* of some good family, for in his Dedication of the above Work to Sir Julius Cæsar, Knt. (one of the Masters of Request to the King, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Master of St. Katherine's) he says, "I bethought me to whom I might dedicate these my poor labours, at last I did resolve with myself, none to be more fit than your Worship, both in regard of *some affinity in the flesh*, as also because of those manifold good parts, wherewith the Almighty hath endued you."—The full title of the volume runs in the following words:—"The plain Man's Path-way to Heaven—wherein every man may clearly see whether he shall be saved or damned. Set forth Dialogue-wise, for the better understanding of the simple." The Interlocutors throughout the book are—1. *Theologus*, a divine; 2. *Philagathus*, an honest man; 3. *Asunetus*, an ignorant man; and 4. *Antilegon*, a notable atheist and caviller.

Dibdin's Kempis, v. Imitation of Christ

Dictionary of the Holy Bible, by *Calmet*, revised, corrected, and augmented by Taylor (plates), 4 vols. 4to. 1814

Dom Augustine Calmet, a learned Benedictine of the College of St. Vannes, was born at Mesnil-la-Horgue, near Commercy, in 1672, and was first educated at the Priory of Breuil. In 1687 he went to study at the University of Pont-a-Mousson, where he taught a course of Rhetoric. On leaving this class, he entered among the Benedictines, in the Abbey of St. Mansay, in the Fauxbourg of Toul, where he made *profession* in 1689. Calmet began his Philosophical course in the Abbey of St. Evre, and completed that and his theological studies in the Abbey of St. Munster. At his leisure hours he studied the Hebrew language and improved himself in the Greek. In 1696 he was sent to the Abbey of Moyenmoutier, where he studied the Holy Scriptures, and in 1698 taught philosophy and theology to the young religious of that monastery, and so continued until 1704, when he was sent with the rank of Sub-Prior to the Abbey of Munster, at which place he retouched and improved those Commentaries on the Bible which he had written at Moyenmoutier. In 1715 Calmet became Prior of Lay, and in 1718 the Chapter General appointed him Abbot of St. Leopold in Nancy, and the year following he was made Visitor of the Congregation. In 1723 he was chosen Abbé of Senones, on which occasion he resigned his Priory of Lay. Calmet took possession of the Abbey of Senones in 1729, continued his studies, increased the library and museum there with many valuable purchases,

(particularly of medals and natural curiosities), and died at his Abbey in 1757, respected by all ranks (Roman Catholics and Protestants), for his learning, candour, amiable temper, and personal virtues. Amongst many valuable works, his "Dictionnaire Historique, Critique, et Chronologique de la Bible," was published in four folio volumes (1730). It is a valuable treasure of sacred history and criticism, and was soon made known to the English by various translations. In 1801 Mr. Taylor first published, and in 1814 republished, his valuable edition of Calmet's Dictionary, with the additions called the Fragments, and many explanatory and illustrative plates.

N. B.—The above four volumes are bound up in only two divisions.

Dodsworth's Salisbury (plates), 4to. 1814

By *William Dodsworth*, who dedicated this highly-finished work to the Bishop, Dean, and Canons Residentiary of the Cathedral. It contains 20 fine Engravings.

DOM-BOK: being Bawdwen's *second* volume of Domesday-Book, and comprizes the Counties of Middlesex, Hertford, Buckingham, Oxford, and Gloucester, 4to. 1812. [See first vol. p. 70]

Drake's Evenings in Autumn, 2 vols. 12mo. 1822

By *Nathan Drake*, D. D. mentioned in the first vol p. 71.

Drummond's Polemo-middinia, inter Vitarvam et Nebernarn, 4to. 1768

The elegant Scottish Poet, *William Drummond*, of Hawthornden, slightly noticed at p 72 of the first volume, and descended from the Drummonds of Carnock (afterwards Earls and Dukes of Perth), was the son of Sir John Drummond, Usher and Knight of the Black Rod to King James V.; educated at Edinburgh, spent four years in foreign travel, and then devoted himself to the pursuits of polite literature. He maintained a correspondence and intimacy with many literary characters, particularly with Drayton and Ben Jonson, the latter of whom regarded him with so much enthusiastic veneration, that he walked all the way from London to the romantic scenery of Hawthornden, on purpose to visit him.

The poetical effusion called *Polemo-Middinia*, or the Battle of the Dunghill, is not comprised in that volume of Drummond's Poems which is mentioned in the first volume, but was first published in 1691, by our Bishop Gibson (when a young man, at Oxford), with Latin notes, and was afterwards printed (as above) by Messrs. *Foulis*, of Glasgow, in a more genuine form. It is a *macaronic* Poem, and the first of the kind produced by a native of Great Britain. What we have

dale's *Monasticon*, Dr. Dibdin says in his *Library Companion*, p. 110, (note) that they are very rare and charged £36. by Payne and Foss.

Durer's Designs for Illustrating a Catholic Prayer Book, (by Ackermann) folio, 1817

Besides a Portrait of Albert Durer, and a fac simile of the first printed page of the Book to which his original Drawings were attached, there are Engravings of 43 Designs. *M. Bernhart*, (Assistant Librarian of the Royal Library at Munich) who furnished Mr. Ackermann with valuable Information respecting Durer's Work, after pointing out its particular excellencies, observes that "it is certainly astonishing that in the original Drawings; notwithstanding the number of them in this Prayer Book, and the variety of objects which they embrace; not a faulty stroke is to be seen, neither can we perceive that they were previously sketched with lead pencil or any thing else.

Albert Durer, was born at Nuremberg, in 1471, and shewing in early life a decided inclination for painting, was entered as a pupil of *Michael Wolgemuth*. [v. article "Nuremberg Chronicle," in the 1st vol.] He also received instruction in engraving, and he travelled for improvement during four years, through Germany, Flanders, and the Venetian States. His works acquired him great distinction, and he possessed the favour of the Emperors, Maximilian, Charles V. and Ferdinand. He was also well known to the learned world, and Erasmus has mentioned him with honor. Raphael interchanged portraits with Albert Durer, who was a handsome man, with an air of dignity, and the manners of a gentleman. He was a Member of the Council of Nuremberg, and there died in 1528. He was more known by his *Prints* than his

Pictures. His mark



was counterfeited or as-

sumed by Marc Antonio Reimondi, upon a series of engravings of the Life of Christ, but on an accusation before the Senate of Venice, Reimondi was ordered to efface the mark, and forbidden to use it any more.

D'Urfey's New Operas, &c. 8vo. 1721

Thomas D'Urfey, of facetious memory, was descended from an ancient family in France. His parents, being Hugonots, fled from Rochelle, before it was besieged by Louis XIII. in 1628, and settled at *Exeter*, where this their son was born; but in what year is uncertain. He was bred to the profession of the law, but forsook it under a persuasion (as Sir John Hawkins observes), which some poets and even players have been very ready to entertain as an excuse for idleness, and an in-

disposition to sober reflexion, that the law is a study so dull, that no man of *genius* can submit to it. His dramatic pieces (of which he wrote nearly thirty), were in general well received, yet within thirty years after his death, there was not one of them on the muster-roll of acting plays. The time when Tom D'Urfey lived was very favourable to men of his facetious, and it may be said licentious, turn of manners.—He came into the world a few years after the Restoration, when all was joy and merriment, and when to be able to drink and to sing were reckoned estimable qualities. Tom could do both, and superadded to these gifts, he had a talent of poetry, which he could adapt to any occasion. He wrote songs and sung them himself, frequently at public feasts and meetings, and not seldom in the presence of King Charles II. who, laying aside all state and reserve, would lean on his shoulder, and look over the paper. The compositions of D'Urfey are so many and so singularly humorous, that they elude all description, save that they are in general mirthful in the highest degree, and such of them as were not liable to exception, on account of their indelicacy, became favourites with the whole kingdom. Mr. Addison, in the *Guardian*, No. 67, after exhibiting a lively portrait of honest Tom, whom he is pleased to call his old friend, speaking to the ladies his disciples, says, that he had often made their grandmothers merry, and that his sonnets had perhaps lulled asleep many a toast among the ladies then living, when she lay in her cradle. Yet so universal a favourite as he was, it is apparent that towards the end of his life, he stood in need of assistance, to prevent his passing its remainder in a cage, like a singing bird, for he says—
 “After having written more odes than Horace, and about four
 “times as many comedies as Terence, he found himself re-
 “duced to great difficulties by the importunities of a set of
 “men, who of late years had furnished him with the accom-
 “modations of life, and would not, as we say, be paid with a
 “song.” In No. 82 of the *Guardian*, Mr. Addison recommends the public to attend the play of the *Plotting Sisters*, to be acted for D'Urfey's benefit. What the result was does not appear. Mr Purcell was once challenged by Tom to set to music such a song as he would write, and gave him that well-known ballad “One long Whitsun Holiday,” which cost Dr. Purcell more pains to fit with a tune than the composition of his *Te Deum*. Tom Brown wrote some stanzas upon D'Urfey, wherein, for presuming to call his ballads “Lyric Odes,” this judgment is denounced against him—

“Horace shall pluck thee by the nose,

“And Pindar beat thy brains out.”

D'Urfey died in 1723, at an advanced age; his first play being known to be written 47 years before. He was buried at St. James's, Westminster.

**Dyalogue in Englishe bytwixt a Doctoure of
Dyvynyte and a Student in the Lawes of
Englande, 12mo. B. L.**

This is the first edition in the English language, of St. Germaine's Book called the Doctor and Student. It was first printed in Latin (1528) by John Rastell. The above small volume, containing 80 leaves, was printed by *Robert Wyer*, whose press, says Dr Dibdin, must have been in constant occupation, few printers having executed so many volumes. It is printed in a Secretary Gothic Type, and upon the reverse of the last leaf has the following Colophon printed over the Device (No. 1) shown on p. 173, of 3 Typographical Antiquities—
“Imprvnted by me Robert Wyer, dwellynge at the sygne of
“Saynt John Evangelyste, in Saynte Martyn's paryshe, be-
“syde Charyngcrosse, in the Byshop of Norwych Rentes.”

The Secunde Dyalogue, B. L. (bound up with the above) is printed by *Peter Treveris*, (of whom there is a brief notice on p. 128 of the first volume of this Catalogue) in Secretary Gothic. At the bottom of the title the word *Jesus* appears in very large type, and is surrounded by a border of small pieces. The Device of the Trinity is placed on the reverse of the 166th leaf of the work, and the date (1531) is at the end of the table.

“*Here after foloweth a lyttell treatise called the newe
“addicions*,” is the title of the *third* work in the above volume, which is likewise printed in Secretary Gothic, and has an architectural frame round the title, which new additions were printed in 1531, by *Thomas Berthelette*, noticed at p. 93 of the first volume. The three Treatises form a volume of rarity.

Dyer's Reports, (in French) B. L. folio, 1672

Sir James Dyer, Knight, was born at his Father's Seat, (Wincaunton, in Somersetshire) about 1511. He received his Academical education at Broadgate Hall, Oxford, from whence, without the honor of a degree, he removed for the study of the Law to the Middle Temple. He rose through different offices in his profession to be a Serjeant at Law, Recorder of Cambridge, and finally Lord Chief Justice of the Court of *Common Pleas*, (not King's Bench as erroneously stated by Sir William Dugdale) in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which he held for upwards of 22 years, with a high character for integrity and ability. His temper was placid and serene, and he was free from that rudeness and violence of invective which accompanied some great characters on the Bench at that period. Sir James died at his estate of Stowton, (Huntingdonshire) in 1581.

The Poet *Whetstone*, (whose name appears more than once in the present volume) wrote a Remembrance of the Virtues of the above reverend Judge, (one of the Auchinleck “Fronde

“*Caducæ*” herein-described) in a Poem of 30 stanzas, and it seems “*germaine to the matter*,” to introduce part of the 4th stanza *here*.

“ who living did no wrong.

“ The breathless course of good James Dier, Knight,

“ Of Common Pleas the Lord Cheefe Justice long,

“ In scarlet robes I laye in open sight,

“ To shoue that death ore honour hath no might ;

“ Whose deedes doo shine like diamonds in the darke,

“ And lives, though dead, if to his fame you harken.”

E.

Edwards (George) Memoirs of his Life and Works, 4to. 1776

These Memoirs of the Life and Works of *George Edwards*, (Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies) seem to have been intended to bind up with the Author's Works printed by J. Robson, in seven quarto volumes.—It is illustrated by a Portrait of Mr Edwards, at his age of 60, and by four plates severally representing—1. The Narrow-beaked Crocodile of the Ganges, with an open Belly—2. The Frog Fish of Surinam—3. The Argus, or Luen Pheasant, and—4. The Snake Eater, (Bird) and the Sujah Ghush.

This eminent Naturalist was born at Stratford, a hamlet belonging to West Ham, (Essex,) in 1694.—In his early years he was placed under the tuition of Clergymen, at Layton-stone and Brentwood, and was then put apprentice to a tradesman in Fenchurch Street, not less distinguished for his strict regard to religion than for his uncommon skill in the learned languages.—This circumstance with that of his Chamber being made the Repository of a Physician's Library, gave young Edwards a turn to literature and scientific enquiry, which detached him from the pursuits of gain. He travelled for several years, studied natural History and gave excellent drawings of Birds, &c. In 1733 he was made Librarian to the College of Physicians, and Dr. Mead was his friend and patron. He published many works. The whole of his labours comprise upwards of 600 subjects of Natural History. For his History of Birds he was honoured with Sir Godfrey Copley's medal—was a member of many of the learned Societies in different parts of Europe. In 1769 he retired to a small house at Plaistow, in Essex, and amused himself solely with his books and conversation. His temper was cheerful open and benevolent. His patience was tried in his latter years by the Stone and by a Cancer, which deprived him of the sight of one eye, but he bore his sufferings with the greatest fortitude and resignation, and died in 1773 (having compleated his 80th year) and was buried in the Churchyard of West Ham.

Emblemata, v article "Symbola"

Essays, Philosophical, Historical, and Literary,
8vo. 1789

The number of Essays comprized in the above anonymous volume of near 500 pages, are twenty-four, and are upon the following subjects:—Liberty & Necessity, Shakespeare, Queen Elizabeth, Christianity, Hereditary Succession, Virtue and Happiness, Government and Civil Liberty, Metaphysics, Style, Versification, Reason in Religion, Education, Locke's Human Understanding, King Charles II, St. Evremond, Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, Materialism, Genius, Pope's Essay on Man, Genius and Spirit of Christianity, Slave Trade, and the National Debt.

Evangelia Quatuor, Arabice Scripta (absque Punctis) Latine reddita, cum figuris ligneis ornata, folio, 1591

This finely-executed volume of the holy Christian Gospels, in Arabic and Latin, was printed at the *Medicean Press* in Rome (which about the year 1610 was transferred to Florence),

By a prefix of the date of 1774 (purposely attached to the original work), under the signature of *Cæsar Malanimeus*, and issued from a press at Florence expressly fabricated for printing foreign languages, it appears that this beautiful book was the workmanship of *John Baptist Raymund*, set forth by him without any explanatory preface, &c and that the original production had nearly been totally lost, but was (fortunately) recovered from oblivion.

The prefix of 1774 is addressed "*Lectori Philarabico*," and if wholly transcribed, would afford further information on the subject of *Raymund's* excellent work, but would swell this note to an unreasonable bulk. The commencement of this recent advertisement must therefore suffice—"Inter Libros, qui duobus ferè ab hinc sæculis Romæ prodierunt ex amplissimo ac magnificentissimo Linguarum exhoticarum Typographeo, quod hortante Gregorio XIII. P. M. aere proprio extruxit Ferdinandus Medices tum S. R. E. Cardinalis, Hic, qui penè ex oblivione erutus nunc iterum Tibi, philarabice Lector, exhibetur; nihil initio tulit præfixum in Fronte, nec quidquam ad Eum præfatus est Io. Baptista Raymundus, eidem Typographeo Præpositus, et earundem Linguarum Interpres clarissimus."

In Mr. Adam Clark's Bibliographical Dictionary there are the following observations—"That, to this beautiful work there is neither title nor preface, which is not only the case with the copy before him, but with all others mentioned by bibliographers. A title and preface seem however to have been intended, as the Gospel of St. Matthew, where the work commences, begins at the ninth page, and so on regularly to

“ 462, the number of pages in the whole. The paper and
 “ type are very good, and it is adorned with a profusion of
 “ decent wood cuts; an *Anxan* or frontispiece to each gospel,
 “ and a double line round the margin, in imitation of orien-
 “ tal MSS. It is divided into sections, which do not cor-
 “ respond with the chapters in common Bibles.” v. 6th vol.
 p. 206.

**Evangelium Secundum Matthaeum, in Lingua
 Hebraica cum versione Latina Munsteri, folio,
 1537**

Sebastian Munster is noticed upon p. 170 of the first volume. He commenced his studies at Heidelberg, and then entered into the Convent of the Cordeliers, where he applied himself to theology, mathematics, and cosmography. He went to Basil and succeeded *Pelicanus* as Professor of Hebrew.—Amongst other great works he published a Latin version from the Hebrew of *all* the Books of the Old Testament, with learned Notes, as well as of St. Matthew's Gospel: these are thought to be more faithful than the versions of *Pagninus* and *Arias Montanus*. Munster was a pacific, studious, retired man, and Dupin allows, was one of the most able men that embraced the Reformed Religion. For this reason *Beza* and *Verheiden* have placed him among the Heroes of the Reformation, although he wrote nothing expressly on the subject. (v. *Bezae Icones*). Dr. Dibdin, in 2 Dec. 192, says, the *Petruses* (N. B.—So spelt by Dibdin) executed a world of books. Henry Petre (the son of Adam), printed the above volume, giving for his device the one copied on p. 194, of which he says there were endless varieties—being an allusion to their name, which is Greek for a *Rock*.

**Evelyn's Numismata, or a Discourse of Medals,
 (plates), folio, 1697**

**Evelyn's *Silva*, or a Discourse of *Forest* Trees,
 (by Hunter) plates, 4to. 1776**

**———— *Terra*, a Philosophical Discourse of
Earth, (by do.) 4to. 1787**

John Evelyn, was born at Wotton, (Surrey), in 1620, and was descended from a very antient and honourable family.—He was instructed in classical learning at the Free School of Lewes, in Sussex, from whence in 1637 he was removed and entered as a Gentleman Commoner at Baliol College, in Oxford, and thence after three years went to study in the Middle Temple, (London.) Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he set forth upon his travels and made the Tour of Europe, improving his mind and understanding, acquiring general know-

ledge, and obtaining great skill in the fine arts. In 1647 he married the daughter of Sir Richard Browne, by whom he became possessed of *Sayes Court*, (near Deptford) in Kent.—He returned to England in 1651, and lived very retired at Sayes Court. His studious disposition, together with his disgust of the world, (occasioned by the violence and confusion of the times) was so strong that he actually proposed to his friend Mr. Boyle, the raising a kind of College for the reception of persons of *the same turn of mind*. The moment that a prospect of the King's restoration appeared, Mr. Evelyn quitted Philosophy for Politics, and took an earnest part for his Sovereign, on whose return he was introduced to and graciously received by his Majesty, and began to enter on the active scenes of life, but without bidding adieu to his studies. His literary labours were incessant, and his useful and important publications very numerous. Mr. Evelyn spent his time in a manner as pleasing as he could wish—he had great credit at Court, and great reputation in the world, was one of the Commissioners for rebuilding St. Paul's, attended the Royal Society with great regularity, and was punctual in the discharge of his office as a Commissioner of the sick and wounded. In 1669 Mr. Evelyn was honoured with a Doctor of Laws degree. Full of age and honours this great and amiable man and indefatigable writer died in the 86th year of his age, (1705) and was interred at Wotton under a tomb of free stone shaped like a coffin, with an inscription, expressing, according to his own intention, that “ Living in an age of extraordinary events and “ revolutions, he had learned from thence this truth, which he “ desired might be thus communicated to posterity, ‘ *That all “ ‘ is vanity, which is not honest ; and that there is no solid wis- “ ‘ dom but in real Piety.*’ ”

Alexander Hunter, M. D. F. R. S. L. and E. the publisher of the above valuable editions of *Sylva* and *Terra*, has added his own very useful notes to each, and good plates to the *Silva*. He was Physician to the York Lunatic Asylum, and practiced for nearly 50 years in that city, with the highest eminence and credit in his professional character; his knowledge of which was the result of science, skill, and well founded experience. His goodness as a man, his urbanity and gentlemanly manners, his practice of every real and social virtue—the manly and pleasing manner with which he gave his advice, whether as a physician, a friend, or a mentor, will ever enbalm his memory in the hearts of his friends. In the world of letters he was also highly esteemed. Dr. Hunter died in 1809, in the 80th year of his age, and was interred in the Church of St. Michael le Belfrey, in York, attended by a numerous and very respectable body of his friends and fellow citizens.

F

Farmer (the) of Inglewood Forest, a Novel, 8vo.

By Elizabeth Helme.

Farquhar's Works, 2 vols. 12mo. 1742

George Farquhar, was born at Londonderry, (Ireland) in 1678, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and became an Actor, but his powers of voice were inadequate to the situation. About 1696 he accompanied his friend Wilks (the Player) to London, and for a time was a Lieutenant in the Army. He first appeared as a dramatic writer in 1698, when his play of *Love and a Bottle* was acted with great success, and he continued to write Comedies with applause, and also published some lively and amusive Poems, Letters, and Essays. He closed his Dramatic career with the *Beaux Stratagem*, which though composed in six weeks, and under the depression of a rooted illness, is usually reckoned the Author's master-piece. Farquhar's necessities obliged him to part with his Commission, and under the painful reflection of leaving two unprovided daughters, he died in 1707, before he completed his 30th year.

Fell's Paraphrase of St. Paul's Epistles, 8vo.

John Fell, a learned and eminent English Prelate, was born at Longworth, (Berkshire), in 1625. After receiving a preparatory education at Thame, in Oxfordshire, he was at eleven years of age admitted Student of Christ Church, Oxford, took the degree of B. A. in 1640, and that of M. A. in 1643. Having about this time been in arms for King Charles I. the Parliamentary Visitors turned him out of his place.—After the Restoration he was made Prebendary of Chichester, and in 1660 Canon and also Dean of his College, (being then Chaplain in Ordinary to the King.) In 1666 Dean Fell was Vice Chancellor of the University—was promoted to the Bishoprick of Oxford, in 1675, and permitted to hold the Deanery of Christ Church in Commendam. This liberal and amiable Prelate died in 1688, after a life devoted to study, the reformation of abuses, the restoration of religion, and the improvement of his College and Cathedral; and was buried in his own Church, where a monument was raised to him and inscribed with an epitaph by Dr. Aldrich. In the preface to Allestree's 40 Sermons, is his Life written by Bishop Fell, who also wrote the Life of Dr. Henry Hammond, (1660), Prefaces to the whole Duty of Man, and Ladies' Calling, several Theological Works and other writings which manifested sound principles, a clear head, and a generous heart. Dr. Fell was as much distinguished by his benefactions as by the benevolence and utility of his writings.

Ferrerz, Translation of Magna Carta out of Latin and Frenche into Englyshe, B. L. 1542

George Ferrerz, (or Ferrars) was born near St. Alban's, (Hertfordshire), about 1510, and educated at Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, for the study of the Law, and became a distinguished Pleader in Westminster Hall. By the patronage of Lord Cromwell he gained the favour of King Henry VIII. whom he attended as well in a military as a civil capacity. In 1535 a considerable grant was made to him out of the Royal Demesnes in Hertfordshire, comprehending the manor of Flamstead; but he was so wasteful, that in 1542 when Member for Plymouth, he was arrested for debt, but set at liberty by virtue of the privilege of Parliament, and all persons concerned in procuring his arrest were committed for a contempt. (His case is reported in 2 Holinshed's Chronicle.) Mr. Ferrerz was in favour all King Henry's and Edward's days. He attended the Protector Somerset to Scotland, as a Commissioner of the Army, and being a *Poet* was created *Lord of Misrule*, at a Festivity held at Greenwich for twelve days, to amuse the young Monarch. The History of the Reign of Queen Mary inserted in Grafton's Chronicle, is asserted by Stowe to have been written by George Ferrerz.—He died at Flamstead in 1579. The above volume was printed by *Thomas Petyt*, and its title page and other characteristics are similar in all respects to the Great Abredgement of 1542, hereinbefore described.

Fisher-Defensio Regie Assertionis contra Babylonicam Captivitatem, &c. 4to. 1525.

The learned Catholic Prelate John Fisher, is noticed in vol. 1, p. 87. In 1484 he was entered at Michael House, (now incorporated with Trinity College), Cambridge, where he took his degrees in Arts, and was appointed Proctor and Master in 1495, and shortly after Vice Chancellor of the University. In 1501 Fisher took the degree of D. D. and in 1504 was raised to the See of Rochester. The above volume was published by this Prelate in Vindication of King Henry VIIIth's Book against Martin Luther, & with that Monarch he continued in great favour until 1527, when the King's Divorce began to be agitated, and in 1529 he acted as one of the Queen's Counsel. In 1534 the Bishop was adjudged guilty of Misprision of Treason, for the countenance he shewed to the Maid of Kent. He pertinaciously refused to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Act for annulling the King's Marriage with Catherine of Arragon, was attainted, deprived of his Bishopric, and cruelly treated in prison. Finally he was tried on a charge of High Treason and beheaded.

The above volume is perfect and clean—is neatly printed

(in good Roman type) by *Peter Quentell*, of Cologne, and has for a device the Royal Arms of England, supported by winged Boys, between columns bearing a canopy.

Fisher's Picturesque Tour of Killarney, (with 20 Aquatinta Views) oblong folio, 1780. [Bound up with Robson's Grampian Mountains.]

Of *Jonathan Fisher*, (the Tourist), I have not found any account.

Fitzherbert's New Boke of Justices, B. L. 1566

Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, Knt. was born at Norbury, in the county of Derby, studied in Oxford, and went to one of the Inns of Court, where he pursued the Law with great diligence and success; attained the degree of Serjeant in 1511, and was Knighted by King Henry VIII. who in 1523 appointed him one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, which he held for his life with great reputation for legal knowledge and integrity. It is mentioned to his honor, that he ventured to oppose the arbitrary proceedings of Wolsey when in the height of his favour. Sir Anthony died at an advanced age in 1538, and was buried at Norbury, the seat and estate of his ancestors.

On a large gravestone (says Lysons) in the Nave of Norbury Church, are the effigies engraved on brass of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert and his Lady. He is represented in a robe with a roll in his hand. The fragments of the inscription remain in part, and the words "sometyne Lorde and patron of this town" were legible at the time of the publication of Lysons's Derbyshire, in which two engravings, one the monument of a Knight of this venerable Judge's family, the other a specimen of the painted glass of Norbury Chancel windows, are given.

Fletcher's Historical Sketches, called *Elidure* and *Edward*, 8vo. 1825

Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher addresses these Dramatic Sketches to her *Grandchildren*, to warn them against that kind of scepticism, which is so often mistaken for wisdom and discernment, meaning (as she explains herself) a doubt of the existence of a generosity or disinterestedness, in the motives of human action.

Formey, Sur Le Philosophe Chrétien, 4 vols. 12mo. 1752

John Henry Samuel Formey, was born at Berlin, in 1711. His family was originally of Champagne, and his father was a refugee for religion at the Revolution of the Edict of Nantes. He was educated at the Royal French College. Being destined to the Church, he pursued his theological studies under Pelloutier, Lenfant, and Beausobre, and was ordained

verses, his poetical character is sunk into oblivion, and he is only known to readers as an *Historian*. Froissart is generally reckoned to have been a faithful narrator of what he saw and heard, though by native disposition something inclined to the romantic. French writers have charged him with partiality in favour of the English, by whom he was caressed; but they do not seem to have made good their accusation. He was in 1361, Secretary to his countrywoman Philippa, of Hainault, (Queen Consort of Edward III.) continued five years in her service, and was during that period entertained for some time in Scotland, by William, Earl of Douglas. In 1366 Froissart was in Gascony with Edward the Black Prince, and visited several of the Italian Courts. Subsequent to his patronage by the Earl of Blois, he attended the brilliant Court of Gaston, Earl of Foix, and there obtained useful information from those Knights, both of England and Arragon, who were in the retinue of the Duke of Lancaster; and during his last visit to England (in 1395) he acquired fresh materials for his *Chronicles*; the best edition of which is said to be that of Lyons, in four volumes, folio, 1559.

Thomas Johnes, Esq. the translator and editor of Froissart, (derived from a very antient and wealthy Welsh Family) was born at Ludlow, (Shropshire). in 1748, and after being taught to read in a Preparatory Seminary, was at the age of seven years sent to the Free Grammar School, at Shrewsbury, where he remained four years, was then removed to Eton College, and continued on that foundation for seven years, acquiring a respectable knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. In 1767 Mr. Johnes attended a course of Lectures on Logic and Moral Philosophy, at the College of Edinburgh; in 1769 he travelled abroad, and afterwards resided in the French Metropolis. In 1771 he returned to England, spent nearly three years in the first circles, and in 1774 had a seat in Parliament. In 1781 Mr. Johnes was appointed Auditor for the Principality of Wales, and on the death of his father commenced those extended and astonishing improvements that rendered the Mansion and Domains of HAVOD, the wonder and delight of the nation, and planted the bleak mountains of Cardiganshire with two million and sixty-five thousand trees. The noble mansion was burned down in 1807, and a new one built upon the site, with great and unremitting spirit. After the death of an only daughter Mr. Johnes lived chiefly in retirement, and in 1814 he was visited by a sickness at his elegant Villa in Devonshire, which in 1816 terminated his existence. Mr. Johnes not only translated the above *Chronicles*, and those of Monstrelet also, but printed them at his own private Press at Havod.

For further memoirs of the above great and remarkable benefactor to his country, v. *Annual Obituary* for 1817.

“ and evident demonstrations they are plainly proved farre to
 “ excell as well the Civile Lawes of the Emperie, as also all
 “ other Lawes of the Worlde, with a large discourse of the
 “ difference betweene the II Governementes of Kingdomes :
 “ whereof the one is onely regall, and the other consisteth of
 “ regall and politique administration conjoyned. Written in
 “ Latine about an hundred yeares past by the learned and right
 “ honorable maister *Fortescue*, knyght, Lord Chauncellour of
 “ England, in the time of Kinge Henry the VI. and newly
 “ translated into Englishe, by *Robert Mulcaster*. Imprinted,
 “ &c. by *Richarde Tottell*, 1573.”

Sir John Fortescue was the third son of Sir Henry Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. Of his birth place and education we have no exact account, but it appears that he resided as a Lawyer in Lincoln's Inn, and distinguished himself by his learned lectures. He attained the degree of Serjeant at Law in 1430, and was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1442. He was a principal Counsellor in the Court of King Henry VI. When the success of King Edward IV. compelled Henry to take refuge in Scotland, Fortescue attended him, and was created Chancellor of England. In the mean time he was attainted of high treason by Edward's Parliament in 1461, and another person was appointed Chief Justice in his stead. He was never acknowledged as *Chancellor* by that party, nor ever exercised the office in England. In 1463 he accompanied Queen Margaret, Prince Edward, and the principal adherents of the House of Lancaster in their flight to Flanders; and passed many years in a state of exile. In that condition he composed his celebrated work “*De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*,” for the instruction of Prince Edward. On his return to England he was taken prisoner after the battle of Tewksbury, but was released and pardoned by Edward. He passed the residue of his days in retirement, and died about the age of 90, at Ebburton or Ebbrighton, in Gloucestershire, of which place he possessed the Manor, and was there interred.

Robert Mulcaster, the Translator of the above Treatise by Sir John Fortescue, is incidentally named as such by Anthony & Wood, in his account of the works of the famous John Selden, in the following passage :—“ Notes on Joh. Fortescue
 “ *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, &c. 1616, which book having
 “ been before translated into English, by *Robert Mulcaster*, a
 “ Lawyer, had Notes then put to it by our author Selden.

Froissart's Chronicles, translated by Johnes, 12 vols. 8vo. with a 4to. vol. of plates, 1808

John Froissart, is noticed in the first volume (p. 124) under the article “*Johnes*, &c.”—He commenced a writer of History at the age of 20, and although he was the author of 30,000

increase in size and vigour, rests in the darkness of futurity.— I have however felt much gratification in these early efforts, and not the least part of that gratification has been the opportunity afforded me of contributing to the amusement of a number of friends whom I esteem and respect.

I am, &c.

ALEXANDER BOSWELL.

Dr. Dibdin has in the same book and page given an engraving of “the pleasantly situated Cottage,” as it appears in the title pages of one or two of the pieces, which have issued from the press of the same, as it likewise does on the title page of the “*Fronde Caducæ*.”

Sir Alexander Boswell, as eldest son of the late celebrated James Boswell, Esq. the friend and Historian of Dr. Johnson, (*vide article Boswell*) inherited the estate at Auchinleck; was made a Baronet in 1821, and in March, 1822, was killed in a duel with James Stewart, Esq. of Dunearn. The cause of the duel has been stated to be a song written by the Baronet, which gave offence to his antagonist.

The *Fronde Caducæ* are reprints (by the Auchinleck Press) of four of the Poems of George Whetstone, who is noticed in another part of this volume, comprising separate Remembrances of the Lives of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Sir James Dier, Thomas, Earl of Sussex, and Sir Philip Sidney.—The originals were probably some of those *remaining* pieces of Whetstonian Biography, so pathetically enquired after by Dr. Dibdin, in his Library Companion.

Of *Judge Dier*, [Dyer] there is a full notice in this volume, and an account of *Sir Philip Sidney*, will be found both in the former volume, and the *Additional Notes* to the same introduced into this volume.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, (descended from an antient family in Suffolk) was born at Chislehurst, (Kent), in 1510. He was sent at an early age to Corpus Christi or Bennet College, Cambridge, and having passed his studies with reputation finished his education by travelling into France. He applied to the study of the Law in Gray's Inn, in which he soon distinguished himself and acquired the favour of King Henry VIII. so far as to obtain a grant of many Manors in Suffolk, (on the dissolution of St. Edmundsbury Monastery) and to be appointed Attorney in the Court of Wards, in which he was continued all Edward VIth's reign, & by his prudence he steered safely through the dangerous times of Queen Mary.—Queen Elizabeth conferred upon him the honor of Knighthood, gave him the custody of the Great Seal, in 1558, and appointed him one of her Privy Council. Sir Nicholas's private as well as his public conduct in very difficult times, was

distinguished by great discretion, and he strictly adhered to his motto "*Mediocria Firma*" and when the Queen, visiting him at Redgrave, told him his house was too little for him, "Not so Madam, (he replied with courtly modesty), but your Majesty has made me too big for my house."—Having retained his high office for more than 20 years with universal reputation for wisdom and ability, Sir Nicholas Bacon died of a sudden illness in 1579. To the great felicity of his life was added the happiness of being father of Francis, Lord Verulam, [v. 1st vol. p. 11.]

Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, (an eminent Statesman of the 16th century) was Ambassador to the Emperor Charles V. about Queen Mary's marriage; afterwards Lord Deputy of Ireland, and Chief Justice of the Forests North of Trent. Queen Elizabeth appointed him President of the North.—In 1572 the Earl retired from all the severe labours of public service, (in which he had wasted his health) to the honourable office of Lord Chamberlain, and the duties of a Cabinet Minister; and died at his house in Bermondsey, in 1583, leaving little to his heirs but the bright example of a character truly noble.

Whetstone is diffuse in his Encomiums of his four Heroes. The reprints of his Poems are close copies of the originals.
Fulgentii Aphri Opera, item, *Maxentii Opera*, folio, 1520

St. Fulgentius was born at *Lepté* or *Telepta*, in the province of Byzacena (Africa), about 468. He was a descendant of an illustrious family of Carthage, driven from that city by the tyranny of the Vandals. Having lost his father when he was very young, he was placed by his mother (Mariana), under able tutors in the Latin and Greek languages, wherein he made extraordinary proficiency. When a boy he could repeat the whole of Homer, and converse in the Greek language with purity and fluency. His talents recommended him to an employment under Government, and he was made Procurator, or Receiver of the Revenues of his province; but the rigorous exaction of the taxes disgusted him, and he determined to retire from the world, and embrace a religious life. He took the vows accordingly, and placed himself under the discipline of Faustus, a persecuted Catholic Bishop, who had established a monastery in the vicinity of Lepté. Faustus being persecuted by the Arians, Fulgentius entered into another monastery, where he was appointed Colleague or Co-Abbot with Felix. The incursions of the Moors drove them both to Sicca, where they were cruelly scourged and imprisoned. He visited Syracuse, and proceeding to Rome (in the year 500), offered his devotions at the pretended sepulchres of the Apostles, and then returned to Africa, and established a new monastery

at Byzacena. At this time Africa was under the dominion of Thrasimond, King of the Vandals, who was an Arian, and a bitter enemy to the Catholics. The See of Vinta being vacant, Fulgentius refused to be elected the Bishop of that place, and concealed himself; but was afterwards unwillingly ordained Bishop of Ruspa (in 504), and together with 220 other Bishops was by a decree of Thrasimond banished to the island of Sardinia. Upon the death of Thrasimond, about the year 522, his son Hilderic recalled the Catholic Bishops, and Fulgentius spent the rest of his life in tranquillity, discharging his episcopal duties with diligence and prudence, and rendering himself the subject of veneration and esteem, by his piety, humility, and exemplary manners. He died in 533.

John Maxentius, the Theologian, was a Monk of Antioch, who, besides other Treatises, composed Scholiums on Dyonisius the Areopagite.

The Colophon of the above volume is conceived in the following words:—"Expliciunt Opera B. Fulgentii Episcopi, et Maxentii servi Dei. Impressa in Hagenau, impensis Kobergerorum Norinbergensium. In Officina Thomæ Anselmi Anno XX. Under which words is the spirited device of *Anselm*, i. e. two winged youths or seraphs, one of them holding upon a scroll the Saviour's name in Greek—the other in

Hebrew. Between them is the Monogram



N. B.—The above volume is bound up with "Evangelium" and "Damasceni Opera."—*Ante*.

Fur Prædestinatus, 8vo. 1813, bound up with an English Translation of it, 1814.

This Dialogue in Latin, called "*Fur Prædestinatus*, sive Dialogismus inter quendam Ordinis Prædicantium Calvinistam et Furem ad Laqueum damnatum Habitus," containing a severe satire upon Calvinism, is said to have been composed by Archbishop Sancroft, in conjunction with Mr. George Davenport and another.

William Sancroft (the above mentioned Prelate), was born at Fresingfield (Suffolk), in 1616; was instructed in grammar at St. Edmund's Bury; went to Emanuel College, Cambridge, and took his degrees in Arts in 1637 and 1641, and in 1642 was chosen Fellow. He travelled through France and Italy—was at Rome in 1660; Rector of Houghton-le Spring and a Prebendary of Durham at the Restoration; D. D. by Royal Mandamus in 1662; Dean of York in 1664; also of St. Paul's, to the rebuilding of which Cathedral, after being destroyed by fire in 1666, he contributed largely, and rebuilt the Deanery-house. In 1668 he was Archdeacon of Canterbury, and in 1677 advanced to the Archiepiscopal See. Archbishop Sancroft died in retirement at his native place (Fresingfield), in 1693.

G

Gale's Winchester, v. Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of that See**Gambold's Works, (Portraits, &c) 12mo. 1789**

John Gambold, a pious Bishop among the Moravians (a sect known by the name of *Unitas Fratrum*), was born at Puncton, near Haverfordwest (Pembrokeshire), in 1711, and became a Member of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1726, and took there his Master of Arts degree in 1734. In 1730 he was presented to the Vicarage of Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire. In 1742 he deserted his flock and joined the Moravians, and was their Minister for several years. In 1754 Mr. Gambold was consecrated a Bishop at an English Provincial Synod, held at Lyndsay-house, Chelsea, and was greatly esteemed for his piety and learning by several English Bishops, who were his contemporaries in the University of Oxford. In 1768 he retired to his native county, and died at Haverfordwest, (universally respected) in 1771. He was a voluminous Historian and Theological Writer. He also wrote the Martyrdom of Ignatius, a tragedy, (which was published after his death by the Rev. Benjamin La Trobe) also some Discourses and Sermons.

Garcilasso's Works, translated by Wiffen, (Portraits and Cuts) 12mo. 1823

Garcias-Lasso or Garcilasso de la Vega, one of the most eminent of the Spanish Poets, was born at Toledo, in 1503.—He was the younger son of a man of rank, and was distinguished for his wit and bravery, but particularly for his poetical talents. A friend called Boscan had introduced a great innovation in Spanish Poetry, by rejecting its ancient measures, and substituting others, borrowed from the Italians. Garcilasso adopted Boscan's model, and by his celebrity was a principal instrument in rendering it popular. His works consist in a great measure of Pastorals; but his principal excellence is tenderness, which he beautifully displays in some of his sonnets, the most interesting of his compositions.—He was indebted to a familiarity with the antients for a greater freedom from bombast than his countrymen in general, but his learning and taste were superior to his genius. Garcilasso followed the profession of arms, & attended Charles V. in many of his expeditions. He lost his life at an early age, in 1536, at the attack of a fortress in Provence, as he was signaling his courage in the presence of his Sovereign.

Mr. Wiffen is the person who so beautifully translated Tasso into Spenserean Verse, v. 1st volume p. 283. The Portrait is by Mr. Louis Pares; the Wood Cuts designed and engraved by Williams.

Gardineri Ricardi, Specimen Oratorium, 12mo. 1668

Richard Gardiner, D. D. was born within the City of Hereford, in 1591, where he received a classical education; was a student in Christ Church College, Oxford, in 1607, there took his degrees in Arts; entered into Holy Orders, and became a *quaint* Preacher (says his Biographer) and Orator.—He was installed Canon of Christ Church, in 1629; obtained his degrees in Divinity in 1630; and was made Chaplain in ordinary to King Charles I.—Dr. Gardiner was ejected from his Canonry, &c. (by the Parliamentary Visitors) in 1648; lived obscurely in Oxford until the Restoration, and then regained his former preferments. He published many Sermons; died in 1670, and was buried in Oxford Cathedral.

N. B.—The above little volume, which was presented to me, by Mr. Thompson, of Clumber Park, was marked as a *scarce* book in Thorpe's Catalogue.

Gayton's Pleasant Notes upon Don Quixote, folio, 1654

Edmund Gayton, (or de Speciosa Villa, as he sometimes intitled himself) was born at Little Brittain, (London) in 1609; was elected Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, (from Merchant Taylor's School) in 1625, became afterwards a Fellow of that House; M. A. Superior Beadle in Arts and Physic in the University, (1636); Bachelor of Physic, (by virtue of a Dispensation from the Delegates) in 1647; ejected from his Beadleship in 1648, by the Parliamentary Visitors; lived afterwards in London (according to Anthony Wood), in a *sharking* condition, and wrote trite things merely to get bread to sustain himself and his wife. After the King's return, in 1660, Gayton was restored to his place by his Majesty's Commissioners, but having acquired an itch for scribbling, he continued to write all sorts of miscellanies. The above Notes upon Don Quixote (written in prose, mixed now and then with verse) being (says Wood) his *master-piece*.—Gayton died at his lodgings, in Cat-street, near the Public Schools, in 1666, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, at the expence of the Vice Chancellor, (Dr. Fell) having only *one farthing* in his pocket when he died.

The title page, calls Gayton's work, *Pleasant Notes*, but the running title throughout is "*Festivous Notes*," &c.

Gemina Predicantium, B. L. 12mo. (S. A.)

This Work treats at length, and with exemplary method, of the good and bad qualities of man, and is stiled in the title page, "*Preclarissimum atque divinum Opus, cunctis verbi Dei declamatoribus per utile et necessarium.*"

The volume was printed at Paris by *François Regnault*, hav-

ing its title (part in red ink) adorned with the *device* (mentioned by Dr. Dibdin, in the note of p. 54, 2 Bib. Decameron) of a shepherd and shepherdess supporting a shield bearing the Printer's Initials (F. R.) with sheep feeding on the foreground, which device the learned writer says is comparatively *uncommon*—yet there is another instance of it in this collection, (v. the 1st vol. title “*Aureum Opus.*”)

Gilpin's Lives of Hugh Latimer, (Bishop of Worcester) and of Bernard Gilpin, 8vo. 1780, (3rd edition)

Hugh Latimer, (the venerable Prelate and Martyr) is very fully noticed in the former volume of this Catalogue, p. 137, and

The respectable *Bernard Gilpin* is given an ample account of, in the article immediately following.

William Gilpin, the author of the above and the two following articles, is slightly noticed in the 1st vol. p. 90. He first attracted notice as a Biographer in 1753, by the life of his Ancestor the celebrated Bernard Gilpin, and his other works were many and valuable; but his fame was established as a Master in the Picturesque by his *Beauties of the New Forest*.

“ But not the waving wood or winding vale,

“ The sweets of summer or the vernal gale,

“ Were form'd to fetter down the noble soul,

“ Beneath the magic of their soft controul.”

Mr. Gilpin's charities were boundless, but governed by a virtuous and well regulated mind. His life was most exemplary, and few men have left behind them a higher character for wisdom, piety, and virtue. He died at his Vicarage at Boldre, (near Lymington) in 1804, at the age of 80 years.

Gilpin's Life of Bernard Gilpin, (Portrait and Vignette) 8vo. 1753

Bernard Gilpin, a renowned and excellent Parish Priest, (descended from a respectable family in Westmoreland) was born at Kentmire, in that county, in 1517. His serious disposition in early life, induced his parents to educate him for the Church, for which purpose he was first placed at a Grammar School, and at 16 years old sent to the University of Oxford, and entered a Scholar on the Foundation of Queen's College, where he very much distinguished himself. He made the Scriptures his chief study, and with great industry set about acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew languages. In 1539 he took the degree of B. A. and in 1541 that of M. A. and about the same time was elected Fellow of his College, and admitted into Holy Orders. Mr. Gilpin was soon transplanted into Cardinal Wolsey's new College, (Christ Church) and in a regular disputation with *Peter Martyr*,

his confidence in the soundness of the Popish Tenets was very much shaken.—By further examination of the Scriptures he became thoroughly convinced that there were great abuses and corruptions in the Romish Church, and that there was a real necessity for a Reformation. In 1549 Mr. Gilpin became B. D. In 1552 his friends obtained for him, the Vicarage of Norton, (near Durham) and by means of Sir William Cecil, (Lord Burleigh) he acquired a *General License* for Preaching.

Upon some conscientious principles Mr. Gilpin resigned his living, and went abroad for religious information and instruction. In 1556 he returned to England, and became Arch-deacon of Durham, and with it Rector of Eastington, but on troubles arising he resigned them both. He afterwards was Rector of Houghton le Spring, and had many other and high preferments offered to him which he invariably declined, and he died in 1583.

The lustre of Mr. Gilpin's virtues was greatly increased by his sincerity and humility, which his religion led him to practise in the most unaffected and amiable manner; but the most distinguishing parts of his character were, his conscientious discharge of the ministerial office; his extensive benevolence, and his exalted piety, which taken in connection with the uniform tenor of his virtuous and exemplary life, deservedly gained him amongst his contemporaries the title of **THE NORTHERN APOSTLE**.

N. B.—A Portrait of Bernard Gilpin, with the motto—"Let your light so shine before men"—and another Etching embellish the above volume.

Gilpin's Lives of John Wicliff, and of the most eminent of his Disciples, Lord Cobham, John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and Zisca, 8vo 1766, (Etchings)

An account of *John Wicliff*, is given in the 1st volume of this Catalogue, pp. 282 and 283.

Sir John Oldcastle, frequently denominated the good *Lord Cobham*, was born in the reign of King Edward III. and is said to have been the first *Author* as well as the first *Martyr*, among the English nobility. His *Peerage* was obtained by marrying the *heiress* of a Lord Cobham, who opposed the tyranny of King Richard IInd. He was one of the leaders of the reforming party, and supported the Doctrines as well as the Disciples of Wicliff. In the reign of King Henry Vth Lord Cobham was accused of Heresy, but was for a time protected from prosecution by the King, in hopes of reclaiming him; yet at length he was resigned up to the power of the Romish Church, and being singled out as a proper victim, as also for the purpose of striking terror into the whole party, was

indicted by Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, who with the assistance of the Bishops of London, Winchester, and St. Davids, condemned him to the flames, on account of his religious opinions. Lord Cobham escaped from the Tower before the day appointed for his execution, and lay four years concealed in the principality of Wales, and it was believed, entered into a plan for *seizing the King*, first at Eltham Palace, and subsequently near St Giles's in the Fields. The King came into the field in the night time, seized such conspirators as *appeared*, and took prisoners many of the Lollards (as they were termed) *on the road*. Cobham himself again made his escape, but being afterwards taken was hanged *as a Traitor*, and his body was burnt on the gibbet, in execution of *the sentence pronounced against him as a Heretic*.

John Huss, a very eminent Bohemian Divine and Martyr, was born in a country town called Hussenitz, in 1373. He received his education at the University of Prague, where he was admitted to the degree of B. A. in 1393, and to that of M. A. in 1395. In 1400 we find him a Pastor of the Church called Bethlehem, in that city, and sometime afterwards Professor of Divinity in the *University*. Huss thus lived at Prague in the highest reputation for sanctity of manners, and purity of doctrines, and was distinguished for his uncommon erudition and eloquence. Wicliff's writings came into Bohemia, and being much read at Prague, John Huss adopted several of his opinions, and in 1407 declaimed openly against the vices of the Clergy, and the *errors* of the Church of Rome, and in 1408 endeavoured to withdraw the University from the Pope's Jurisdiction. These and many other circumstances increased the resentment of the Clergy, and contributed to render Huss odious to many others; but when made *Rector* of the University, Huss (seconded by his friend Jerome of Prague) boldly inveighed against the Romish corruptions, and recommended Wicliff's writings, &c. The persecutions of Huss, and his conduct under them, would occupy a volume in the recital.—He was harrassed from prison to prison—no faith nor promise kept with him—but a mock trial of him instituted before the Emperor, at Constance—and he was at length condemned as a *Heretic*, and adjudged to be burnt—on the same day he was stripped by the Bishops of his sacerdotal garments—degraded—a paper crown placed on his head—on which were painted Devils and the words “*A Ringleader of Heresy*,” (in large characters)—hurried to the stake, and after his books had been burnt at the door of the Church, *he himself was burnt alive*.—This most shocking catastrophe took place 6th July, 1415.

Jerome of Prague, the intimate friend and associate of John Huss, and like him a Martyr to the zeal with which he opposed the tyranny of the Court of Rome, and declaimed against

the corruptions of the sacerdotal order, was born in the city from whence he derives his name, but the year is unknown.—He possessed excellent natural abilities, which were improved by the advantages of a learned education. After pursuing his studies in the University of Prague, where he was admitted to the degree of M. A. he went to Paris, Heidelberg, and Cologne, in each of which Universities he was admitted to the same degree. Afterwards he passed over into England—studied at Oxford, and copied Wicliff's writings, which he carried with him into Bohemia. He was made D. D. in 1399, but at which of those Universities is not known. In 1408 he engaged in the same cause with Huss. In 1410 went into Poland to regulate the University of Cracow; thence to Hungary and Vienna; where he was accused and imprisoned; and in 1415 deemed himself bound in honour to repair to Constance—vindicate his friend Huss—and administer consolation, &c.—The persecutions of Jerome now commenced, and were unremitted although he was induced to make a temporary recantation.—On renewed accusations he resumed his fortitude. Poggio who was present at Jerome's trial, gave a most interesting account of it to his friend Aretine, which is too long for quotation. After being 340 days in a dark dungeon, he was condemned as guilty of *Heresy*, and consigned to the flames.—No Stoic ever suffered death with such constancy of mind — He stripped himself of his garments, and knelt down before the stake, to which he was soon after tied with wet ropes and a chain. The wood and straw were piled as high as his breast, and when the fire was kindled he began to sing a hymn.—Jerome was burnt 30th May, 1416.

John Zisca, was a Bohemian, whose proper name was *De Trocznou*. He was brought up at the Bohemian Court, in the time of Wenceslaus, and bore arms at an early age.—On various occasions he signalized his valour, and losing an eye in a combat, acquired the name of *Zisca*, or the *one-eyed*. The perfidious executions of Huss and Jerome at the Council of Constance, and the subsequent intolerant decrees, having caused their followers to rise in arms, Zisca accepted the command of them in 1519, and built a fortress on a commanding site, which he named *Thabor*, whence the Hussites received the appellation of *Thaborites*. Laying siege to the town of Rabi, Zisca lost his other eye, by a shot with an arrow.—At Aussig on the Elbe he defeated the Catholics in a great battle, and freely retaliated upon them all the severities which they had practised upon the Reformers. He made himself master of the new town of Prague, and when he was invested by the Emperor and many German Princes, he repulsed them with great slaughter, as he did an army of Crusaders led by an Archbishop. Zisca was now in the zenith of his glory and his

importance such, that Sigismund secretly proposed to him honourable terms of accommodation, and being on his way to hold a personal conference with the Emperor, he was seized by the plague and died, in 1424. His memory was long held in a kind of superstitious veneration by the Bohemians.

•• At the end of the volume Mr. Gilpin gave an explanation of the five Etchings of Wicliff, Cobham, Huss, Jerome, and Zisca, with which it is illustrated.

Glasse's Lectures on the Festivals, 8vo. 1797

By *Samuel Glasse*. D. D. F. R. S. Rector of Wanstead, in Essex, and Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

Godwini de Præsulibus Angliæ Commentarius ; cum Continuatione Gul : Richardson, (Head pieces, &c.) folio, 1743

Francis Godwin, a learned English Prelate and Historian, and son of Dr. Thomas Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was born in 1561, at Havington, in Northamptonshire, and after having been carefully educated, was sent to Christ Church College, Oxford, in his 16th year, and he was elected a Scholar of that Institution in 1578, took his degree of B. A. in 1580, and of M. A. in 1583. It is not certain in what year he received Orders, but he was Rector of Sandford-Orcas, in Somersetshire, Canon Residentiary in Wells Cathedral, and promoted to the Subdeanery of Exeter, in 1587.—In 1590 Mr. Godwin accompanied his friend Camden into Wales; became B. D. in 1593, and D. D. in 1595, and was then appointed Rector of Bishops-Liddiard, in Somersetshire.—Dr. Godwin was a very able Preacher, and was greatly valued for the freedom and spirit with which he reprehended the glaring vices of the age. He was assiduous in pursuing matters of Antiquity, and especially in making deep researches into Ecclesiastical Biography; and in 1601 published a Catalogue of the English Bishops, &c. in a quarto volume, which he dedicated to his patron Lord Buckhurst, (to whom he was Chaplain) who being in high credit with Queen Elizabeth, procured him the Bishopric of Llandaff. Dr. Godwin was thereby encouraged to complete his work, and having also obtained the subsequent patronage of King James I. and of Sir John Harington, he published another edition of it 1615, (with considerable additions and alterations) which edition being erroneously printed, he turned that misfortune into advantage, and sent it abroad the year following in the Latin language, dedicated to the King, (James 1st) who as a reward for these learned labours, translated him from Llandaff to the See of Hereford in 1617. Bishop Godwin now devoted the time that could be spared from the discharge of his episcopal functions to the improvement of his writings, but a low and languishing disease

brought him to his end in 1633. He died at the Manor of Whitbourn, near Hereford, and was buried in the parish Church of that place. Of his learning, diligence, and classical taste his works bear honourable testimony, and Anthony Wood adds, that he was a good man and a grave divine, skilful mathematician, excellent philosopher, a good preacher, and a strict liver, but so much employed in his studies and matters of religion, that he was as it were a stranger to the world and the things thereof.

William Richardson, D. D. (the continuator of Godwin) was born at Willschemstead, (Bedfordshire) in 1698, and educated first at Oakham School, and then at Westminster.—In 1716 he was admitted of Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he was afterwards a Scholar, and took his degrees of A. B. in 1719, and A. M. in 1723. Soon after his Ordination he was appointed Curate of St. Olave's, in Southwark, and Lecturer, in 1726, with the Prebend of Welton-Rivall in the Church of Lincoln. After writing several Treatises and Books, he undertook at the request of Bishops Gibson and Potter, to publish a new edition of "*Godwin de Præsulibus*," and resided for that purpose, and for the convenience of Libraries, at Cambridge. Mr. Richardson took his Doctor's degree in 1735, and was Master of Emanuel in 1736. He was Vice Chancellor of the University twice, (1738 and 1769) and Chaplain to the King in 1746. In 1743 he published at Cambridge, his new edition of Godwin, (in the above splendid volume) with his own continuation added. Dr. Richardson (after a long contest) obtained the Precentorship of Lincoln Cathedral, and died at his rooms in Emanuel College, and was buried in the Chapel of that College, in 1775.

**Gouge's Works, 2 vols. folio, (bound together)
1627**

William Gouge, an eminent English Divine, who flourished in the former part of the 17th century, was born in the parish of Bow, (Middlesex) in 1575. He received his classical education, partly at St. Paul's School in London, and partly at Eton, whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, in 1595. His academic studies he pursued with uncommon diligence and proportionate success. For three years he never slept once out of College; but being at the expiration of that time chosen Fellow, he paid a visit to his friends, and soon returned to resume his studious labours.—He took his degrees in Arts at the regular periods; was chosen Lecturer in Logic and Philosophy; and after he had led an University life for nine years, and had become intimately conversant with the various branches of Literature, and in particular with Theology and the Hebrew Language, went home and was married. In 1607 he was admitted into Orders,

and in 1608 preferred to the Rectory of St. Anns, Blackfriars, in the city of London, "where for 45 years (says *Granger*) he was the laborious, the exemplary, and the much loved Minister, and none ever thought or spoke ill of him, but such as were inclined to think or speak ill of religion itself."—He did his great Master's business till his strength absolutely failed him, and then came to his grave *in a full age, like as a shock of Corn cometh in his season.*"

Fuller says, that Gouge never took a journey for pleasure in all his life, and preached so long, 'till it was a greater difficulty for him to go up into the Pulpit, than either to make or preach a sermon. In the year 1611 Mr. Gouge was admitted at Oxford to the degree of B. D. and in 1628 to that of D. D. In 1653 he was nominated one of the Assembly of Divines, and was held in such reputation by that body, that he was often called to fill the Chair during the absence of the Moderator.—Dr. Gouge was at one time offered the Provostship of King's College, but declined it; his usual saying being "that it was his highest ambition to go from Blackfriars to Heaven."—He died in 1653, and was buried in his own parish Church.—Besides other works, he had a share in the Commentary on the Bible, usually called "The Assembly's Annotations."

The two volumes of this edition of William Gouge's Works comprize two divisions, to which besides the *general* title there are two distinct titles "of Domestical Duties," (in eight Treatises) and "The whole Armour of God, &c." The *latter* volume has also an additional well executed but singularly engraved title—representing an architectural compartment with bases, columns, and pediment, and every appropriate emblem. On one base called the Power of Prayer and representing Elijah in the act of prayer, stands the Emperor *Constantine* in complete Panoply; having in his right hand the Sword of the Spirit, and in his left the Shield of Faith, the Helmet of Salvation upon his Head, a Breast-plate of Righteousness upon his Body, his Loins girt with Truth, and on his Legs the words, "of the Preparation of the Gospel," [the word *shod* being understood.]—On the other base, (called Desperation, and representing Saul Falling on his Sword) stands *Julian the Apostate*, with his left Foot Trampling upon the New Testament, and over his head these words on a scroll, "Thou hast overcome, O Galilean;" the antient form of the Cross (from Greek Letters) is figured above, and out of the Clouds appears a hand presenting a Laurel Crown, upon a Banner, to Constantine, with the words, "the reward of the "righteous" depicted over his head, and a pointed Sword and other emblems of punishment *falling* upon the head of Julian, with the words "the reward of the wicked" depicted over him. On the frieze of the pediment the words "a Christian

"Armed," (over Constantine) and **"an Apostate confounded,"** (over Julian) are inscribed in large Capitals.

Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, folio, 1786 to 1796, three volumes bound (as usual) in *five*, [Russia]

An account of Mr. Gough is to be found on pages 92 and 93 of the 1st volume. The portion of the work there mentioned has been parted with. The *entire* work (above mentioned) was bought at Mr. Hibberd's sale, in 1829, and is a very fine and complete copy. A large portion of the imprint having been accidentally destroyed by fire; the *entire* work is very dear and not easily met with.

Granger's Biographical History, (Portrait) 2 vols. in four parts, 1769

The Rev. *James Granger*, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; entered into Holy Orders, and was presented to the Vicarage of Shiplake, in that county, by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. He himself informs us in the dedication of the above work, that his name and person were known to few at its publication, (1769) as he had the good fortune to retire early to independence, obscurity, and content. To the duties of his sacred office he attended with the most scrupulous assiduity and zeal. About 1773 Mr. Granger accompanied the Earl of Bute, on a tour to Holland, and in 1775 printed a Sermon on the nature and extent of Industry, preached by him before his Grace Frederic, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the parish Church of Shiplake, which he *gravely* dedicated "To the Inhabitants of the parish Church of Shiplake, who neglect the service of the Church, and spend the Sabbath in the worst kind of Idleness; this plain Sermon, which they never heard, and probably will never read, is inscribed by their sincere well wisher and faithful Minister, J. Granger."

Mr. Granger lived to see two editions of the above Biographical and valuable work sold, and had amassed considerable materials for a continuation of it, which was prevented by his sudden, and much lamented death. On Sunday, April 14th, 1776, whilst in the act of administering the Holy Sacrament, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, of which he died the next morning. This affecting circumstance was happily expressed by a Lady in the following lines:—

"More glorious end what Saint 'ere knew
 "To whom, like mercy shewn
 "His Saviour's death in rapturous view,
 "And unperceived his own."

In the south aisle of Shiplake Church (says Skelton in his *History of Oxfordshire*) is a very inadequate memorial of the

Reverend James Granger, author of the Biographical History of England.

Griffith's Historical Description of Cheltenham, (Plates) 4to. 1826, L. P.

This handsome volume (which is embellished with nearly 100 highly finished Engravings on India Paper, from drawings by the first masters, Maps and Plan) was edited and printed by *S. Y. Griffith*, of the Chronicle Office, in Pitville Street, Cheltenham.

Grimstone's General History of the Netherlands, folio, (plates) 1627

This is the second Impression of the Work comprized in the first volume p. 95. The *original* History was composed by *John Francis Petit*, and was translated and continued by *Edward Grimstone*, Esq. down to 1608, and then *first* published with Petit's Preface, and with A Chronologie (of 16 pages) of the Earles of Holland and Zeeland, and was also ornamented with a well engraved emblematical title page, and 58 other copper plates, by — *Christoffel von Sichem*, [amongst the Portraits are those of *Queen Elizabeth* and the renowned *Earl of Leicester*.]

In the above *second* Edition, the "Chronologie of the Earles of Holland and Zeeland," is withdrawn, but the History is further continued by *William Crosse*, (Master of Arts) down to 1627; thirty of the first class of Portraits are omitted, and the last twenty-eight are continued, except that *Albert* and *Isabella* are engraved by another hand, and a Portrait of *Henry of Nassau, Prince of Orange*, is added. The title page has a medallion of Queen Elizabeth, two other medallions and pertinent subjects (in compartments) engraved by *Cecill*.

Grotius's two Discourses upon God and his Providence, and upon Christ, his Miracles and Doctrine, with an Appendix, &c. by Barksdale, 12mo. 1652, (Portrait of Grotius)

Hugo Grotius, is mentioned on p. 95 of the first volume.— In his 12th year he studied at Leyden under the celebrated Francis Junius. His studies were agreeably and usefully interrupted in 1598, by a journey into France, in the company of the Ambassador Extraordinary of the States, the excellent Barneveldt. Henry IV. gave his picture and a gold chain to Grotius, who took his Doctor of Laws degree in France, and in 1599 pleaded his first cause at Delft. The United Provinces elected Grotius their Historiographer, who became also Advocate General of the Treasury of Holland and Zealand, and in 1613 *Pensioner*, which last important post gave him first a seat in the Assembly of the States of Holland, and

afterwards in the States General. About this time the Pensioner came into England, was received with respect by King James I. and contracted a friendship with Casaubon (at that time residing in this country.) During the violent religious disputes in Holland, in 1618, Grotius was confined in the Castle of the Hague, but in 1621 made his escape by the contrivance of his wife. Yet the remainder of his days was passed in trouble.

Clement Barksdale, the translator of the above Discourses, was born at Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, on St. Clement's Day, 1609, educated at the Free School of Abingdon, (Berks) was a Servitor at Merton College, Oxford, in 1625, but removed to Gloucester Hall, where, continuing a severe student several years, he took his degrees in Arts; entered into the sacred function; was made Master of the Free School at Hereford, and Vicar Choral, and likewise Vicar of Allhallowes parish in that city. At the Restoration Mr. Barksdale had the Parsonages of Naunton, and Stowe on the Wold, (Gloucestershire), which he kept to the time of his death, in 1687. He was a good Disputant, a great admirer of Hugo Grotius, a frequent but a very conceited and vain Preacher, a great pretender to poetry, and a writer as well as translator of several small Tracts, most of which are *mere scribbles*, says honest Anthony Wood.

Guevera's Spanish Letters, Historical, Satyrical, and Moral, 8vo. S. A.

Anthony De Guevera, Preacher and Historiographer to the Emperor Charles V. was born in the Province of Alava, in Spain, and was brought up at Court, but after the death of Queen Isabella of Castile, he became a Franciscan Monk; in which Order he obtained several honourable employments.—His eloquence caused him to be appointed Preacher to the Emperor, and he acquired a very high reputation by his pulpit harangues. He wrote Letters called "Golden Epistles," from whence and from other sources *Sir Geoffrey Fenton* composed and published a work in 1575, which is mentioned at p. 82 of the first volume of this Catalogue. The romancing disposition of Guevera accompanied him in the pulpit, and he is said to have been accustomed to make *supposed* quotations from *antient* Authors in his Sermons, which he pronounced with great emphasis, but which were all his own invention. This Prelate was first nominated to the Bishoprick of Guadix, in the kingdom of Granada, and afterwards to that of Mondonedo, in Gallicia, and died in 1544, (v. Bayle.)

N. B.—The title page states that this curious little volume was *recommended* by Sir R. LS. [Sir Roger Le'Strange] and made English from the *best* original, by Mr. Savage, and *John*

Savage, (whoever he was) dedicated his Translation to the Right Honourable *Arnold, Earl of Albemarle*.

Guicciardini's Belgium Universum, Seu Omnium Inferioris Germaniæ Regionum accurata Descriptio, (Plates) folio, 1646

Lewis Guicciardini, (nephew of that eminent Historian Francis Guicciardini) was born at Florence, in 1521; was brought up to Letters, and about 1550 (but on what account is unknown) took up his residence in the Low Countries, where (chiefly at Antwerp) he continued to live until his death in 1589. He was buried in the Cathedral of that city, with an honourable inscription to his memory. He wrote various works, of which the above *Description of the Low Countries*, is the most valuable, and in much esteem for the accuracy of its relations. The volume contains nearly 100 engravings

Guide to the Town, Abbey, and Antiquities of Bury St. Edmund's, with notices of Villages and Country Seats within eight miles, 12mo. 1821

This Guide was published by *Mr. Deck*, of Bury, preparatory to his more enlarged History of the Town and its Environs, which appeared in 1827 (as mentioned in the first volume, p. 301.) It is illustrated with engravings of the Abbey Gate, the two Churches, the Saxon Tower, and St. Petronilla's Hospital, and was presented to me by Lady Cullum.

Gunpowder Plot History of, by Caulfield, (plates) 12mo. 1804

James Caulfield, (the Editor) is mentioned on p. 50 of the first volume. He states in a prefatory advertisement that his History was collected from almost every piece that had appeared on the subject, and particular care taken to introduce into the biographical parts the material transactions relative to each person in their proper places; and in order more fully to explain the foundation of the plot, the subject is treated from its original source, namely, the Reformation, as begun by King Henry VIII, with the proceedings of the Catholics under his successors, to the accession of King James I. Mr. Caulfield says further, that the prints which accompany this work, may be depended on in point of authenticity, as the originals from which they were copied, were *cœval* with the times they represent.

The Prints illustrative of this interesting little work are:—

1. A View of the House of Lords from the River Thames.—
2. Portrait of K. Henry VIII.—3. Portrait of Robert Parsons, Prefect of the English Mission, 1579.—4. Portrait of K. James I.—5. View of Theobald's (James's favourite residence.)—

6 Portrait of Sir Everard Digby.—7. Portrait of Ambrose Rookwood, who was executed in 1606.—8. Portrait of John Grant, of Coventry.—9. Portrait of Francis Tresham, Esq.—10. Group of eight Conspirators, i. e. Guido Fawkes, Thomas Winter, Robert Winter, John Wright, Christopher Wright, Thomas Bates, Thomas Percy, and Robert Catesby.

Gwydir Family History of, v. article "Wynn."

H

Haigh's Sketches of History, 8vo. 1826

By *Mrs. Haigh*, the Mistress of a Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Doncaster; who has embellished her work (intended only as *Hints* for her Pupils) with nine elegant Lithographic Engravings

Haller's Letters to his Daughter on the Truths of the Christian Religion, (Portrait) 12mo. 1807

Albert Haller, one of the most illustrious characters of his age, an Anatomist, Physiologist, and Botanist of the first class, was born at Berne, in 1708. The accounts of his early display of talents are as extraordinary as almost any upon record, but must be in this notice omitted. At his father's death in 1721, he was removed from domestic tuition to a public school, and in 1723 was placed with a Physician at Bienne, then in succession at the Universities of Tubingen and Leyden, where he studied Anatomy, &c. He travelled into England, Paris, and Basil in 1727, and laid the plan of his great work on Botany. In 1728 Haller made the Tour of the Alps, and in 1729 gave public Anatomical Lectures in his native city.—In 1736 he was Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, and Botany, in the University of Gottingen, to which he was a great benefactor. In 1742 appeared the first edition of his work on Botany, which in its afterwards improved state contained 2500 plants. In 1743, 1747, 1751, he published various works on Anatomy, Physiology, &c. An election into the Royal Society of Stockholm and London—the titles of Physician to King George II. and of King's Counsellor; and finally, Letters of Nobility granted to Haller in 1749, by the Emperor Francis, at the request of the King of England, were honourable testimonies of his spreading fame.—In 1753 Baron Haller was a Member of the Sovereign Council, at Berne—one of the Magistrates and a Citizen—and in 1754 was elected one of the eight Foreign Members of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Amidst the vast variety of his literary pursuits and magnificent publications; the study of Theology, natural and revealed had always occupied a considerable place. He (amongst other Tracts) composed (in German) Letters to his Daughter on the Truth of the Christian Revelation (trans.

lated as above.) The Baron suffered considerable pain during his last illness, but the concluding scene was perfectly tranquil and collected; with his finger on his wrist, he said to his Physician "My friend, I am dying—my pulse stops," and immediately expired. This event took place in 1777.

Hanway on the Sacrament, 12mo 1777

Jonas Hanway, a Merchant distinguished for his active benevolence, was born at Portsmouth, in 1712. At an early age he went apprentice to a merchant at Lisbon, where he acquired the Portuguese language, and a general knowledge of commerce. In 1743 he became one of the partners in the English House of Dingley, at Petersburg, and their concerns requiring the presence of one of them in Persia, Mr. Hanway gladly took the opportunity of visiting that country, where he underwent much fatigue and sickness, but acquired a knowledge of the manners and events of Persia which few Europeans possessed. In 1753 he published a work of four 4to. volumes upon the subject. He also published many works tending to some point of public good—charity, morals, and general philanthropy. He was a principal institutor of the Marine Society—the Magdalen Charity, and Sunday Schools, and was of great use in ameliorating the condition of the Chimney Sweepers, Apprentices, &c. and at the request of his fellow-citizens was in Lord Bute's Administration rewarded with the situation of a Commissioner of the Navy, which he held for above 20 years, and when he resigned it, the salary was continued to him for his life. Mr. Hanway died in 1786, and a monument was raised to his memory by subscription. He was eminently pious, upright, sincere, and philanthropical; his knowledge was extensive and his many writings were all useful.

The above volume, which the Author dedicated to the Countess Spencer, is ornamented by a frontispiece, from a drawing by *Cipriani*, engraved by *Major*. The subject is the Woman coming to the Pharisee's House, and Washing the Feet of our Saviour.

Heber's Hymns, 12mo. 1827

The Right Rev. *Reginald Heber*, late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, was born at Malpas, (Cheshire) in 1783, and there received the rudiments of his education, under the parental roof, from whence he was removed at an early age, first to the Grammar School of Whitchurch, in Shropshire, and next to a private Seminary near London, kept by Dr. Bristowe, and at sixteen he was entered a Student of Brasenose College, Oxford, where in the following year he gained the Chancellor's Prize for his "*Carmen Seculare*." In 1803 Mr. Heber distinguished himself by his exquisite English

Poem, called “ Palestine,” [v. Oxford Prize Poems, 1st vol. p. 180] which obtained for him the *gold medal*, and was recited with great applause in the Theatre; his venerable Father (the Rector of Malpas) being present, on which occasion the *effect* upon the parent’s nerves was such, that he died shortly afterwards.

Mr. Heber accompanied Mr. Thornton, in a Tour through Germany, Russia, and the Crimea, and during his absence was unanimously chosen Fellow of All Soul’s College, which situation soon after his return to England, he relinquished, on being presented to the Family Rectory of Hodnet, in Shropshire. In 1808 Mr. Heber took his Master’s degree as a Grand Compounder, and in 1815 preached the Bampton Lectures. In 1822 he was Preacher to the Society of Lincoln’s Inn, and in 1823 upon the sudden and lamented death of his predecessor Doctor Middleton, (v. 1st. vol. p. 161) was consecrated Bishop of Calcutta, at which place he arrived in the month of October, and entered upon his first Visitation through Northern India, Bombay, and the Island of Ceylon in May, 1824, and having compleated this his primary Visitation, he returned to Calcutta. In making preparation for his visitation to Madras, Bishop Heber preached at *Combucunum*—confirmed, &c. at *Tanjore*, and proceeded onwards to *Trichinopoly*, where he died of apoplexy in the act of bathing. His character is beyond all praise.

N. B.—This beautiful volume of Hymns, is splendidly bound by Lewis in purple morocco and *silver*, with silvered edges, rolls, &c.

Helvici, Theatrum Historicum et Chronologicum, folio, (editio sexta) Oxoniæ, 1662

Christopher Helvicus, D. D. a man of great and general learning, was the son of a Minister at Sprendlingen, in Hesse, where he was born in 1581. He studied at Marpurg, and made great progress at a very early age. In 1605 he was appointed to teach Greek and Hebrew at the College (founded by the Landgrave) at Giessen, which was the next year erected into an University. In 1610 he was raised to the Professorship of Theology in the same Seminary, which he refused to quit, notwithstanding several offers from other parts. As Helvicus was a Master of rabbinical learning, the Landgrave sent him to Francfort to examine the Libraries of the Jews expelled from thence; out of which he purchased several books. In the height of his reputation, and whilst he was meditating several considerable works he died, (1617.)

Helvicus was a profound Grammarian and Theologian, and is well known in History by his Chronological Tables [above] first published in 1609; the most *correct* work of the kind that had been seen [qui sont tres-exactes, *MORERI*.]

That *Dr. John Blair*, the eminent Chronologer (of whom a very brief account is given in the first volume, p. 30) in a great degree *pursued* the skilful plan adopted by *Helvicus*, is evident from the candid and gentlemanly passage contained in the preface to his splendid Chronology of 1779. His words are—"The tables of *Helvicus* are what approach the nearest "to the plan of the present work, and have been generally "preferred by men of learning to *all* the rest; because they "give a more united view of the collateral succession of different kingdoms," * * * * and again "we therefore venture to affirm that *this principle* is the most *essential*, in the "texture of a Chronological Table."

Henry VIIIth's *Embarkation* at Dover, preparatory to his Interview with the French King Francis I. and Their *Interview* between Guisnes and Ardres (Le Champ de drap d'or) in 1520

The Historical description of the Antient Paintings formerly in Windsor Castle, and until lately by the gracious permission of his late Majesty King George the III. hanging in the Meeting-room of the Society of Antiquaries, (London), and from whence the above fine and interesting *Engravings* by Basire (from drawings by Grimm) were taken; will be found in the Society's *Archaeologia*, (v. vol. 1st p. 7.) That of the *Embarkation* (beginning at p. 179 of vol. VI.) was furnished by John Topham, Esq. is comprized (with Appendices, &c.) in 42 pages, and is illustrated by a Plate of the Town and Harbour of Dover, (temp. Eliz.) and of the great Ship HARRY GRACE A DIEU—and that of the *Interview* (beginning at p. 185 of vol. III.) was produced by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart. and is comprized in 45 pages. These Pictures have a particular claim to our attention, as well on account of the importance and singularity of the subjects, as of the immense number of figures which they respectively contain, the variety of matter which they exhibit, and the manner in which the whole is executed; but space can only be allowed in this place for some general remarks.

The two Kings, Henry and Francis, being *both* of them fond of pomp, parade, and magnificence, and equally desirous of displaying their personal valour and accomplishments; vied with each other for superiority in what was *then* esteemed taste and politeness. Hence it followed that every thing was grand, elegant, and sumptuous. The numbers of the nobility and others who were appointed to attend the English Monarch into France were prodigious—The Cardinal Legate,

(*Wolsey*) the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Durham, Ely, Chester, and Exeter, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Dukes of Buckingham and Suffolk, the Marquis Dorset, the Earls of Shrewsbury, Essex, Devonshire, Westmoreland, Stafford, Kent, Wiltshire, Worcester, Northumberland, Oxford, and Kildare, these made *the Train*, besides other Lords, Knights, Ladies, &c. The number of persons attendant upon the King and Queen, were (according to Stowe) 4334, having with them 1637 horses, added to those of the Dowager French Queen, the Duke of Suffolk, her Husband, and the *Cardinal*; the last of whom was attended by 12 Chaplains, 50 Gentlemen, 238 servants, and 150 Horses. Hall (in his Chronicle) says, “ He were much wise, “ that could have told or shewed of the riches of apparel that “ was amongst the lords and gentlemen of England—cloth of “ gold, cloth of silver, velvettes, *tinsins*, sattins embroidered “ and crimson sattins. The marvellous therefore of golde that “ was worne in chaynes and baudericks so great, so weighty, “ some so manifolde, some in collars of SS great, that the “ golde was innumerable to my deeming to be summed “ up, &c. &c.”

Our inimitable Shakespear, in his Play of Henry VIII. introduces the following passage on this subject:—

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

O ! many
Have broke their backs with laying *manors* on 'em
For this great Jouney.
DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Men might say
"Till this time pomp was single, but now marry'd
To one above itself—each following day
Became the next days master, 'till the last
Made former wonders its—To-day the French
All clinquant, all in gold, like hea'hen gods
Shone down the English; and to-morrow they
Made Britain India: every man that stood,
Shew'd like a mine. Their dwarfish pages were
As cherubims *all gilt*; the Madams too
Not us'd to toil, did almost sweat to bear
The Pride upon them; that their very labour
Was to them as a painting—now this masque
Was cry'd incomparable; and th' ensuing night,
Made it a Fool and Beggar.—The two Kings
Equal in lustre, were now best, now worst
As presence did present them; him in eye,
Still him in praise; and being present both,
"I was said they saw but one, and no discerner

Durst wag his tongue in censure. When these Suns
 For so they phrase 'em, by their heralds challeng'd
 The noble spirits to arms, they did perform
 Beyond thought's compass; that old fabulous story,
 Being now seen possible enough, got credit;
 That *Bevis* was believ'd.

☛ The place of meeting, from the quantity of *gold* stuff used on the occasion was designated "*Le Champ de Drap d'or.*"

*. * This profusion of expence induced *Du Bellai* to say, "that many of the French nobility carried their *mills*, their *forests*, and their *meadows*, on their backs."

1. Henry VIIIth's Departure from Calais, 25th July, 1544
2. ————— Encampment at Marquison, 1544
3. ————— Siege of Boulogne, 1544
4. Encampment near Portsmouth; (the English and French Fleets at the Commencement of the Action,) 1555
5. The Procession of Edward VIth from the Tower, (in 1547) previous to his Coronation

The magnificent House called *Cowdray*, in the county of Suffolk, was burnt on the night of Tuesday, the 24th of September, 1793. Besides a fine collection of Paintings upon canvas, [a list of which is given by the late *Mr. Gough*, in his account of that calamity, inserted in the 3rd volume of *Vetusta Monumenta*, together with six engravings of the Mansion taken from previous drawings by Grimm] the above Paintings, which were in oil on stucco in the great dining parlour, were totally destroyed. These fine paintings were examined with great attention in the summer of 1772, by *Sir Joseph Ayloffe*, Bart. Vice President of the Society of Antiquaries, and very minutely *described* in his communication of 1773, inserted in the 3rd volume of the *Archaeologia*, pp. 239, 272, and were also fortunately for the public (before their demolition) copied and engraved by *Basire*. The 5th of the above Paintings is again described by *John Topham*, Esq. in a communication to the Society in 1787. Being thus described in books contained in this Catalogue, and being Prints representing some national events of great importance, they claim a place in this volume, although a mere reference to *Mr. Gough*, *Sir Joseph Ayloffe*, and *Mr. Topham*, can be only inserted.

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Heyns'—Emblemes Chrestienes, (Plates) 4to. 1625 | } Bound in one Volume. |
| —— Sinne-spel vande Dry Hooft— deuchden, (Plates) 4to. 1625 | |
| —— Emblemes Morales, (Plates) 4to. 1625 | |
| —— Deuchden-Schole, (Plates) 4to. 1625 | |

The above works of *Zacharias Heyns*, were printed at Rotterdam, by *Pieter Van Waesberghe*, and are all embellished by well executed Engravings. It appears by many of the commendatory prefixes, that *Zacharias Heyns* was reputed a very elegant Poet; but I have in vain made diligent search for a biographical notice of him. There is a good engraved Portrait of him (at his age of 55) upon the reverse of his Dedication of the Emblems to the States-General Committees. The first title page was engraved by *J. Swelink*, and most probably the remaining plates also, as they are precisely in the same style. All the works above enumerated are in Low Dutch, but the Emblems have additional explanations and mottos in French and Latin. Their several *full* titles are as follows:—1. Emblemata—Emblemes Chrestienes et Morales Sinne—Beelden Areckende Tot Christelicke Bedenckinghe ende Leere der Zedicheyt door *Zacharias Heyns*.

2. Sinne-spel vande Dry Hooft—Deuchden, onder het spreec-woort, (sic itur ad astra) door *Zacharias Heyns*.

3. Emblemata Moralia, Les Emblemes Morales. De Sinne-Beelden Streckende tot Leere der Zedicheyt, door *Zacharias Heyns*.

4. Deuchden-Schole, ofte Spieghel der jonghe-dochteren.

N. B.—This last work seems to be a Looking Glass or Mirror of Instruction for Daughters, in Dialogues, wherein *Johanna*, *Galilea*, *Idida*, and *Martha*, with *Æneas*, and the following *ideal* personages, i. e. Curiosity, Humility, Philosophy, Opinion, Sloth, Detraction, Pride, Pleasure, Imagination, and Truth are occasionally introduced in a conversation. The whole finishes with a species of *dramatic* composition.

☞ The volume is in excellent condition, and is bound in purple morocco, with gilt leaves.

Hieronymi, Transitus, B. L. 12mo. S. A.

The above curious early printed volume of 56 leaves, is without date or printer's name, the following notification appears at the bottom of the title page: "Venundantur parisii in vico sancti jacobi. Et sub pellicano ejusdem vici nec non in

"clauso brunello e regione divi hylarii subsigno, sancti cyrici." The title (printed in the form of the Female Heraldic Lozenge) informs us that the work upon the death of the blessed St. Jerome, was the composition of three Saints, namely, St. Eusebius, St. Augustin, and St. Cyril. The first chapter commences with the Epistle of Eusebius to Damasus (a Bishop) and Theodoric, a Roman Senator, upon the death of Jerome. The next 34 chapters comprise the Saint's Discourses, and Eusebius's Directions, Exhortations, &c. with Jerome's Death. Then follows an account of the Miracles performed by Jerome; Cyril's Vision in 33 other chapters; and the volume concludes with the Life of St. Jerome.

Hieronymous or Jerome, a very eminent Father of the Church, (and canonized after his death) was born at Stridon, a town situated on the confines of Dalmatia and Pannonia, about the year 342. It is true, there is a considerable diversity among Chronologists (not cleared up by the volume before us) relative to the time of his birth, but the above date given after Baronius, Tillemont, and Lardner, seems most reconcilable with what Jerome has written concerning himself and the circumstances of his life. His father Eusebius, who was not only a christian and a person of rank and opulence; but also Bishop of *Cæsarea*, [not Bishop of Antioch as stated in my first volume under article "Eusebius Pamphilus," for it appears that in the year 330, when the Arian party of the Council at Antioch, deposed Eustathius the then Bishop of that See, and he was as well by the Bishops as people elected to be the immediate successor, and the situation was both much more honourable and profitable than that of *Cæsarea*, he absolutely refused it, thereby exhibiting a strong proof of his superiority to all ambitious and selfish views] bestowed upon his son the advantages of a most excellent education; for when he was well grounded in the elements of learning in his native country, he was sent to Rome and placed under the tuition of the ablest masters in all the branches of literature, under whose instructions he made a wonderful progress in Philology, Rhetoric, Logic, and Philosophy; frequenting the Bar, and exercising himself in public pleadings, while at the same time his progress was considerable in Theological knowledge, the Hebrew language, and ecclesiastical history.

Jerome continued his studies at Rome until he was of adult age; was then baptized, and set out on his travels. He visited every part of Gaul, Treves, and Aquilea, transcribing valuable writings, and forming an extraordinary collection of books, by which he was desirous of profiting in a life of studious retirement. Accordingly relinquishing his parents and his worldly prospects; & reserving nothing but his books and a competent sum of money, he left Italy, and set out for the Eastern

World, in company with *Evagrius*, a rich citizen of Antioch, [v. 1st vol. article Eusebius] and *Heliodorus*, who had been his fellow student. After passing through Dalmatia, Thrace, and various provinces in Asia Minor, he arrived at Antioch, and visited Jerusalem. Jerome was scarcely 30 years old when he devoted himself to the severities of a monastic life, and retired into the frightful deserts of Syria, which were uninhabited, except by the wild beasts, and a few solitary Monks, spending his whole time in study, devotion, and the practice of the most rigorous austerities, until his health became impaired, and after four years he returned to Antioch.

Jerome was ordained a Presbyter by Paulinus, Bishop of Antioch, A. D. 378, when he was about 36 years of age.—Soon after his Ordination he went to take the advice and instructions of Gregory Nazianzen, at Bethlehem, and in 382 attended Paulinus and Epiphanius to Rome (where the fame of his piety and learning had for some time preceded him.)—At Rome he obtained the esteem and confidence of Damasus the Bishop, and was employed by him in important spiritual concerns, but for various causes he determined to quit Rome, and return into the East. He was then at Cyprus, Antioch, Jerusalem, the Deserts of Nitria, and Bethlehem, at which last place he had the care of a Church, founded by his Convert Paula. Here he was engaged in endless religious controversies, and died in the year 420.

St. Jerome is allowed by very judicious modern Critics to have been on the whole, the most *learned* of all the Latin Fathers. A particular enumeration of his voluminous works may be found in Cave and Dupin. One of them is a new Latin Version of the whole of the *Old Testament* from the Hebrew, accompanied with a corrected edition of the *antient* Latin Version of the *New Testament*, together commonly known by the name of the *Vulgate Bible*, for which see the impression of 1480 in this volume, and the Bibles of 1519 and 1578 mentioned on p. 27 of the former volume.

Hieron's Helpe unto Devotion, 12mo. 1650, B. L.

Samuel Hieron (the son of Roger Hieron Vicar of Epping, in Essex), was born in 1572, received his early education from his father, was then sent to Eton School, whence he was elected into a Scholarship of King's College, Cambridge.—On the death of his father he was much assisted in the prosecution of his studies in the University by Sir Francis Barrington, of Barrington-hall, in Essex, Knt. While at Cambridge, he made such progress in the study of Divinity, that at his first preaching in King's College Chapel, he was heard with the utmost approbation, seeming, as reported by one of his biographers, "rather a Bachelor in Divinity, than a Bachelor in Arts, and rather a Divine of forty, than only "twenty-four years of age."

On his appearance as a preacher in London, he immediately became so popular, that many congregations, and some Inns of Court, desired to have him for their Minister; but being offered the living of Modbury, in Devonshire, (in the gift of Eton College,) he preferred that, and preached with great success, both there and at other places, especially at Plympton, where, by means of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and other neighbouring gentlemen, a lecture was established, of which he became one of the preachers. His public and private character procured him the reverence both of the poor and the rich, and he had many friends of high rank. He rather inclined to the principles of the Puritans, but with the strictest adherence to the Church of England, and was particularly zealous against Popery. Mr. Hieron was long afflicted with a chronical disorder, but continued his public services and private studies, notwithstanding the incapacity of his feeble body. The distemper, however, put an end to his useful life in the 45th year of his age, and he was interred in Modbury Church.

Presented to me by Mr. Cole, bookseller, of Scarborough.

Hints to some Churchwardens, (Plates) 8vo. 1825

This anonymous publication is a severe but very humorous reprimand upon Churchwardens and others who have disgraced themselves, their parishioners, and the sacred edifices committed (from the Ecclesiastical Authorities) to their guardianship; by the most injudicious and absurd alterations that have been effected by them in many beautiful and interesting Churches throughout the whole kingdom. The twelve plates are very droll illustrations of the work.

Holt's Reports, folio, 1738

Sir John Holt, Knt. was born in 1642, at Thame, in Oxfordshire, and received his school education at Abingdon; of which place his father was Recorder. Thence he removed to Oriel College, Oxford, which he left without taking a degree, and entered at Gray's Inn in 1658, for the study of the Law.—He became distinguished as a Barrister, and in 1685 was Recorder of London, and soon after called to the degree of a Serjeant at Law. In 1688 he was a Member of the Convention Parliament, and in 1689 was raised to the dignity of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, where he presided until his death, (at Redgrave-hall Suffolk), in 1709, having refused the Chancellorship, which was offered to him on the death of Lord Somers. Lord Chief Justice Holt is memorable amongst the English Judges as one, who to a thorough knowledge of the law, joined an invincible firmness and resolution in supporting its authority. In the delivery of his

opinions he was remarkably clear, and his arguments were singularly cogent and convincing.

N. B. Thomas Farresley's Reports are added to the volume.
Horsley's Sermons, 8vo. 1827

Samuel Horsley, a very learned and highly distinguished Prelate, was born at his father's residence in the church-yard of St. Martin's in the Fields (of which church he was *Clerk in Orders*), in 1733, was educated chiefly by his father, and was entered of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; where he was an industrious student, applying himself to mathematics, and storing his mind with the writings of the antient and modern divines and logicians; but why with such qualifications he took no degree in *Arts*, cannot now be ascertained. He took the degree of LL. B. in 1758, became his father's curate at Newington Butts, in Surrey; and succeeded to that living in the following year (on the resignation of his father), which he held until his translation to the See of Rochester, in 1793. In 1767 Mr. Horsley was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, of which he continued for many years an active member. In 1768 he went to Christ Church (Oxford), as a private tutor to Heneage, Lord Guernsey, eldest son to the Earl of Aylesbury, and became attached to that University. In 1774 he was incorporated B. C. L. at Oxford, and immediately proceeded to D. C. L. and was presented by his patron (the Earl) to the Rectory of Aldbury, in Surrey, with which he obtained a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Newington. Dr. Horsley's proficiency in various sciences attracted the notice of that excellent judge of literary merit, the late Dr. Lowth, Bishop of London, who in 1777 appointed Dr. Horsley his Domestic Chaplain, and collated him to a Prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral, and by the same interest he succeeded his father as Clerk in Orders at St. Martin's in the Fields.— In 1779 Dr. Horsley resigned Aldbury, and in 1780 Bishop Lowth presented him to the living of Thorley (Herts), which he resigned on being appointed Archdeacon of Essex, and in 1782 Vicar of South Weald, in the latter county, both which he owed to the same patron. Dr. Horsley about this time entered upon that controversy with Dr. Priestley, in which he displayed his greatest learning and abilities, and on which his fame is irremovably founded. The reputation Dr. Horsley had now acquired, recommended him to the patronage of the Lord Chancellor Thurlow, who presented him to a Prebendal Stall in the church of Gloucester, and in 1788 to the Bishopric of St. David's. As a Bishop his conduct was exemplary and praise-worthy. His first charge in 1790 was deservedly admired, as was his animated speech upon the Catholic Bill, in 1791, and these occasioned his subsequent promotion to the See of Rochester in 1793, and to the Deanery of Westmin-

ster, in which latter situation he effected some salutary changes. In 1802 he was translated to the See of St. Asaph, and resigned the Deanery of Westminster. During all this period his publications were frequent, and his vigour of body and mind was happily preserved until the year 1806, which proved his last. His remains were interred in the parish church of St. Mary, Newington, where a monument has since been erected to his memory, with an inscription written by himself. As a writer of sermons Dr. Horsley confessedly stood in the first class. In force, profundity, and erudition; in precision and distinctness of ideas; in aptitude and felicity of expression; and above all, in selection of subjects and original powers of thinking, Dr Horsley's sermons have been very justly termed "*Compositions sui generis.*" Bishop Horsley every where addresses himself to Scholars, Philosophers, and Biblical Critics.

Hough's Sermons and Charges, 8vo. 1821

John Hough, one of the most worthy of the Prelates of the English Church, whose name has been recorded with honor by every historical and biographical writer since the period of his dissolution; as well on the score of his private character, as on account of the spirit and prudence, with which he resisted King James II^d's arbitrary *mandamus* for the appointment of a President at Magdalen College, Oxford; was born in the county of Middlesex, in 1650, and received his classical education at the School of Birmingham, in Warwickshire, whence he was sent to the University of Oxford, where he was elected a Demy of Magdalen College, in 1669. He was admitted to the degree of B. A. in 1673, and two years afterwards became Fellow of his College. In 1676 he proceeded M. A. and having entered into Holy Orders, officiated at North-Aston, in the Diocese of Oxford. In 1681 Mr. Hough was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Ormond, and went to him at Dublin, yet returned without any preferment in Ireland, but in 1685 was collated to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, which was soon followed by his presentation to the Rectory of Tempsford, in Bedfordshire. He proceeded B. D. in 1687, immediately after which, occurred his memorable resistance to King James's arbitrary attempt to impose a President upon his College, so frequently related, and very honourably recorded upon the noble monument (by Roubillac) erected to his memory in Worcester Cathedral (an engraving and description whereof will be found in Green's History, p. 157.) After the Revolution, Dr. Hough was appointed Bishop of Oxford, (1690) and in 1699 was translated to Litchfield and Coventry. In 1715 the Metropolitan Chair was offered to his acceptance, but declined; two years afterwards he succeeded Bishop Lloy'd in the See of

Worcester, at which time he was 67 years old, yet he lived upwards of 26 years Bishop of the latter See, residing constantly upon his Diocese, and discharging all his episcopal functions with regularity and fidelity. Owing to the excellence of his natural constitution, and his even temper of mind, his life was protracted to the beginning of his 93rd year, and almost to the completion of the 53d year of his Episcopate.—He possessed his faculties to the last, and died without pain or sickness, but quite exhausted (in 1743) satisfied with a long life, equally full of days and honour.

N. B.—I have a Portrait of this good Prelate, painted by Dyer, and engraved by Faber, which I have placed in the Appendix to Nash's *Worcestershire*, (p. clxiii.) as an illustration of that Historian's account of the Bishop.

Howard's and Wyatt's Works, v. article "*Nott.*"
Hunter's History of the Deanery of Doncaster, folio

By the Author of the History of Hallamshire, mentioned in the first volume, p. 118.

Hutchinson's Memoirs of Hutchinson, (Plates)
4to. 1806

John Hutchinson, Esq. (the eldest of the surviving sons of Sir Thomas Hutchinson, of Owthorpe, in the county of Nottingham, Knt. by the Lady Margaret, his first wife, one of the daughters of Sir John Byron, of Newstead, in the same county, Knt.) was born in 1616, at Nottingham (his father having removed from Owthorpe, to winter in that town, by reason of a great drought which had deprived him of all provision for his stables). When he was of an age to go to school, he was boarded with the Master of the Free School at Nottingham, and was afterwards placed at the Free School at Lincoln, with a master very famous for learning and piety, but such a supercilious pedant, and so conceited of his own precise forms, that his pupil became thoroughly disgusted with him, and of course profited little or nothing. In 1638 Mr. Hutchinson married Lucy Apsley, the second daughter of Sir Allen Apsley (a most pious and excellent woman, who survived her husband, and left the above Memoirs of him in MS. when she died), and they went to reside at Owthorpe in 1641. Upon the unhappy disputes and contentions which had long agitated the kingdom, and were still subsisting between King Charles I. and the Parliament, Mr. Hutchinson (having been educated in the strictest *Puritanic* principles), took the side of the latter, and although he became a Regicide, was considered a wise, religious, honourable, and consistent character, through the multifarious and discordant events of his distracted life. Mr. Hutchinson was first appointed the Lieutenant Colonel in Colo-

nel Pierrepont's regiment of foot, and in 1643 was ordered by the Committee residing at Nottingham, to take the Castle there into his charge, to which he soon afterwards received from the Parliament a formal appointment of Governor and Commander.

Sir Thomas Hutchinson dying the same year, and leaving all the property that he could dispose of amongst the *younger* children of his two wives, put the Governor, his eldest son, into great difficulties. At the following election, Mr. Hutchinson was chosen Member of Parliament for Nottinghamshire, and attended his Parliamentary duties as much as was possible for the Governor of Nottingham Castle to do, harassed as he was by military cares, and the thwartings and bickerings of an ever-restless and dissatisfied Committee. He afterwards resigned his station of Governor, and took up his residence at Owthorpe as a private gentleman. The trial of the King being determined upon, a Commission from the Parliament was given forth to a High Court of Justice, whereof Bradshaw (Serjeant at Law), was President, and divers selected Members, and among them Colonel Hutchinson one, who (as his wife states in the above Memoirs), was put in much against his own will, but (using her words), "looking upon himself as " *called* hereunto, durst not refuse it, as holding himself " obliged by the *Covenant of God*, and the publick trust of his " country reposed in him, although he was not ignorant of the " *danger* he run, as the condition of things then was." (v. p. 301).

☞ I am in possession of a fac-simile copy of the *warrant* for the execution of the King, dated the xxix. January, 1648 (besides that which is given in the 2nd volume of the *Vetusta Monumenta*) and I find the signature of Colonel Hutchinson to stand the 13th name in the appalling account of 59 names subscribed to that instrument.

The Colonel had at one time a violent personal dispute with Oliver Cromwell, in favor of Overton, the Governor of Hull, and prevailed against him and his faction about Overton, and Cromwell was greatly incensed against the Colonel although he continued to treat him with very fair professions, and even appointed him Governor of the Island of Jersey, which Hutchinson would not accept, but when Oliver became *sole* General and marched into Scotland, the Colonel accepted a command of horse under him. At the time that Cromwell broke up the Parliament, Colonel Hutchinson was residing in the country, acting with great zeal and prudence as a magistrate, and made for himself a convenient house at Owthorpe.—He then went to London and purchased pictures, brought them home, and formed a cabinet, and practised music, and other innocent recreations during Oliver's mutable reign.

The Colonel had much to struggle against in the enquiries made by the Presbyterian Parliament touching the Death of King Charles, but the particulars would be long and tedious to recite besides possessing little interest. In 1660 Mr. Hutchinson's house was plundered of every thing valuable ; & in 1663 he himself was seized within his own habitation by soldiers, and taken to London, and after divers examinations committed a prisoner to the Tower, (where the Guards and Keepers badly treated and insulted him) and was at length sent to Sandown Castle, in Kent, and after suffering many privations, died there in 1664, and his body was removed to Owthorpe to be buried.

Prefixed to the Memoirs of Mr. Hutchinson is a fragment written, but never finished, of the life of the author of them, (Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson) and intended by her for the edification of her children. It is, like the memoirs of her husband a very interesting performance, and pleases as much by the discrimination of characters, events, and their causes, as by the unabated affection for the Colonel's memory, and the solid piety and resignation it displays.

The work is embellished with five well executed plates.—1. Colonel Hutchinson in Armour, (with an attendant Youth) —2 Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson (with one of her Sons)—3. Facsimile of Mrs. Hutchinson's Handwriting—4. View of Nottingham Castle and the Town from the South-west—and 5. A Plan of Nottingham Castle, taken in 1617, (with the Autograph of Mr. Hutchinson.)

Hutton's Reports, B. L. folio, 1656

Sir Richard Hutton, Knt. was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and his Reports (written at first in French) were translated (as above) into English.

J

Imitation of Christ, (Translated by Payne) 8vo. 1769

For an account of *John Payne*, v. the next article.

Imitation of Christ, (by Dibdin) Plates, 8vo. 1828

The Rev. *Thomas Frognall Dibdin*, D. D. F. R. S. S. A. &c. &c. (whose name and publications are in great repute, and many of them are described in the first volume of this Catalogue) was the Editor of the last Translation of a work, which in its original Latin was generally ascribed to Thomas à Kempis, wherein the learned Translator professes to have in a great measure adopted the version of *John Payne*, first published in 1763, (of which the copy *above* is the second impression) but with such modifications and corrections as may probably entitle it to the distinction of a *new* Translation. The

volume is dedicated to Lavinia Countess Spencer, and is adorned with some fine Vignettes and Engravings. One of them is a Suffering Christ, from an original, by *Pietro Fontana*, (after a painting by *Guercino*.) There is besides a Portrait of Thomas á Kempis, from three old prints. The Rev. Doctor after stating every argument made use of by the numerous writers upon the long disputed question, whether *Thomas á Kempis*, of Mount Agnes, (an Augustine Monk) *John Gerson*, Chancellor of the University of Paris, or *John Gersen*, Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery of St. Stephen, at Vercelli, was the original author, gives it in favor of the latter (Gersen the Abbot) and adds, "I am the first of my countrymen to have entered at length upon this once far famed controversy, but predict that I shall not be the last."

*. * Vide article *Kempis*, 1st vol. p. 131.

Some particulars of *John Payne*, whose Version of the Imitation of Christ (first above stated) was preferred to be the basis of Dr. Dibdin's Translation, may be found in the 16th volume of Chalmers's British Essayists. The name of *Payne* (whether *John* was or was not related to the highly respectable Father of Mr. Thomas Payne, Bookseller, in Pall Mall) is destined to throw respectability on the Bibliopolistic Trade.—*John Payne* was himself a Bookseller in Paternoster Row, and at once the friend and disciple of Dr. James Foster, (v. 1st vol. p. 85) an eminent Dissenting Minister, (who is complimented by Pope in a well known couplet, beginning "Let modest Foster") and was also an admirer of the pious William Law.

Dr. Dibdin states that John Payne is also entitled to the grateful thanks of posterity, for a wise and commendable undertaking set on foot by him. First by patronizing Dr. Johnson in his project of "*The Rambler*."—Secondly, by remunerating him handsomely.—And finally, by admitting him to a share of future profits when collected into numbers. [*q. volumes.*] On retiring from business in 1780, John Payne was made chief accountant of the Bank of England, (an office of high and respectable import) which he resigned in 1785, and died at a very advanced age in 1787.

Jortin's Sermons, (Abridged by Whittaker) 3 vols. 8vo. 1825

John Jortin, D. D. an eminent Scholar and Divine, was born in the parish of St. Giles's, Middlesex, in 1698. He was the son of Renatus Jortin, a native of Brittany, who came to England on the repeal of the Edict of Nantes. The son was educated at the Charter House, where he laid the foundation of an exact classical taste. In 1715 he was admitted a Pensioner of Jesus College, Cambridge—took the degree of B. A. in 1719, was elected a Fellow of his Collego in 1721,

and proceeded M. A. in 1722. Mr. Jortin received Priest's Orders in 1724, and in 1727 was presented by his College to the Vicarage of Swavesey, near Cambridge, which he resigned in 1731 and settled in London. He became a writer of note in the learned world—was in 1747 Preacher at a Chapel in Oxendon Street—and an occasional assistant to *Warburton*.—In 1749 Mr. Jortin was appointed Preacher of Boyle's Lecture—was far advanced in life, enjoying very little of the professional reward which his worth and public services merited. The truly liberal Archbishop Herring, however, did not overlook his claims, but at a meeting of the Clergy in 1751 publicly & unsolicitedly presented him with the Rectory of St. Dunstan in the East, London, and in 1755 presented him with a Lambeth degree of D. D. The declining years of the Doctor were cheered by some substantial proofs of the esteem which he had inspired by his character and abilities, for in 1762 he was collated to a Prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral—presented to the valuable Vicarage of Kensington, and in 1764 appointed Archdeacon of London. The serene evening of his days closed in 1770, and he was buried in the new churchyard at Kensington. Dr. Parr drew his character with his usual elegance and discrimination—"Jortin (says he) whether I look back to his "verse, to his prose, to his critical or to his theological works, "there are few authors to whom I am so much indebted for "rational entertainment or for solid instruction," &c. &c.

George Whittaker, M. A. is Vicar of Northfleet, in Kent.
Ireland's Ballads in Imitation of the Antient,
 12mo. 1801

William Henry Ireland, the Author and Publisher of these *Ballads*, as also of the volume of *Rhapsodies* mentioned on p. 127 of the first volume, (to which latter is attached a good Engraving of the Author, by Mackensie) was the son of Samuel Ireland, Esq. briefly noticed on the same page, and there *erroneously* stigmatized as the forger of the Shakesperian Manuscripts. The *Son* was the fabricator, as appears not only by his own title page to the *Rhapsodies*, but as it is specially recorded at p. 328 of the first volume of a work published in 1798, intituled "Literary Memoirs of *living* Authors of Great Britain," where it is asserted (amongst other unusual circumstances) that the idea of forging the Shakesperian MSS seems to have been created in the mind of this literary culprit (then not 19 years of age) by Mr. Stevens' Edition of Shakespeare, and he thought that if he could imitate the signatures of Shakespeare exhibited in that edition, he might enrich his own pocket, and make excellent sport at the expence of our great Bard, and some credulous Antiquaries. The process of the forgery is then developed, and it is said that the Father became first the dupe of his Son's artifice, and after-

wards the *Instrument* of putting his vile impositions upon the public at large.

Although Dr. Parr, Dr. Warton, and a numerous set of gentlemen of liberal education might make the necessary inquiries in some doubt, yet the full detection of the Imposture did not occur till the Tragedy of Vortigern, (one of the fabrications) was acted at Drury Lane, in 1796. Messrs. Malone and Stevens, with some few others, had from the first pronounced the whole to be a forgery, and several Pamphlets had issued from the press relative to the subject; and Mr. Malone in particular had previously written a very pointed Epistle to Lord Charlemont, most forcibly demonstrating all the MSS to be forgeries, and the impression of this Epistle on the public mind was a leading step to the detection. On the representation of the Tragedy, the cheat became so beyond question manifest, that it was condemned to the fate it merited, and the eyes of the public compleatly opened to the tricks which had been played upon them. The miserable father and son were condemned on all sides, and at last reduced to the necessity of reconciling themselves to the world, by every confession which it was in their power to make. A separation between them took place, and the son wrote a Pamphlet called "An authentic account of the Shakesperian Manuscripts, &c." in which he declared that his father knew nothing of the matter, and was first duped himself, and then became his instrument in duping the public. Thus ended this singular incident, which (say the Authors of the *Memoirs*) whether we consider the literary talents which became dupes to a Tyro and an Ignoramus in passing off his trash as the genuine production of a great name; whether we consider the artifice with which the device was conceived, or the audacity with which it was executed, must be pronounced one of the most remarkable in the history of letters.

K

Keble's Reports, 3 vols. folio, 1685

Joseph Keble, a law writer of meritorious industry, was the son of Richard Keble, Esq. a lawyer of reputation, at Ipswich. He was born in London in 1632, and studied at Jesus and All Soul's Colleges, in Oxford. After leaving the University he settled at Gray's Inn, and was admitted a Barrister. He attended with great assiduity at the King's Bench Bar, from 1661 to 1710, though it is not known that he ever had a cause, or made a motion. Mr. Keble was however extremely diligent in *taking notes*, which furnished him with matter for several publications, as well as for a vast collection of manuscript papers. He died suddenly as he was getting into a coach at Holborn Gate in 1710, in the 78th year of his age. He published several works. His manuscripts amounted

at his death to one hundred *folio*, and more than fifty *quarto* volumes, all of his own hand-writing. Among them were the *Reports* of above four thousand *sermons* preached at Gray's Inn—such was the industry of the times.

Kelly's Works, (Portrait) 4to. 1778

Of *Hugh Kelly* there is a brief notice in the 1st vol. p. 130. It seems but justice to his memory to add that his premature death was brought on (after a few days illness) by an abscess in his side; that he left behind him a widow and five children, of the *last* of which she was delivered about a month after his death; that his condemned Comedy of "A Word to the Wise," was then revived for their benefit, and introduced by an elegant and pathetic Prologue written by Dr. Johnson, and heard with the most respectful attention. The following lines are extracted from that Prologue:—

This night presents a play, which public rage,
Or right or wrong, *once* hooted from the stage:
From zeal or malice now no more we dread,
For English vengeance *was not with the dead*.
A generous foe regards with pitying eye
The man whom Fate has laid—where *all* must lie.
To *Wit*, reviving from its author's dust,
Be kind, ye Judges, or at least be just;
Let no renew'd hostilities invade
Th' oblivious grave's inviolable shade.
Let one great payment every claim appease,
And him who cannot hurt, allow to please;
To please by scenes unconscious of offence,
By harmless merriment, or useful sense.
Where aught of bright or fair the piece displays,
Approve it only—'tis too late to praise.
If want of skill, or want of care appear,
Forbear to hiss—the Poet cannot hear.
By all, like him, must praise and blame be found,
At last, a fleeting gleam, or empty sound.
Yet then shall calm Reflection bless the night,
When liberal Pity dignify'd Delight;
When Pleasure fired her torch at Virtue's flame,
And Mirth was Bounty with an humbler name.

N. B.—The engraved portrait was from a painting by Hamilton.

Kempis by Payne
and

Kempis by Dibdin

} v. article "Imitation of
Christ."

Knewstub's Confutation of Nicholas, B. L. 4to.
1579

Of *John Knewstub* I have not been able to obtain any account after the most diligent search.

The title of the above volume (within a mosaic border of pieces), is thus—"A Confutation of monstrous and horrible heresies, taught by *H. N.* and embraced of a number, who call themselves *the Familie of Love*." Printed by *Thomas Dawson*. The book is clean and in fine condition, and is handsomely bound in grained calf.

H. N. are the initials of *Henry Nichols*, of Leyden, who in 1555 founded an Anabaptist sect in Holland, under the name of the *Family of Love*. This deluded fanatic maintained that he had a commission from Heaven to teach men that the essence of religion consisted in the feelings of divine love; that all other theological tenets, whether they related to objects of faith, or modes of worship, were of no moment; and that it was a matter of perfect indifference, what opinions Christians entertained concerning the Divine nature, provided their hearts burned with the pure and sacred flame of piety and love. Both Dr. Henry More and George Fox (the founder of the sect of Quakers), as well as John Knewstub, wrote against the sect of the Family of Love. The principles of which sect were propagated in England, and produced no small confusion.

✂ To the above volume, which was bought at Mr. Hibbert's sale, in May, 1829, is annexed a *Sermon* preached at Paule's Crosse, the Friday before Easter, 1576—text Titus ii. 11 to 15.

Knowler's State Papers, Dispatches, and Life of the Earl of Strafford, 2 vols. folio, 1739

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, was the eldest son of Sir William Wentworth, of Wentworth Wood-house, in the county of York. He was born in 1593, at the house of his maternal grandfather (Robert Atkinson, Esq. of London), and after a preliminary domestic education, was entered of St. John's College, Cambridge. At the age of 18 he travelled, and on his return to England he received the honour of Knighthood, and was married to the eldest daughter of the Earl of Cumberland. The death of his father, in 1614, gave Sir Thomas the additional title of Baronet, with the possession of the Family Estates, and he soon entered into public life. In 1621 he represented Yorkshire in Parliament, became a widower in 1622, and in 1623 married a daughter of the Earl of Clare. In 1628 Sir Thomas Wentworth was created Baron Wentworth, Newmarsh, and Oversley, and some months afterwards was advanced to the dignity of a Viscount, and Lord President of the North. The consideration of Lord Wentworth's character as a statesman and minister is foreign to the design of this work, and is therefore

purposely untouched. The Noble Viscount was in 1632 constituted Lord Deputy of Ireland, was in 1640 created Earl of Strafford, and during the same year was impeached for High Treason. The Chairman of the Impeaching Committee (Whitelock) thus describes the Earl's demeanor on this arduous occasion:—"Certainly (says he) never any man acted
 "such a part, on such a theatre, with more wisdom, constancy,
 "and eloquence—with greater reason, judgement, and temper,
 "and with a better grace in all his words and actions, than did
 "this great and excellent person; and he moved the hearts of
 "all his auditors, some few excepted, to remorse and pity."—The Earl's defence was so strong, that the Impeachment was deserted for a *Bill of Attainder*, under which, for want of that firmness in the King (Charles the 1st) in the cause of his valued servant, which he afterwards manifested in *his own* behalf, at his utmost need, the enemies of the Earl prevailed, and he was beheaded (1641), in the 49th year of his age.

The *full* title of the above splendid and interesting Work, is in the following words:—"The Earl of Strafford's Letters
 "and Dispatches, with an Essay towards his life by Sir
 "George Radcliffe, from the originals in the possession of his
 "great grandson, the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of
 "Malton, Knight of the Bath, by William Knowler, LL. D.
 "Rector of Irthlingborough."

Sir George Radcliffe, whose Essay appears in the Appendix to Knowler's Work, (No. 1) who suffered much for the sake of his fellow prisoner the Earl of Strafford, who also suffered greatly in the cause of King Charles I. (with whom he was in exile), and who died some years before that Monarch's Restoration, will be further noticed under the article "*Whitaker's Life and Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe*," contained in this second volume.

Each volume of Knowler's work is ornamented with a very fine Frontispiece. The first represents the Earl of Strafford, and the Secretary of State Sir Philip Mainwaring, taken from the celebrated *painting* in Wentworth House. The second represents the Earl's Children, (both engraved by *Vertue*.)

The Rev. William Knowler, Doctor of Laws, was educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, and instituted to the Rectory of Boddington, (Northamptonshire) in 1740, on the presentation of Thomas Earl of Malton, (afterwards Marquis of Rockingham) who had previously given to him the Rectory of Irthlingborough-All-Saints. He died and was buried at Boddington, in 1774, aged 75 years; within the altar rails of which Church is a neat mural memorial of black and white marble, whereon is inscribed an elegant Latin Epitaph, which is copied into Baker's Northamptonshire, vol. 1, p. 482.

Knowles's Scripture Doctrine of the Existence and Attributes of God, in Twelve Sermons, 8vo. 1750

The Rev. Thomas Knowles, was born at Ely, in 1723, and was educated at the Grammar School of that city, from whence he was removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he commenced B. A. in 1743—M. A. in 1747, and was also chosen a Fellow. He was Lecturer of St. Mary's, in Bury St. Edmund's, for upwards of 30 years—Prebendary of Ely, Rector of Ickworth and Chedburgh, and also Vicar of Winston, all in the county of Suffolk, and died in 1802.

The works of Mr. Knowles (which were numerous) discover great learning, in a style plain and perspicuous—as a Preacher he was justly admired—his delivery was earnest and impressive, his language nervous and affecting, his manner plain and artless, and his Discourses were evidently written to benefit those to whom they were addressed, not to acquire for himself the title of a popular Preacher.

L

Lacunar Strevelinense, (Plates) Imp. 4to. 1817

This beautiful book was published anonymously at Edinburgh, and consists of a Collection of Heads, etched and engraved after the carved work which formerly decorated the roof of the King's room in Stirling Castle. A portion of historical information is requisite for the description of this interesting volume. That part of Stirling Castle, which was strictly speaking the *Royal Palace*, was built by King James 5th, about the year 1529. This stately building is in the quadrangular form; one apartment in this quadrangle went by the name of the *King's Room* or *The Presence*. The roof was completely covered by a series of rich carvings in oak, which were long regarded with wonder and admiration by visitors, and with an affectionate species of veneration by the people of Stirling. The great weight of these ornaments occasioned the fall of part of the roof in 1777; the restoration of it was abandoned, and the remaining part was immediately pulled down: on which occasion, the carvings were dispersed among a variety of individuals. Some of these *fumosa imagines* had even found their way into the common jail of Stirling, where the prisoners disguised them by means of white lead and vermilion complexions, yellow hair, and gaudy uniforms. The attention of a lady well qualified to appreciate the true value of these neglected remains, was accidentally turned to them, and from her admirable drawings, the whole of the plates given in the above work were executed. The exterior and interior of the King's room are shewn upon two plates, & there are 38 other engravings. There is a list of those who possess the

original carvings, and it seems a fortunate circumstance, that 13 of them are in the hands of the Magistrates of Stirling, nine in the possession of Henry Cockburn, Esq. and the rest in the power of men of fortune and honour. Only 11 of them have had names attached.

Sir David Lindsay's stanza on Snawdoun (now Stirling.) Part of the *Papingo's Complaint* is quoted by Walter Scott:—

Adew fair Snawdoun, with thy towris hie,
Thy Chapel-royal, park, and tabill round !
May, June, and July, wald I dwell in thee,
(War I ane man) to heir the birdis sound,
Quhilk dois aganis the royal roche resound.

Lane's Reports, folio, 1657

Sir Richard Lane, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was born at the latter end of the 16th century. He studied law in the Middle Temple with great success, and being called to the Bar, became eminent in the profession.—He was elected Lent Reader of this Inn, but the plague breaking out prevented his reading. In 1640 he was counsel for the unhappy Earl of Strafford, and soon after Attorney to Prince Charles. As the Long Parliament grew more capricious and tyrannical in its proceedings, he was alarmed for his property, and entrusted his intimate friend Balstrode Whitlocke, with his chambers, goods, and library; and joined King Charles I. at Oxford, where in 1643 he was made Serjeant at Law, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, a Knight, and one of his Majesty's Privy Council. The University also conferred on him the degree of LL. D. (as Wood says), “with more than ordinary ceremony.” In 1644 he was one of the King's Commissioners appointed to treat of peace with the Parliament, at Uxbridge, and in 1645 had the Great Seal delivered to him at Oxford, on the death of Edward Lord Littleton. Sir Richard Lane was one of the Commissioners for treating with the Parliament for the surrender of Oxford, and to avoid the threatened general persecution of the Royalists, went abroad, and died in the island of Jersey about 1656. That Wood's story about Whitlocke's *detaining* Sir Richard's property unjustly is true, appears by Whitlocke's receipt for his pension, recorded by Peck, which says, “and I have likewise *obtained* some books, &c. which “were Lord Littleton's, and some few books and manuscripts “which were Sir Richard Lane's, in all worth about 80*l*.”

Lapidani Meditationes, 12mo. 1530

The title of this neatly printed little volume, (which is bound up with “*Manipulus Curatorum*”) is surrounded by pieces.—On the sides are figured rounded columns standing upon square bases, and supporting each a statue, and at the top and

bottom are grotesque ornaments. The words *Meditationes in septem psalmos poenitentiae*; autore, F. Guilielmo Lapidano, religioso ordinis benedictini, A. M. DXXX, between them.—There is an address to the reader by *Henry Barsius*, (the Printer) from Louvain, and the last page is entirely covered with a well executed engraving, which if intended for Henry Barsius's device, is too full of figures to be here described.

“Lapidan ou Lapidanus (Guillaume) etoit *de Flandres*; il publia une *Methode dialectique*, des *Explications sur les Pseauxes Pénitenciaux*, &c. en 1530.”

“*MORERI.*”

Law's Call to a Holy Life. (Frontispiece) 8vo. 1809

William Law, the author of many pious works of great popularity, was born at Cliffe-Regis, or King's-cliffe (Northamptonshire), in 1686 (being the second son of Thomas Law, a grocer). It is supposed that he received his early education either at Oakham or Uppingham School, in Rutlandshire, and from school, was in 1705, entered of Emanuel College, Cambridge. In 1708 he commenced B. A. in 1711 was a Fellow of his College, and in 1712 took the degree of M. A. Mr. Law entered into Holy Orders, but it does not appear that he ever had the cure of souls, owing probably to his adherence to Nonjuring principles, which he continued to maintain to the close of his life. He was for some time a private tutor to Mr. Edward Gibbon (the father of the historian), and afterwards lived a very retired life, partly at Thrapston, and partly at his native place. At the latter town (King's-cliffe), Mr. Law, in 1727, founded both an alms-house and a school, and led a religious and charitable life until the year 1761, when he died. Mr. Law was a considerable devotional writer—his master-work “the Serious Call to a Holy Life,” is still read as a popular and powerful book upon religion. “When at Oxford (said Dr. Saml. Johnson), I took up Law's Serious Call, &c. expecting to find it a dull book, and perhaps to laugh at it—but I found Law quite an over-match for me; and this was the first occasion of my thinking in earnest of religion, after I became capable of rational inquiry.”

Lawson's Occasional Sermons, 8vo. 1764

By *John Lawson*, D. D. of whom, in an advertisement prefixed to the volume, it is remarked, that he was early distinguished for his unbiassed integrity, solid judgment, and fertile imagination—that his labours in the instruction of youth were efficacious by precept and example, and that it was difficult to express how much he was admired, respected, and beloved by his associates; that superior to the above re-

splendent qualities, he ~~was~~ possessed of an active humanity, to promote every good word and work : that his compassion (universal as his beneficence), was extensive ; that the weakness of his voice was fully compensated by the energy and pathos of his addresses ; and that *hence* his reputation in the art of preaching caused the churches to become crouded, and it was *unfashionable* not to be able to recollect some of the Doctor's arguments in behalf of the Charity Schools of this kingdom, on those occasions wherein he successfully exerted his powers to the real ornament of our language, and to the advancement of Christian eloquence.

Lays of the Minnesingers or German Troubadours of the 12th and 13th Centuries, (Plates) 12mo. 1825

An advertisement to these Lays informs us that the specimens of the *Minnesingers* (which word means Love-singers), given in the volume, are almost all taken from *Bodmer* ; and those of the Troubadours, either from M. *Raynouard*, or from the *Parnasse Occitanien*.

Bodmer, a celebrated writer, was born at Zurich (Switzerland), in 1698, and became a Member of the Grand Council of Zurich, and Professor of Helvetic History and Politics at the Gymnasium of that Canton for fifty years. Although he was one of the most voluminous of the German Poets, and contributed in a great degree to reform the taste of his contemporaries, and to familiarise them to the sublime beauties of Homer and Milton ; he had scarcely written one verse in the German language before he had attained his 50th year. It is observable, that old age, which *generally* increases austerity of manners, had the *contrary* effect on this much esteemed author, insomuch that his *last* pieces were the *gayest*. At 77 Bodmer translated Homer, and at 80 published a version of the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius. This Father of German Literature died in 1783. The publication of the works of the Old German Poets, called Minnesingern, by Bodmer, proves his zeal for the preservation of the early effusions of the Germanic Muse.

Leightonhouse's Sermons, 8vo. 1697

The Rev. *Walter Leightonhouse*, Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral, was B. A. in Magdalen College, Cambridge, and thence elected Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, where he became M. A. in 1679. Mr. Leightonhouse was afterwards Chaplain to the Earl of Huntingdon, and Rector of Wasingborough, in his *native* county of Lincoln.

Leland's Itinerary, by Hearne, (Plates) 9 vols. 8vo. 1745

John Leland was born in London about the end of King Henry VIIIth's reign, and was educated in St. Paul's School, under the celebrated *William Lily*, who was the original Master appointed by Dean Colet, (the Founder) in 1512; whence Leland was sent to Christ's College, Cambridge, where after taking his Bachelor's degree, in 1521, he resided some years and then removed to All Souls' College, Oxford. For his improvement in the Greek and other languages, (ancient as well as modern) Mr. Leland travelled to Paris, and upon his return to England, took Orders, obtained a Rectory, and was appointed by King Henry VIIIth one of his Chaplains and Keeper of his Library, who also conferred upon him the title of "*Royal Antiquary*," which no other person in the kingdom of Great Britain, before or after him, ever possessed. This was not merely a title, or honorary distinction, for in 1533, a Commission was issued under the Great Seal, empowering John Leland to make search after all objects of Antiquity in the Libraries of all Cathedrals, Abbeys, Priories, Colleges, &c. as also all places in which records and public writings were *reposed*, and this commission, he executed with the utmost diligence and assiduity for six years and upwards. Mr. Leland obtained a Canonry in King's College, (now Christ Church) Oxford, and a Prebendal Stall in the Church of Sarum. He retired with his great collections to a house which he rented in London, for the purpose of preparing from them those important publications he had promised to the world, but either intense study, or some other adequate cause, brought upon *the Royal Antiquary*, (about the year 1550) a derangement of mind, from which he never recovered, and caused his death in 1552. He was buried in his own parish Church of St. Michael le Quern. Mr. Leland published in his life time several Latin Poems of considerable elegance, and some few Tracts on Antiquarian subjects.

Thomas Hearne, an industrious Editor of Books of the Class of Antiquities, (and who published Leland's Itinerary from the original manuscript deposited in the Bodleian Library, Oxford) was the son of the Parish Clerk of White-Waltham, (Berkshire) where he was born in 1678, (as appears by *the Parish Register* says Lysons, in his Berkshire, p. 407) and being first educated under his father, who kept a writing school in the village, was at the age of 13, sent to Bray, where he was initiated in Greek and Latin, and obtained further knowledge from the instructions of the learned Dodwell.— In 1696 Mr. Hearne was placed at Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he acquired a great taste for Antiquarian researches, and was constantly employed in Collation. He took the degree of B. A. but was so attached to Oxford, that he refused to take Orders, and settle upon any Cure of Souls. He was a con-

stant frequenter of the Bodleian Library, and became the second Librarian to that Institution, in 1712, to which were added for his use and enjoyment, other College offices. Mr. Hearne continued to reside at the University editing antient authors, &c. until his death in 1735. His works amounted to 38, and his *industry* is said to have been more commendable than his *judgement*.—The little importance of *many* things which he rescued from oblivion, most probably occasioned the two following lines, as a sneer upon those labours:—

“ P—x on’t says *Time* to Thomas Hearne

“ Whatever I forget—you learn.”

Leonard’s Reports, (4 vols. bound in 3) folio, 1658

William Leonard, of Gray’s Inn, wrote his *Law Cases* in French, but they were translated into English, and published in the respective years of 1658, 1659, 1663, and 1675, by William Hughes, of Gray’s Inn, Esq. Mr. Leonard was an eminent Counsel in Queen Elizabeth’s reign.

Levinz’s Reports, in French, folio, (3 vols. bound in 2) 1702

Sir Cresswell Levinz, Knt. of a respectable family in the counties of Nottingham and York, was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Lewis’s History of the Isle of *Tenet*, (Plates) 4to. 1723

Of *John Lewis, M. A.* there is a brief notice in the first volume, p. 141. He was educated in grammar learning at the Free School of Wimbourne, (Dorsetshire) and received his academical education at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his degree of A. B. in 1697. After his Ordination, he officiated some time as Curate of St. John’s, Wapping. In 1699 he obtained the Rectory of Acrise, in Kent, which he resigned in 1706, for the Rectory of Saltwood, in the same county, (with the Chapelry of Hythe annexed) and the desolate Rectory of Eastbridge, presented to him by Archbishop Tennison. Mr. Lewis was collated to the Vicarage of Mynstre, in the Isle of Thanet, in 1708, and in 1719 Archbishop Wake constituted him Master of Eastbridge-Hospital, in the city of Canterbury. Besides the Translations of the Bible, and the above History, Mr. Lewis was the editor of the Life of Wickliffe, Wickliffe’s Testament, the History of the Abbey and Church of Feversham, and the Life of William Caxton.

The title page of the above volume is printed in red and black ink, and only 150 copies were printed. It is an uncut copy of the *first* edition, and is adorned with nine plates.

Ley's Reports, folio, 1659

James Ley, the sixth and youngest son of Henry Ley, formerly of Beer-Ferrers, (near Plymouth) who had removed to Telfont Evias, in Wiltshire, previous to the birth of many of his children; was born at Telfont Evias, in or about 1552.—Prince in his "*Danmonii Orientales Illustres*," p. 549, says that this family of Ley had flourished at the seat of *their* name, in the parish of Beer-Ferrers, from the reign of King Edward I. down to the days of Queen Elizabeth, about which time the father of James Ley removed from Ley unto Telfont-Evias, where he had a fruitful issue. His son *James* became a Commoner of Brasennose College, Oxford, in the beginning of 1569, aged 17 or thereabouts, (says the accurate Wood) took one degree in Arts, and 1st May, 1577, was admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn, where making great proficiency in the Municipal Law, which was much advanced by his academical learning, he became a Counsellor of great repute, and was appointed Lent Reader of that Society. Mr. Ley was also eminent for his wisdom and learning in the Law, (says John Prince) so that 1st James I. he was called to the state and degree of Serjeant at Law, the year following he was constituted Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, after that Knighted, and made Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries in England. In 1620 he was created a Baronet, in 1621 Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in England, and in 1625 Lord High Treasurer of England, a Counsellor of State, and a Baron of the Realm, by the title of Lord Ley, of *Ley*, in Devon. In the 1st Charles I. he was made Earl of Marlborough, in the county of Wilts, and Lord President of the Council, and departing this life at Lincoln's Inn, in 1628, he was buried in the parish Church of Westbury, in Wiltshire, where he had purchased an estate, & where he hath a noble monument erected to his memory, recorded in Prince's Worthies.

Nicholas Lloyd says that Lord Marlborough "had better abilities for a Judge than a Statesman."—*Wood* says, "he was a person of great gravity, ability, and integrity, and of the same mind in all conditions"—but *Risdon* crowns his character in these words, "his noble thoughts were so fixed on virtue, his discourses so embellished with wisdom, and his heart so fraught with integrity, that his words did never bite, nor his actions wrong any man to give him just cause of complaint." David Lloyd in his *Memoirs* of those who suffered for the Protestant Religion, and Allegiance to their Sovereign, (v. article Lloyd) gives at p. 641, under the article Pollard, the famous Letter which James Earl of Marlborough, (the son of Judge Ley) wrote to Sir Hugh Pollard, in 1665, on the Vanity of this World, and the due Preparation for another.

- 1 Littelton Les Tenures du, 12mo. 1553, B. L.
(bound up with Ferrerz Magna Charta)
- 2 Aliud Exemplar, B. L. 12mo. 1569
- 3 Littleton's Tenures in English, B. L. 12mo.
1593

The volume above, marked 1, is in Littleton's original *French*, except the "Title, and a brefs declaration of the "table to the reders," (which are in English), and was printed by *Wyllyam Powel*. No. 2 is entirely in the original French language, and is neatly printed by *Rycharde Tottill*. No. 3 is a close English Translation, but by whom executed does not appear. It was likewise printed by *Tottill*.

Sir Thomas Littleton, an eminent English Lawyer and Judge, was born at the beginning of the 15th century. He was the eldest son of Thomas Westcote, Esq. of Westcote, in the county of Devon, by the Heiress of Littleton, of Frankley, in Worcestershire, whose name he assumed.—After an education at one of the English Universities, he was entered of the Inner Temple, where he became one of the Law Readers. In the reign of King Henry VIth, he was made Judge of the Marshalsea Court, and King's Serjeant, and in 1455 went the Northern circuit as Judge of Assize.—He was continued in the same post by King Edward IVth, and was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in 1466, and during the same reign was created a Knight of the Bath. Sir Thomas Littleton died in a good old age, leaving three sons, from whom many considerable families of his name are descended. He distinguished himself by his valuable Treatise of the "Tenures and Titles by "which Estates were antiently held in England." It was written in law French, but the date neither of its composition or of its first publication has been ascertained. A Commentary upon it (with a Translation) forms the first book of Coke's Institutes. (v. article *Coke*).

Lloyd's Memoirs of Persons who suffered for the Protestant Religion and Loyalty, from 1637 to 1660, folio, 1668

David Lloyd was born at Pont Mawr, in the parish of Trawsvinydd (Merionethshire), in 1625. He was educated at the Free School of Ruthin, in Denbighshire, and in 1652 became a Servitor of Oriel College, Oxford, at which time and after he performed the office of Janitor. He took one degree in Arts, and by the favour of the Warden and Society of Merton College was presented to the Rectory of Ibston, near Watlington (Oxfordshire), in 1658. In the following year he took his Master's Degree, resigned Ibston

Rectory, and went to London, where he was appointed Reader of the Charter-House. Afterwards he retired to his native country, and became Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Asaph, who besides several preferments in his Diocese, gave him a Canonry in his own Cathedral in 1670. In 1671 Mr. Lloyd was made Vicar of Abergeley, and Prebendary of Vaynol, in the Church of St. Asaph, at which time he resigned his Canonry. He exchanged Abergeley for the Vicarage of Northop, in Flintshire, where he settled and taught the Free School, until his health began to decline. He then returned, (to try the effect of his native air), to Pont Mawr, where he died and was buried in 1691. Mr. Lloyd left an excellent character behind him—he was a very industrious and zealous man, charitable to the poor, and ready to do good offices in his neighbourhood; he commonly read the service every day in his Church at Northop, (when at home) and usually gave money to such poor children as would come to him to be catechised. Lloyd has preserved many minutiae of eminent men, not to be found, or not easily to be found elsewhere. The true merit of Lloyd's Memoirs is, that notwithstanding the sameness of most of his characters, he serves them up to his readers so differently dressed, that each seems to be a new dish, and to have a peculiar relish.

In the above volume are contained (according to its Preface) remarks and observations upon above a thousand persons, including 200 Peers and Prelates. The title is too long to be copied; it is printed handsomely in red and black ink.

Locke's Paraphrase and Notes on St. Paul's Epistles to the Galatians, Corinthians, Romans, and Ephesians, (new edition) 1824

John Locke, one of the greatest Philosophers and most valuable writers who have adorned this country, was born at Wrington, (Somersetshire) in 1632, and was at a proper age sent to Westminster School, where he continued until 1651, when he was entered a Student of Christ Church College, Oxford, and where he was considered to be the most ingenious young man in the College. The first books which gave him a relish for the study of Philosophy, were the writings of Des Cartes, for though he did not approve of all his notions, yet he found that he wrote with great perspicuity. Mr. Locke took the degree of B. A. in 1655, and of M. A. in 1658, and closely applied himself to the study of Physic and Natural Philosophy. While he was at Oxford, in 1666, accident introduced him to the acquaintance of Lord Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury, by whom he was kindly treated and patronized, and introduced to the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Halifax, and other eminent persons of that age, who

were all charmed with his conversation. In 1668 Mr. Locke accompanied the Earl and Countess of Northumberland in a Tour to France, but he still retained his Student's place at Christ Church, and made frequent visits to Oxford for the sake of consulting books in the prosecution of his studies, and for the benefit of change of air. He also superintended the education, &c. of Lord Ashley's eldest son, (afterwards the noble author of *the Characteristics*.) In 1675 he was admitted to the degree of M. B. and being apprehensive of a consumption, went to Montpelier, Paris, &c. At the Revolution Mr. Locke was one of the Commissioners of Appeals, and in 1690 published his celebrated *Essay concerning Human Understanding*, which was followed by divers other valued works. In 1695 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Locke's asthmatic complaint increased greatly, so that in 1703 he became convinced that his dissolution was at no great distance, and prepared himself to take leave of the world, with great composure and perfect resignation, and died in October 1704, whilst Damaris the excellent wife of Sir Francis Masham was reading to him. Mr. Locke was buried on the south side of the churchyard at Otes, in Essex, (where he had spent in the mansion of that antient family the Mashams, the last ten years of his life) under a black marble gravestone, inclosed with iron rails.

Besides his numerous publications Mr. Locke left several MSS. behind him, from which his executors, Sir Peter King and Anthony Collins, Esq. published his Paraphrase and Notes upon St. Paul's Epistles (above mentioned) with an Essay prefixed for the understanding of St. Paul's Epistles, by consulting St. Paul himself.

Longinus de Sublimitate, (Greek and Latin) cum Notis Zacharii Pearce, 4to. 1724

Dionysius Longinus, a celebrated Greek Critic and Philosopher of the third century, is supposed by some Authors to have been an Athenian, by others a Syrian. He was first the disciple and then the heir of Cornelius Fronto, (called the Emesene) the nephew of Plutarch. In his youth, Longinus travelled for improvement to Athens, Rome, Alexandria, and other cities distinguished for letters, and attended the lectures of all the eminent masters in eloquence and philosophy; such was the extent of his erudition, that he was called by his contemporaries "the Living Library." Longinus taught Philosophy at Athens, and had *Porphyry* for one of his disciples.—His great reputation caused him to be invited to the Court of the celebrated Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, who took his instructions in the Greek language, and made use of his Counsels on political occasions.

This distinction was fatal to him. When the Emperor

Aurelian, had defeated the troops of Zenobia, and made her a captive, she, to save herself, imputed her resistance to the advice of her Councillors, of whom Longinus (who, with the rest had fallen into Aurelian's hands) was suspected to be the principal, and especially of having composed her spirited *reply* to the Emperor's summons; he was therefore without any regard for his genius and learning ordered to instant execution. His philosophy supported him in the trying hour, and he calmly submitted to his fate, with expressions of pity for his unfortunate mistress, and of consolation to his afflicted friends. This event took place A. D. 273. His Treatise on the Sublime has been greatly admired for its language and sentiments, and caused one of our Poets (Pope) to characterise him as being

“ ——— himself the great sublime he draws ”

*. The above volume is printed in an excellent Greek type, &c. by *Jacob Tonson*, &c. and has a handsome engraved Frontispiece, and at the top of the Dedication to the Earl of Macclesfield, are his Lordship's Coat of Arms, (both by Van Der Guch')

Bishop Pearce, is noticed at p. 183 of the first volume. He was the son of a rich distiller in Holbourn, who had purchased and resided upon an estate at Little Ealing, in Middlesex. In 1710, (when in his 20th year) Mr. Pearce was elected to Trinity College, in Cambridge. To this long continuance at his classical studies under Dr. Busby, he was probably indebted for the philological reputation which he so deservedly acquired. In 1718 he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Chancellor (Parker.) In 1719 he was Rector of Stapleford-Abbots, in Essex. In 1720 Rector of St. Bartholomew, (behind the Exchange), then Chaplain to the King—Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, and D. D. (by Diploma.) In 1724 Dr. Pearce dedicated to his former patron (Parker) then Earl of Macclesfield, the above edition of Longinus, with a new Latin Version and Notes, which by the masterly manner of the execution, contributed greatly to the increase of his reputation both as a Scholar and a Critic. This good Prelate died at Little Ealing, in his 84th year.

Longinus, Translation of, v. article “ Smith.”

Lowndes's Bibliographical Manual, 8vo. 1828

As far as it is published, by *William Thomas Lowndes*.

Lucian, translated by Francklin (vignette), 2 vols. 4to. 1780

Lucian, a distinguished Greek writer, was a native of Samosata, the capital of Comagene, on the banks of the Euphrates. He was born in the reign of Trajan, of mean parentage, and in his youth was placed with a near relation

to learn the art of statuary. Having contracted a disgust against this employment from the bad success of his first attempts, he withdrew from his master, went to Antioch, engaged in literary studies, and embraced the profession of a Pleader, but wearied by the *contention* of the Bar, he confined himself to the practice of eloquence as a Sophist (or Rhetorician), in which capacity he visited several foreign countries, and was, under the Emperor *Marcus Antoninus*, appointed Procurator of the province of Egypt. It is supposed that Lucian died in the reign of Commodus, having nearly attained his 90th year. Suidas asserts that he was torn to pieces by dogs.

Thomas Francklin, D. D. the Translator of Lucian, was (as mentioned on p. 86 of the first volume), born in London, and through the persuasion of Mr. Pulteney (who promised to provide for him, but afterwards neglected him), was brought up to letters, and sent to Westminster School. Mr. Francklin was thence transferred to the University of Cambridge, where he distinguished himself, and after passing through the usual degrees, became a Fellow of his College. His reputation for learning received a sanction by his election to the Greek Professorship, and he became a voluminous writer and translator, as well as a composer and preacher of popular sermons. Dr. Francklin was in 1758 presented to the livings of Ware and Thundridge, both in the county of Hertford, and during his latter years held the living of Brasted, in Kent, to which he was presented in 1777. The literary labours of the learned Doctor were concluded by his Translation of Lucian, which is thought to afford a very clear and good idea of that Antient's humour and vivacity, to which he prefixed, by way of Preface, "A Dialogue between " Lucian and Lord Littleton in the Elysian Fields," which gives a pleasant account of the life and character of the above celebrated Grecian. The worthy Divine of the Church of England (Dr. Francklin) having holden forth to the British public a *complete* Translation of the works of Lucian, made his apology in an advertisement for the omission of the seven following Tracts [so also of two or three offensive passages] as unfit for the public eye:—1. The Judgement of the Vowels. 2. The mistake in saluting a Friend. 3. Lexiphanes. 4. The Loves. 5. The Meretrician Dialogues. 6. The Pseudo-sophist, and 7, The Ocypus.

Lucretii De Rerum Natura, Libri sex, ex Editione Thomæ Creech, 12mo. 1759

Titus Lucretius Carus, an eminent Latin Poet, was a Roman, but whether of the ancient *Lucretian* family is uncertain. According to the Eusebian Chronicle he was born about 96 B. C. It is probable that he was sent to Athens

when young, and there studied Philosophy under Zeno, the Sidonian (a celebrated Epicurean), and under Phædrus.—There is scarcely any other anecdote of his life, than the romantic one, that an amatory philtre being administered to him by his wife, he was thereby rendered insane, having thenceforth only *intervals* of reason, during some of which he composed the above mentioned Poem, “*De Rerum Natura*,” which has conferred so much celebrity upon his name. It is said that he died by his own hand, in the 44th year of his age.

Lucretius’s Poem was the first accurate statement of the Epicurean Philosophy, in the Latin Language. The above beautifully printed edition of it, was executed by *Andrew Foulis*, of Glasgow.

Lucretius, translated by Creech, v. article “*Creech*”
 Lydgate’s Daunce of Machabree, folio (5 leaves),
 1658

This Poem is inserted in the *Appendix* to Dugdale’s History of St. Paul’s Cathedral, No. XLII. (v. 1st vol. p. 74), is ornamented with an engraving by Hollar, and is thus intitled—“The Daunce of Machabree, wherein is lively expressed and shewed the state of manne, and howe he is called at uncertayne tymes by death, and when he thinketh least thereon: made by *Dan John Lydgate*, Monke of S. *Edmund’s Bury*.” v. article “*Bochas’s Tragedies*.”

M

Macdonald’s Sermons, 8vo. 1788

This volume was published without the writer’s name.

Maclaine’s Discourses, 8vo. 1801

Archibald Maclaine, D. D. a pious and learned Clergyman, was born at Monaghan, (Ireland) in 1722, and was educated for the Presbyterian Ministry, at Glasgow, under the celebrated Mr. Hutcheson. His youth was spent in Belfast, where he was long remembered with delight by a numerous circle of friends.

About the time of the rebellion in 1745, he was invited to Holland, and succeeded his venerable uncle Dr. Milling, as Pastor of the English Church at the Hague, and remained in that situation for nearly half a century, namely until the invasion of that country by the French in 1794, but was thereby compelled to take refuge in England. Dr. Maclaine had not been here long, when an only sister, whom he had not seen for fifty years, joined him, in consequence of the Rebellion in Ireland. During his residence at the Hague, he was known and highly respected by all English travellers, and not unfrequently consulted, on account of his extensive erudition and knowledge of political history, by official men of the highest

rank. On his arrival in England, Dr. Maclaine fixed his residence at Bath (as affording the best opportunities of union with many of those numerous friends he had known on the Continent), where he died in 1804, aged 82, and where a monument has been erected to his memory by his friend Henry Hope, Esq. with an epitaph in Latin, inscribed from the pen of the Rev. John Simpson. He was the elegant translator of *Mosheim*, and published many works.

The Rev. R. Warner has given the following discriminating summary of Dr. Maclaine's character:—"Wise, without austerity; deeply learned, without arrogance; sincerely pious, without ostentation; of refined wit, untinctured with severity; of polished manners, unsophisticated by affectation; of warm benevolence and lively sensibility, but cool in judgment and unbending in principle; he lived much in the world, without being injured by its vices, or infected with its follies; and confuted by *a visible proof*, the unsoundness of that paradox of the ingenious author against whom he exercised his pen [Soame Jenyns] that the religion of Jesus Christ cannot go hand in hand with secular business, worldly intercourse, and rational social enjoyment" (Vide Warner's Letter to the Bishop of Gloucester, 8vo. 1818).

Magna Charta, &c. by Thompson, (cuts) L. P. 8vo. 1829

The title of this interesting and splendid volume is in the following words:—"An Historical Essay on the Magna Charta of King John: to which are added the Great Charter in Latin and English: the Charters of Liberties and Confirmations granted by Henry III. and Edward I.: the original Charter of the Forests, and various authentic Instruments connected with them; Explanatory Notes on their several Privileges; a descriptive Account of the Principal Originals and Editions extant, both in Print and Manuscript; and other Illustrations, derived from the most interesting and authentic sources, by *Richard Thompson*."—Such are the *contents* of this magnificent work; but the richness of the ornamental engravings and borders which adorn every page of the book (612 in number), cannot be conceived without a view, nor adequately described with one. The whole of the execution does infinite credit to Mr. Thompson, the essayist and editor, to Mr. Major, (of Fleet Street) the spirited bookseller and (I believe) projector, and to J. Johnson, of the Apollo Press, (in Brook Street, Holbourn) its pre-eminent *printer*.

Maitland's History of Edinburgh, (plates) folio, 1753

Of *William Maitland*, (the Author) there is a short account

at p. 150 of the first volume. His employment, which was that of a hair merchant, (for of his previous education little is known) led him to travel, and he visited Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, and finally settled in London. What were the circumstances which gave him a turn for Literature, do not appear; but after he had become stationary, he applied himself to the study of Antiquities of which the first fruit was his History of London. Probably after the first publication of that work, (in 1739) Maitland retired to his native country for the purpose of pursuing enquiries into its Historical Antiquities (which is confirmed by his having in 1740 resigned up his situation as a Fellow of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries, to which he had been respectively elected in 1733 and 1735) for in 1753 he published the above History of Edinburgh, which was well received, and is the most useful of his works. In 1757 (the year in which he died) appeared his History and Antiquities of Scotland, in two volumes folio, on which it seems that he took considerable pains to obtain information, by a set of printed queries which he sent to every Clergyman in Scotland, and himself travelled over that country for the same purpose. In the accounts of Mr. Maitland's death, he was said to have acquired £10,000.

✂ Bought at Mr. Hibberd's sale in May, 1829.

Malcolm's Excursions in the counties of Kent, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, and Somerset (plates), 8vo. 1813, L. P.

By *James Peller Malcolm*, who is noticed on p. 150 of the first volume.

Manipulus Curatorum, B. L. 12mo. 1530

A very elegant impression of this work (which was very popular at the close of the 15th century) with a representation of its very tasteful title, as it came from the press of *Felix Baligault*, of Paris, in 1493, is described in 3 Dibdin's Spence-*riana*, 346 and 347.

The work was composed by *Guido de Monte Rocherii*, and the first edition of it (according to Panzer) was printed by *Beyamo and Glim*, at Savilliano, in Piedmont, about the year 1470.

The above copy was also printed at Paris, but has not the name of the Typographer subjoined. It bears a strong resemblance to the edition described in 1 Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities*, p. 137, printed by Wynken de Worde, in 1502, now in the possession of Francis Douce, Esq. F. S. A. &c. both in size and other circumstances.

The title is over a cut or device, and the date M.D.XXX. is under it. The cut represents three human figures, a man clothed in long robes is sitting upon the ground, and approach-

recent sale of the late Duke of Roxburghe's Library; but especially alluding to the spirited contention between Earl Spencer and the Marquis of Blandford, (now Duke of Marlborough) for a Book printed in 1471, by *Valdarfer*, called "Il Decamerone di Boccacio," which was to the perfect astonishment of all the Bibliomanists present knocked down to the Marquis, at the price of TWO THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED, AND SIXTY POUNDS] when I (says the Doctor) proposed that we should not only be all present (if possible) on the day of the sale of the *Boccacio*, but that we should meet at some "fair Tavern" to commemorate the sale thereof "agreed" exclaimed Eumenes [] and Palmerin [] said "Ay" as heartily as the rest. The Boccacio day arrived, (17th June, 1813) meanwhile I had prevailed upon Lorenzo [] and Atticus [Richard Heber, Esq] to join us, and upon Earl Spencer to take the chair upon the occasion. Earl Gower and Viscount Morpeth were also, I believe, enlisted into the commemorative circle. We met some 18 in number, at the St. Alban's Tavern, St. Alban's Street, (now Waterloo Place) ***** Our Laws are few and simple ***** It was proposed for each member in turn, according to the order of his name in the alphabet, to furnish the Society with a REPRINT of some rare old Tract or Composition, chiefly of Poetry. The full number of members is *thirty-one*, whose names as at first constituted, are then enumerated, accompanied by an account of the books which at that time had been printed and distributed, (v. III. Dibdin's Bib. Dec. pp. 69, 72.)

Who the real Composers and Writers of the entire Chester Mysteries was (from whence the two above mentioned, were selected and printed by Mr. Markland, for his portion of the contributions to the Club) remains yet a mystery not likely to be elucidated. Mr. Markland has added a valuable Introduction, with a Postscript from the Townley Mysteries, and some very useful Notes, to the volume.

The above copy of it belonged to the late *George Isted, Esq.* (one also of the original Roxburghers) and was upon his *death* sold by public auction. Upon all similar occasions the contests for the Societies Reprints are very severe, and sometimes more so than any book having an impression of at least 31 copies, seems rationally to warrant.

Marlowe's Works, 3 vols. 8vo. 1826

Christopher Marlowe, (or Marloe) whose birth is matter of conjecture, was born, according to Mr. Ellis, in 1562, and to Malone, (with greater appearance of probability), about 1565. Oldys carries his birth as far back as the reign of King Edward VI. He was entered of Bennett's College, Cambridge, and took his Bachelor's degree in 1583, and that of

M. A. in 1587. Marlowe on leaving the University, came to London, and like many of the scholars of his age became, according to Philips and Warton, at once an actor and a writer for the stage. He has been equally the subject of high panegyric, and the sport of scurrilous abuse—esteemed for his verse and hated for his life. The praise applies to his intellectual and the censure to his moral character. Marlowe's favorite appellation was *Kit*, which may be considered, says a recent Biographer, as evidence of a kind disposition or a companionable nature. Thomas Heywood, in his "*Hierarchy*" informs us that

" Marlowe renown'd for his rare art and wit,
" Could ne'er attain beyond the name of *Kit*."

He composed seven Tragedies, which for their time may be regarded as no mean specimens of the English Theatre, and obtained high commendation. " They manifest traces (says Mr. Warton) of a just dramatic conception, or with such " extravagancies as proceeded from a want of judgement, and " the barbarous ideas of the times." Marlowe possessed much fancy, and sometimes writes in a vein of pure poetry, with very smooth versification, but he is apt to run into forced conceits, which was the fault of his age. His end was tragical; having quarrelled about a low girl, with a footman of whom he was jealous, he was stabbed with his own sword which he had drawn upon his rival. This happened in 1593.

Master's History of the College of Corpus Christi, &c. in Cambridge (plates), 4to. 1753

The Rev. Robert Masters, great grandson of Sir William Masters, of Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester, was born in the parish of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, London, in 1713. He was admitted of Corpus Christi (or Be'net) College, Cambridge, in 1731; took his degree of B. A. in 1734, that of M. A. in 1738, and that of S. T. B. in 1746. He obtained a Fellowship in his College, and was Tutor from 1747 to 1750. In 1752 he was chosen a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1756 was presented by the Master and Fellows of Bene't College to the Rectory of Landbeach, in Cambridgeshire, of which they are the patrons by purchase from Sir Thomas Chamberleyne, whose grandfather Sir Walter Chamberleyne, bought it of *Helen de Beche*. Mr. Masters had other preferments which he afterwards resigned to his son, but retained Landbeach and resided in the Rectory House until his death, in 1798. The Rectory house has the appearance of great antiquity; the cellars are vaulted with stone, and have groined arches; the arms of Bishop Lisle, who was promoted to his See in 1345, are on one of the walls. Mr. Masters was in the Commission of the Peace for the county, and a monument to his memory is in Landbeach churchyard. He was chiefly

known as an Antiquary by the above History, which is the most complete account ever published of any College in either University, and upon the best plan, (i. e.) that which includes the Lives of the Principal Members, as well as the Foundation and Progress of the Buildings.

Maude's Visit to the Falls of Niagara (proof plates), 8vo. 1826, L. P.

Presented to me by the Author *John Maude, Esq.* of Moor House, near Wakefield, who observes with great truth, that as a work of art, the execution of it does honor to the Typographer, Engraver, and Copper-plate Printer, who were *all* of them men and boys belonging to the West Riding of the county of York.

Mr. Maude says of the volume, that it professes to be nothing more than a Transcript from his original *Travelling Note Book*, without correction, addition, or subtraction.

Maxentii Opera, v article "Fulgentii Opera"

Meriton's Touchstone, 12mo. 1674

George Meriton, (Gent.) the Author of this Compendium of Cases and Resolutions touching Wills, &c. dedicates the Treatise to all his loving countrymen, and informs them that for their future benefit, he hath taken the pains to collect several cases and resolutions out of the ecclesiastical, civil, and canon laws, and also out of the customs, common laws, and statutes of the realm touching Wills and Testaments, &c. and that if he can but have their good will and good word for all this, it shall suffice.

Meynrhadi Martyris et Heremite, Passio, B. L. (figuris), 4to. 1496

This very rare and early printed Treatise is in the most desirable condition. The finely executed Xylographic Engravings, are by *Sebastian Brandt*, (of whom mention is made in the first volume, p. 36, and of whose performances much is written in 3 Dibdin's *Spenceriana*, pp. 203 to 213.)

A German edition of the Life of St. Meynrhad, (the above Martyr and Hermit) is described in the Doctor's *Bibliographical Tour*, vol. 3, p. 285, and fac-similes of two of the cuts are given, but its date is omitted. The *German Story* has no letter-press beyond the introductory matter, the Tale being told and conducted solely by wood-cut Engravings, upon *Blocks*, (48 in number.)

In the *above* volume, the Story is in the *Latin Language*, beautifully printed (with a well formed old English type) upon 28 pages, and is illustrated by 21 Engravings upon wood, of the same character as those in the German edition. The Hermit (Meynrhad) was murdered by two men of the names of Richard and Peter. ["Prius autem quam in ipsam cellam

“ *Maligni* intrassent: quorum unus vocabatur *Richardus*, “ eratque genere *Alamannus*. Alter vero *Petrus* qui *Reciano-* “ *rum* natione procreatus est.”] who were ever afterwards pursued and tormented by Crows, (that the Martyr had been wont to feed) whose clamorous croakings, &c. occasioned the discovery of the murderers, their apprehension, and their execution upon the wheel. The event is said to have taken place, Anno Domini 863.

Mickle's Poems and a Tragedy (portrait), 4to. 1794

William Julius Mickle, eminent as a poetical translator, was born in 1734, at Langholme, in Dumfries-shire, (Scotland), of which place his father was the Minister. After an initiatory education under his father, he was sent to the High School at Edinburgh, where he continued till the age of sixteen, when he went into the counting-house of his Aunt, who was a Brewer in that capital. An early taste for Poetry, exerted its usual unfavourable influence over him as a Tradesman; and though for some time he carried on the brewing business for himself to a large extent, he was finally unsuccessful. In 1763 he repaired to London in order to solicit employment in the Sea Service. He took with him a Poem called “ *Providence*,” which he sent to Lord Littleton, (at that time the noblest patron of the Muses) for his inspection. It was returned with a polite letter, and a correspondence commenced, which was fertile in compliment to the poor Poet, but produced no other advantage. Indeed the specimens he then gave of his poetical powers, scarcely deserved a serious compliment, for they amounted to little more than flowery diction, and smooth versification. His Lordship's regard for Mr. Mickle was probably conciliated by his zeal for revealed religion, for in a letter to Lord Littleton, he mentioned a design he had formed of an Allegorical Poem to be entitled “ *The Cave of Design*,” of which cave *David Hume*, was to be the Keeper. Several projects for a commercial or official situation having failed, Mr. Mickle accepted the humble situation of Corrector to the Clarendon Press, in Oxford. In 1767 he published his most considerable original Poem, “ *The Concubine*,” the title of which was afterwards altered to “ *Sir Martyn*,” as the first title had occasioned some misconceptions of its nature. It is written in the Spenserian style, and displays much poetical imagery, and great facility of versification. By this Poem and other productions, Mr. Mickle's name became advantageously known, and a way prepared for his greatest performance the Translation of the “ *Luciad*” of Camoens, the first book of which he published as a specimen, which being approved by his friends, he resigned his office at the Clarendon Press, and finished the work at a Farm-house, at Forest-hill. It was

published in 1775, in a 4to volume. This performance acquired for him a rank among the English Poets, which he is likely to retain, for as far as splendour of diction, and melody of versification can go to establish a poetical character, the name of Mickle has not many superiors. But no metrical translator ever took greater *liberties* with his original, and his *Lusiad* and that of Camoens have little more in common than the plan and outline. His “*Siege of Marseilles*” was rejected in turn by Garrick, Harris, and Sheridan; but the Author retained his own good opinion of his unfortunate Tragedy.—When Governor Johnstone was appointed to the Command of the Romney man of war, in 1779, Mr. Mickle was appointed his Secretary and Joint Agent for Prizes; and he was admitted a member of the Royal Academy of Lisbon. Returning to England with a moderate independence, he married in 1782, and settled at Wheatley, near Oxford. His subsequent literary exertions were chiefly confined to writing in the *European Magazine*, and he died at Wheatley, in 1789, regarded as a man with some foibles and imperfections, but possessed of solid worth and integrity.

Mill's Greek Testament, folio, 1707

John Mill, D. D. was born at Shapp, in Westmoreland, about 1645, and was entered a Servitor of Queen's College in the University of Oxford, 1661, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1666, and that of M. A. in 1669. Afterwards he was elected a Fellow of his College, and became an eminent Tutor. Having entered into Holy Orders he distinguished himself by his pulpit talents, and was much admired as an eloquent Preacher. About 1676, Mr. Mill's countryman, and fellow-collegian, (Dr. Lamplugh) being made Bishop of Exeter, appointed him one of his Chaplains and gave him a Prebend in his Cathedral. In 1680 Mr. Mill was admitted to the degree of B. D. and in the following year, he was presented by his College to the Rectory of Blechingdon, agreeably situated about seven miles northward of Oxford.—[N. B. The Impropriation and Church of Blechingdon were given by King Edward III. in the 17th year of his reign, to Queen's College, Oxford, at the request of *D'Eglesfield*, the Founder of that Society.] The same year Mr. Mill took his Doctor's degree, and was nominated Chaplain to King Charles II. Dr. Mill, with the advice and encouragement of Dr. John Fell, Bishop of Oxford, was for many years preparing for the press this valuable edition of the New Testament, and the impression had been carried on as far as about 15 sheets, at that Prelate's charges, when he died; and Dr. Mill, after reimbursing to the executors of his Lordship, what had been expended, completed the work at his own risk. To this noble undertaking he had devoted the last

thirty years of his life, with the most patient assiduity, as well as scrupulous care. In 1685 Dr. Mill was elected Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, (Oxford) and was presented to a Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral of Canterbury, in 1704.—The Greek Testament made its appearance in 1707, but its excellent author did not survive the event more than a fortnight, being carried off by a stroke of apoplexy, when he was in the 63rd year of his age. Of Dr. Mill's great learning, and accurate critical skill, the above work is a lasting monument, and it ought to be recorded, that he was intimately acquainted with the oriental languages.

The execution of the volume does infinite credit to the Sheldonian Press. The text is in a large and beautiful character—there is a Frontispiece and other appropriate ornaments and designs, and it has Head Pieces and Initial Letters, of finely engraved workmanship.

*. In Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, Mill's Greek Testament is stated to be one of the most magnificent publications that ever appeared, and ranks next to Wetstein in importance and utility—and that the various Readings in Mill's Edition, amount it is supposed to above 30,000.

N. B.—The above book was a *duplicate* copy in the York Minster Library, & was recently exchanged with me, for the *Sabellius*, mentioned at p. 212 of the first volume of this Catalogue.

Milman's Bampton Lectures, 8vo. 1827

By the Rev. *Henry Hart Milman*, M. A. Professor of Poetry, late Fellow of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading. Mr. Milman wrote the beautiful Tragedy of *Fazio*. (v. the 5th volume of Tragedies mentioned in the first volume of this Catalogue, p. 260)

Minnesingers Lays of the, v. article "Lays"

Missal, &c. in MS. 12mo.

This is a very thick Book of Prayers, Rites, Ceremonies, Forms, &c. used in the Romish Church. It is written throughout with various coloured inks upon vellum, and is probably between 4 and 500 years old. It was presented to me by Mrs. Hume, and is bound in purple morocco.

Monstrelet's Chronicles, translated by Johnes, 12 vols. 8vo. with a 4to. volume of plates, 1810

Enguerrand De Monstrelet sprang from a noble family, which he takes care to tell us himself in the introduction to the first volume of his Chronicles, and his testimony is confirmed by original deeds preserved in the Chartulary of Cambray. Mr. Johnes produces many reasons for his being a Nobleman of Picardy, born about 1390, or at the latest 1395. No particulars of his early years are known, except that he

evinced when young a love for application and a dislike to indolence. The quotations from Sallust, Livy, Vegetius, and other ancient Authors, that occur in his Chronicles, shew that he must have made some progress in Latin literature. He was resident in Cambray when he composed his history, and passed there the remainder of his life. In 1436 Monstrelet was nominated to the office of Lieutenant du *Gavénier* of the Cambresis. The *Gavè* or *Gavène*, was an annual due, payable to the Duke of Burgundy, by the subjects of the Churches in the Cambresis, for his protection of them, as Earl of Flanders. Monstrelet also held the office of Bailiff to the Chapter of Cambray, from June, 1436, to January, 1440. The respect and consideration which he had now acquired gained him the dignity of Governor of Cambray in 1444, and in the following year he was nominated Bailiff of Wallaincourt, and retained *both* of these places until his death in 1453. Mr. Johnes concludes this abbreviated account of Monstrelet, by an extract from the Abbot of St. Aubert, who says that he was buried at the Cordeliers of Cambray, according to his desire. He was carried thither on a bier covered with a mat, clothed in the frock of a Cordelier Friar, his face uncovered, six flambeaux and three chrons, each weighing three quarters of a pound, were around the bier, whereon was a sheet thrown over the Cordelier-frock.—Monstrelet's Chronicles commence on Easter-day, 1400, when those of Froissart end (vide article *Froissart*), and extend to the death of the Duke of Burgundy in 1407; consequently, says Mr. Johnes, the thirteen last years of his History cannot have been written by him; and he suspects that some things during the years immediately preceding his death, have been inserted that do not belong to him.

For an account of Mr. Johnes v. article "*Froissart*."
Moore's Reports, in French, published by his Son in Law, Sir Jeffrey Palmer, B. L. folio, 1688

The full title of this volume runs thus: "Cases collect. et report. per *Sir Fra: Moore*, Chevalier, Serjeant del Ley, imprime et publie per *Sir Gefrey Palmer*, Chevalier et Bar: Attorney General á le Roy Charles le second."

It is stated in Lysons's *Berkshire*, p. 280, that the Manor of *North Fawley*, with the Church and Tithes of *South Fawley* (both of them lying in the Hundred of Kentbury-Eagle, and Deanery of Newbury) belonged from a very remote period, to the Nuns of Ambresbury. That some time after the Reformation, *both* those Manors became the property of *Sir Francis Moore*, Author of the Reports, who had a seat at South Fawley. His son Henry was created a Baronet, in

1627. Sir Thomas Moore, Bart. who now resides in Hampshire, is the present representative of the Moores of Fawley; the Manor of which place was sold by Sir John Moore, in 1765, to the Vansittarts, of whose family it was purchased by Mr. Tipping.

Sir Jeffrey Palmer, born in 1598, was educated in the Middle Temple, and was chosen a Burgess for Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in that Parliament which began at Westminster, in 1640, wherein he was a manager of the evidence against Thomas Earl of Strafford, and seemed to be an enemy to the Prerogative.—But afterwards perceiving full well what mad courses the Members of the same Parliament took, he boldly delivered his mind *against* their printing of that Declaration, called the *Grand Remonstrance*; for which he was taken into custody, in 1642. Being afterwards freed from confinement, he retired to Oxford, and sate in the Parliament holden there, and was esteemed a loyal and able person in his profession. Upon the declining of the King's cause, he suffered as other Royalists did, lived obscurely in England, but was, under the pretence that he was plotting with the Cavaliers against the Protector Cromwell, imprisoned within the Tower of London, in May 1655. Upon the Restoration in 1660, Palmer was made Attorney General, and about the same time Chief Justice of Chester and a Knight, and very soon afterwards he was created a Baronet. Sir Jeffrey Palmer died at Hampstead, in 1670, aged 72, whereupon his body being conveyed to Middle Temple Hall, laid there in state for a time, attended by three Heralds of Arms.—Afterwards it was conveyed in great pomp to the seat of his ancestors at *Carleton-Curlieu*, in Northamptonshire, and there buried in a vault under part of the parish Church. An epitaph was composed on him, as also on his wife Margaret, (daughter of the above mentioned Sir Francis Moore, of Fawley) by Dr. Thomas Pierce, too long to be here recited, but proceeding—"Galfridus Palmer, vir ad omnia, præsertim optima, usque, quæque comparatus, &c." [v. Ath. Oxon.] At Carleton-Curlieu is an Hospital founded by Sir Jeffrey, and a Portrait is given of him in 2 Nichols's Leicestershire, opposite p. 545.

More's Life of Sir Thomas More, edited by Hunter (plates), 8vo. 1828

The Lord Chancellor More is noticed at p. 167 of the first volume.

Cresacre More, of More-place, alias Gobions, in the county of Hertford, and of Barnborough, in Yorkshire (great grandson of the Chancellor), was the writer of the above-mentioned Life, & the Rev. Jos. Hunter, F. S. A. was the editor. He is

N. B.—The above volume is handsomely bound by Charles Lewis.

☞ The *Warburtonian Lectures* (being a connected and Chronological View of the Prophecies of the Christian Church) mentioned in the first volume p. 171 are part of the various works of this accomplished Author.

Nacleri Chronicon Memorabilium, 2 vols. folio, 1516

John Naclerus, a noble German, and a native of Suabia, flourished in the 15th century. As the son of John *Verge*, or *Vergehau*, (a word which in his native language denotes a *Mariner*) he assumed a *proper name* of the same import in the Greek tongue. The son was the first Provost of the Church of *Tubingen*, (a town of Wurtemberg, situated in a Valley on the Neckar) and was afterwards Professor of the Canon Law in the *University* of Tubingen, which had been founded by Everard, (first *Count*, and then) *Duke* of Wurtemberg, on his return from Jerusalem in 1477. Naclerus was the author of the *Chronicon Memorabilium*, from the commencement of the world to the year 1500, (afterwards enlarged to the year 1514, by Nicholas Baselius) but the time of his decease is uncertain. He was living in 1501.

The above handsome volumes will be best described by the respective title pages, and by the colophon; each given verbatim, (first remarking that the Capitals I. V. standing immediately after the writer's name, evidently refer to his Patronymick.)

The Title of the first Volume.

“ *Memorabilium omnis Ætatis et omnium Gentium Chronici Commentarii a Joanne Naclero, I. V. Doctore Tubing: Præposito et Universitatis Cancellario, digesti in annum salutis M. D.—Adjuncta Germanorum rebus Historia de Suevorum ortu, institutis, ac imperio. Complevit opus F. Nicolaus Basellius, Hirsaugiensis, annis XIII. ad M. D. additis.*”

. The above title is printed over a large engraving representing (in all probability) the Coat of Arms assumed by, or conferred upon, the Chancellor Naclerus, which may be thus described:—Upon the shield, is a ship of one mast, steered with a crutched oar, by a man habited as a Civilian or Ecclesiastic. The sail (which is hoisted and bears upon it a large Crosse Pattee) is managed by two Ethiops—one at the top of the mast (who has a short oar in his left hand) and the other standing below. The Crest is thus depicted—out of a Ducal Coronet, an Ethiop appears with an oar (crutched) in each hand.

The Title of the second Volume.


(Printed in the Form of an Antient Hourglass.)

“ D. Joannis Nacleri, Tubingensis Præpositi Chronica-
 “ rum Historiarum, secundum volumen, partibus distinctum
 “ duabus, quæ suis etiam Indicibus censentur. Locuples est
 “ rerum plurimarum ac fida memoria sive annorum notas,
 “ sive ordinem narrandi tueare. Nam a JESV Christi ortu
 “ Generationes deducte per trigenarios, in annum Millesi-
 “ mum et Quingentesimum, adjectis XIII. annorum memo-
 “ rabilibus a F. Nicolao Baselio, conficiuntur. Fidem ob-
 “ testamur amice lector tuam, singula suis locis digeras, con-
 “ feras et expendas spectaturus *η ποντι μεγα κι χαλου*, quod his
 “ presertim voluminibus preter scriptorum reliquam sortem
 “ NAVCLERVS condidit. Romanas et Germanicas His-
 “ torias omnino docte, ac prudenter descriptas intelliges, si
 “ quanq; suo loco, suis titulis, definitam secutus fueris.
 “ Tum auctori jure humanitatis gratiam habiturus, Naucle-
 “ rorum nomen ac familiam, extolle predica. Cui si quid
 “ honoris ex fruge, et commodo bonorum accedit, adeo illo
 “ modeste fruitur, ut cum omni patria velit haberi comunem,
 “ Ergo cognosce, lege, proba, ac vale.”

The Colophon.

“ Editum est hoc opus Chronographicum impensis orna-
 “ tissimorum virorum, Cunradi Breuning, Kiliani Veszler,
 “ et Joannis Zuyfel, civium Tubingensium. Impressum
 “ Tubingæ opera *Thomæ Anselmi* Badensis, Mense Martio,
 “ anno M.D.XVI. illustrissimo VDALRICO. Vvirtem-
 “ bergæ Principe.”

. Below the Colophon is the Printer's Device being his

Monogram  within a plain circle, having a motto in
 Hebrew Characters above, upon a ribband.

✂ The above volumes are printed with a bold Jensonic Type, are united in one original stamped wooden binding (with brass clasps) and are in the cleanest and most desirable condition.

Neale's and Le Keux's Views of Churches, 2 vols.
 4to. 1824

By *John Preston Neale* and *John Le Keux*.

These volumes comprise 98 very highly-finished Views, (upon India paper), of the most interesting Collegiate and Parochial Churches in Great Britain, including Screens, Fonts, Monuments, &c. with Historical and Architectural Descriptions.

Newcome's Account of the Castle and Town of Denbigh—printed at the Clwydian Press (Denbigh), 8vo. 1829

Account of the Castle and Town of Ruthin—printed at the Taliesin Press (Ruthin), 8vo. 1829

Each of the above works has an engraved frontispiece, and they were obligingly presented to me by *The Warden of Ruthin* (the Author), who is noticed as well in the former volume, p. 173, as in *this*, under the article "Wynn," as likewise amongst the *Additional Notes* to the first volume (herein) under the article "Newcome."

Newcome's Life of Archbishop Sharp (portraits), 2 vols. 8vo. 1825

These interesting volumes contain the Life of *John Sharp*, D. D. Lord Archbishop of York. To which are added, select original, and copies of original papers, in three Appendixes, collected from his Diary, Letters, and several other authentic testimonies, by his Son *Thomas Sharp*, D. D. Archdeacon of Northumberland; Prebendary of York, Durham, and Southwell; and Rector of Rothbury. Edited by *Thomas Newcome*, M. A. Rector of Shenley, Herts, and Vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex; and are illustrated by two finely engraved portraits of the Archbishop and (his Son) the Archdeacon.

Of John Sharp, the good Archbishop, there is a full notice in the first volume, p. 226.

Thomas Sharp (the Collector), a younger son of the Prelate, was born in 1693; admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1708; took the degrees of B. A. and M. A. in 1712 and 1716; was a Fellow of his College, Chaplain to Archbishop Dawes, and in 1720 was collated to the Rectory of Rothbury, in Northumberland. He held a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of Southwell (Nottinghamshire), and that of Wistow, in York Cathedral. In 1722 he was collated to the Archdeaconry of Northumberland, was D. D. in 1729, and in 1755 Official of the Dean and Chapter of York. The Archdeacon died in 1758, and was interred in the place called the Gallilee, in Durham Cathedral, of which Church he had holden the tenth Prebend from the year 1732.

N. B.—Given to I. H. by the worthy Editor.

Nicephori, Byzantinæ Historiæ, Libri XI. folio, 1567

Gregoras Nicephorus, one of the Byzantine Historians, (whose name was omitted under the article "Corpus Historia, &c." at p. 59 of the first volume of this Catalogue), flourished in the 14th century. He was a favourite of Andronicus Palæo-

logus the elder, who made him Librarian of the Constantinopolitan Church, and sent him on an Embassy to the Prince of Servia. He followed Andronicus after his deposition from the Imperial Diadem, and was with him at his death. In the disputes between Barlaam and Palamas, he took the side of the former, and of Acyndinus, whom he warmly supported in the Council holden at Constantinople in 1351, for which he was committed to prison, but liberated on the return of John Palæologus. Nicephorus wrote eleven books of the Byzantine History (as stated in the Title), comprehending a period of 145 years (from Theodore Lascaris I. to the death of the younger Andronicus in 1341). To the History by Nicephorus is adjoined *Laonicus de Rebus Turcicis*, and the paging of the above volume is regularly continued through both these works.

The History by Nicephorus, as also those by Nicetas and Zonaras (composing the whole Byzantine volume), [v. article "Corpus Historiæ præsertim Bisantine," on p. 59 of the first volume], were all printed at Paris, by *William Chaudiere*, and have for a device (that which Dr. Dibdin appropriates to Colinoeus), a large figure of *Time*, a scythe in his hands, and a label (the motto "*Hanc Aciem sola retundit Virtus*," upon it), issuing from his mouth.

Nicetæ Acominati Choniatae Historia, folio, 1566

Acominatus Nicetas, (surnamed *Choniatas*) a modern Greek Historian, was born at Chone, in Phrygia, and filled a dignified station in the Court, at Constantinople. At the capture of that city by the Franks, in 1204, he withdrew with a young woman, whom he rescued from the enemy, and whom he afterwards married at Nice, in Bithynia, at which place he died in 1206. Nicetas wrote the period of the Byzantine History from the death of *Alexius Comnenus* (where Zonaras's history ceased) to the year 1203, being 86 years, and his History is included in the "*Corpus Historiæ, &c.*" (at p. 59 of the first volume) although not there particularized.

**Nichols's Progresses, &c. of Queen Elizabeth,
(Plates) 3 vols. 4to. 1823**

———— **Progresses, &c. of King James I.
(Plates, with the additional Embellishments) 4 vols. 4to. 1828**

The highly respectable *John Nichols* is noticed at p. 173 of the first volume of this Catalogue.

**Norfolk, General History of, and Tour, with
Biographical Notices. 2 vols. 8vo. 1829**

The Editors of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, at vol. 99, p. 601, say of the above lately published Collection; that it

abounds with a vast mass of multifarious matter, often valuable, important, and curious, and that notwithstanding some blemishes (pointed out) the subscribers ought upon the whole to be well satisfied; for the work, as strong and stout as a porter or pedler, carries a large *pack of goods*, and leaves it behind with the purchasers, upon exceedingly cheap terms.—The volumes are illustrated by a Map of the County, (coloured) and a well executed engraving of Norwich Cathedral, (as Frontispieces) and were kindly presented to me by my valued friend Seth William Stevenson, Esq. F. S. A. of Surrey Street, Norwich. There is good reason to believe, that *John Chambers*, Esq. an independent and very respectable gentleman, residing within the Precincts of Norwich Cathedral, was the compiler as well as editor of the above interesting volumes.

Northcote's Fables, (Cuts) 8vo. L. P. 1828

This beautifully printed and embellished work is from the pen and pencil of *James Northcote*, Esq. R. A. &c. Besides a fine portrait of the author engraved by Worthington, from a painting by Harlow, the volume is embellished with 280 spirited engravings on wood, the designs for which were the invention of Mr. Northcote, assisted by Mr. William Harvey, in the department of the ornamental letters and vignettes.—The execution of the prints was intrusted to the hands of the most eminent engravers on wood, and Mr. John Johnson, of the Apollo Press, printed the book, being pre-eminently skilful in the difficult task of taking off Xylographic Engravings.

Nott's Bampton Lectures, 8vo. 1803

By Dr. George Frederic Nott, (v. the next article.)

Nott's Edition of the Works of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and of Sir Thomas Wyatt, (Plates) 2 vols. 4to. 1815

By *George Frederic Nott*, D. D. F. S. A. and late Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford.

Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, (son of Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk, an eminent Commander in the reign of King Henry VIII.) a Nobleman of singular accomplishments and one of our early English Poets, was born in the county of Norfolk, (says Anthony à Wood) between the years 1515 and 1520, and in his youth resided at Windsor, as a companion to the young Duke of Richmond, (natural son to the above named Monarch) whom he accompanied to Cardinal Wolsey's new College, at Oxford, where he cultivated polite literature with great success—Lord Surrey then made the Tour of Europe, was successful in a general Tournament holden at Florence, and was presented with a shield by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He returned to England a most finished gentleman, and greatly distinguished himself at another Tournament held

at Westminster before the whole Court, in 1540, soon after which event, he was decorated with the Order of the Garter.

In 1542 the Earl acted as Lieutenant General in the Army, with which his Father invaded Scotland; went with the King on his expedition to France, in 1544; and was Field Marshal of the Army before Boulogne.—After serving his country with great valour, Lord Surrey fell a victim to the jealousy of the King. (who suspected, or pretended to suspect him of a design to marry his daughter *Mary*) and he was beheaded on Tower Hill, in 1547. According to Mr. Warton's opinion, this Earl of Surrey for justness of thought, and purity of expression; may be pronounced the *first* English Classical Poet.

Sir Thomas Wyat, son of Henry Wyat, Esq. of Allington-Castle, (Kent) was born in 1503, received his education both at Cambridge and Oxford, travelled into many parts of Europe as an Envoy from Government, and acquired for a short time the favour of King Henry VIII. by his capacity and fidelity in public business, as well as by his martial and literary accomplishments; but either from his Sovereign's suspicion of his connection with Ann Boleyn, or the ill offices of Bishop Bonner, Sir Thomas was for a time imprisoned. After his liberation, Sir Thomas Wyat chiefly passed his time at his own Castle, which he magnificently repaired and furnished, but unfortunately being employed to conduct the Ambassador of Charles Vth from Falmouth to London, he was attacked by a fever, of which he died at Sherburn, in 1541. This Sir Thomas Wyat was usually denominated *the elder*, to distinguish him from his son; who was executed for rebellion in Queen Mary's reign. His Version of the Psalms of David, was much commended by his most intimate friend the above noticed Earl of Surrey, and Leland, the Antiquary, compares him with *Dante* and *Petrarch*, in some Latin verses beginning "*Bellum suo merito*," translated by another hand into the following *antiquated* lines:—

" Let Florence fair her Dante justly boast,
 " And royal Rome her Petrarch's numb'ed feet;
 " In English Wyatt, both of them doth coast,
 " In whom all grateful Eloquence doth meet."

Noy's Reports, folio, 1688

William Noy, Attorney General in the reign of King Charles I. was born at St. Burian, (Cornwall) in 1577. In 1593 he was entered of Exeter College, Oxford, where he continued three years in very close application to his studies; whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn to study the Common Law, in the knowledge whereof he became very eminent.—In James's reign he sat in two Parliaments for the Borough of Helston, in his own county. In 1625 he was elected a Burgess for St. Ives, and served that and another Parliament for

the same Borough, a professed enemy throughout to the King's prerogative, until he was, in 1634, made Attorney General, which produced a total change in his views and sentiments. His projects about soap and ship-money are recorded in History, but he did not live to see the full effect of his measures, for he died at Tunbridge Wells in the same year, (1634) and was buried at New Brentford. His Will contained the following singular clause: "All the rest of my estate I leave to my son Edward, to be squandered as he shall think fit; I leave it him for that purpose, and I hope no better from him." Sir Richard Steel says in the *Tatler*, No. 9, that this "generous disdain, and reflection upon how little he deserved from so excellent a Father, *reformed* the young man, and made him from an arrant rake, become a fine gentleman"—but Sir Richard was mistaken or mis-informed, no such supposed effect having followed; for Edward Noy was within two years killed in a duel. *Pentrea* a seat in the parish of St. Burian, came to the Donnithornes and *Noys* by marrying two co-heiresses. The *latter* inherited this antient seat, and *here* the Attorney General Noy was born. *Burnahall*, in the same parish, was another seat of the *Noys*, and both of them were sold by William Noy's grandson. The Attorney General was allowed to have been a very profound Lawyer, and this character of him appears to be justifiable, as well from the books of his which were written and published, as for his choice collection from the Records in the Tower.

O

Officium Beate Mariæ Virginis Secundum usum et Consuetudinem Almæ Ecclesiæ, Bisuntinæ, &c. 1535, 4to.

This Office, according to the Usage of the Church of Besancon, is a neat MS. on Vellum, (in the *Roman* hand) of 265 pages, by Gregory de Laplace, of Barchino, (now Barcelona), and besides having the whole of its Initial Letters beautifully gilded and coloured, is illustrated by 17 splendid Paintings, the subjects whereof occur in the following order:—

PAGES.

- 28. The Moon, with Directions to find the Golden Number.
- 29. The Sun, and to find the Dominical Letter.
- 34. Christ Praying, Peter and two other Apostles Sleeping, the Approach of the Jews in the distance.
- 62. The Annunciation, within a gilded gothic architectural frame.
- 88. The Visitation, (above the frame, the Almighty Father looking down.)
- 101. The Crucifixion, the two Mary's and St. John looking on, (a Miniature.)

PAGES.

- 103. Descent of the Holy Ghost, (a beautiful Miniature.)
- 105. The Nativity, Angels Worshipping, &c.
- 115. An Angel Appearing to the Shepherds, (a Star over a building in the distance.)
- 124. The Offerings of the Wise Men.
- 133. The Purification.
- 142. The Flight into Egypt.
- 154. The Virgin Crowned by the Holy Trinity.
- 178. King David, kneeling and praying.
- 198. The Raising of Lazarus.
- 240. Joseph and Mary.
- 250. The Virgin Kneeling, a Sword piercing her from on high, above her 7 Miniatures in Circles representing, the Presentation in the Temple, the Flight into Egypt, Christ sitting amidst the Doctors, Christ bearing his Cross, the Crucifixion, Christ taken down from the Cross, Christ's Sepulture.

The Penmanship is so regular, beautiful, and even throughout, that it might be taken for printing. The Book is bound in purple morocco, with silver (gilt) clasps, corners, and centre pieces.

Oldham's Works and Remains, 8vo. 1686

This volume comprizes the whole of Oldham's Works, but separated into the five following divisions, (each division having its distinct title.) 1. Satyrs upon the Jesuits and other Pieces.—2. The Passion of Byblis (in Ovid) Imitated in English.—3. Poems and Translations, (Part 1.)—4. Poems and Translations, (Part 2.)—and 5. Remains in Verse & Prose.

John Oldham, was born in 1653, at Shipton Moyne, in Gloucestershire, of which parish his Father was Minister during the Usurpation. He received his grammatical education at Tetbury School, and in 1670 was entered a Butler at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he was noted as a good Latinist, and observed to addict himself to Poetry. Four years afterwards he took the degree of B A. but going away did not complete it by *determination*. Mr. Oldham was for three years Usher of the Free School at Croydon, in Surrey, but whilst in this humble station, he became acquainted with the Earls of Rochester and Dorset, Sir Charles Sedley, and other wits, and was soon after Tutor to the grandsons of Sir Edward Thurland, and then to the son of Sir William Hicks, with which latter pupil he refused to go abroad, and went to London for the purpose of cultivating his connections amongst the Poets and men of wit, where he was introduced to Dryden, and acquired the patronage of William, Earl of Kingston, who took him down to his seat at Holme-Pierpont, in Nottinghamshire, where Oldham, in 1683, was carried off by the

small pox, at the premature age of 30. The Earl erected a monument to his memory in the Church of that Lordship, inscribed with the following encomiastic lines, written by himself: —

M. S.

“ I. Oldhami, poetæ quo nemo sacro furore plenior, nemo
 “ rebus sublimior aut verbis felicius audax ! Cujus famam
 “ omni ævo propria satis consecrabunt carmina, quem inter
 “ primos honoratissimi Gulielmi Comitis de Kingston, Pa-
 “ troni sui amplexus. Variolis correptum heu ! nimis imma-
 “ tura mors rapuit et in coelestem transtulit Chorum—
 “ Natus, &c. &c.”

. Prefixed to the *Remains* (published after Mr. Oldham's death) there are panegyric lines, and an epitaph in Latin, by divers Poets and Writers, i. e. John Dryden, Thomas Flatman, N. T. Thomas Durfey, Thomas Andrews, T. Wood, Robert Gould, and three others, which, if to be relied upon, attribute to the deceased author, a promise of excellence, which renders his early death, a subject of deep regret. Mr. Dryden begins his memorial with these lines:—

“ Farewell, too little, and too lately known,
 “ Whom I began to think and call my own ;
 “ For sure our souls were near ally'd ; and thine
 “ Cast in the same poetic mould with mine.

Oliver's Monumental Antiquities of Great Grimsby,
 (Plates) 8vo. 1825

By the Rev. *George Oliver*, Vicar of Cleo, &c.

ΩΡΙΓΕΝΗΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΚΕΛΣΟΥ τῆ αὐτῆ ΦΙΛΟΚΑΛΙΑ,
 4to. 1678

Celsus, known as an early adversary of Christianity, and against whom *Origen* wrote the above zealous Refutation, was born towards the close of Adrian's reign. He was a Philosopher of the Epicurean Sect, though he occasionally makes use of Stoic and Platonic reasonings. Of his work *against the Christians* which he entitled “ The True Discourse,” (Αληθής λόγος) we have no other remains but the quotations made by *Origen* in the aforementioned Refutation. Different writers have given a very different judgement of the nature of his objections; for while *Mosheim* and *Cave* call him a trifling caviller, *Du Pin* reckons him one of the most artful and acute of the opponents of Christianity, and *Brucker* says that the extracts shew him not to have been destitute of learning and ability. Perhaps too the quotations of an Answerer are not the fairest materials for judging of the whole of any work. It appears from *Origen* that *Celsus* promised another work “ On the life to be led by those who meant to follow the rules of Philosophy.”—A Piece “ against Magic” is ascribed to him

both by Origen and *Lucian*. The latter was a particular friend of *Celsus*, and dedicates to him his account of the Impostor Alexander, in his Dialogue entitled "*Pseudomantia*." Vide *Francklin's Translation*, vol. 2, p. 1.

Origen one of the most learned and illustrious Fathers of the Church, flourished in the third century, was born at Alexandria, about the year 184, and was surnamed *Adamantius* either on account of his indefatigable application to study, or of the incredible firmness with which he endured the persecutions to which his profession of Christianity exposed him. *Eusebius*, who was a great admirer of Origen, and wrote his life from the materials which he collected out of that writer's Epistles, and from other sources, informs us, that great care was taken of his education by his Father *Leonides*, and that in his early childhood he afforded fair promise of future excellence, by a rapid improvement in general knowledge, and particularly by his acquaintance with the Christian Scriptures, to which he had applied himself with extraordinary zeal and vigour, and not remaining satisfied with their plain and obvious sense, but enquiring earnestly of his Father as to their supposed profounder meaning. When Origen was of a proper age, he became a Catechumen in the Christian School of Alexandria, under *Clement*, and after receiving his initiatory instructions, he attended the Philosophical School of the celebrated *Ammenius Saccas*, the founder of the eclectic Philosophy, under whom he made great proficiency, and, assisted by his own extraordinary abilities and unwearied industry, Origen made himself master of all the learning of the age. In the year 202, when the persecution of the Christians broke out under the Emperor *Severus*, Origen's Father suffered martyrdom, and the Son, after shewing so earnest a desire to die with him, as nothing but his Mother's management prevented, and being thus hindered from sealing the truth with his blood, wrote a letter to his Father, exhorting him to constancy, and not to be moved from his steadfastness by compassion for his wife and seven sons. The martyrdom of *Leonides* being followed by the confiscation of all his property, his wife and children were thrown upon the bounty of a rich and honourable Lady, until Origen, though only in his 18th year, was himself enabled to furnish them with the means of subsistence, by teaching grammar. In this undertaking he met with great success, and his school was soon crowded with young men both of Christian and Pagan families, and some of the Heathens came to him desiring to be instructed in the Christian Doctrine. So many were the converts made by Origen, that *Demetrius*, Bishop of Alexandria, (at first his friend and patron, but afterwards his bitter enemy) entrusted him, young as he was, with the charge of the Catechetical School. His Disciples increasing, he left off teaching grammar, and proved so successful in his religious in-

when he was invited to the King of Bohemia's Court, he preferred his own quiet and humble life to the splendid dignities with which he would there have been incumbered; although (according to Thuanus) he struggled all his life with poverty.

David Hoeschelius (who wrote the *Notes* to Origen's work against Celsus), was born at Augsburg in 1558. He studied at the College of his native city and at Lawingen, and greatly distinguished himself by his proficiency in ancient learning — In 1589 he was made Librarian of the College of Augsburg, and in 1593 Rector of the College of St. Anne; and spent the greatest part of his life in those employs, devoting himself wholly to the service of literature. He edited a great many Greek Authors, most of them belonging to Christian and Ecclesiastical Antiquity, to which he supplied Notes and Observations, and sometimes Translations. The reputation he acquired in the Republic of Letters, caused him to be visited by all learned strangers, to whom he behaved with the greatest politeness. Hoeschelius died in 1617.

✂ The above Edition of Origen against Celsus, &c. was printed at Cambridge, by *John Hayes*, and does great credit to the Press of that University. The types, both Greek and Latin, are extremely beautiful, but very minute.

Ortelii Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (maps), folio, 1570

Abraham Ortelius, a celebrated Flemish Geographer, was born at Antwerp in 1527, received a good education, and made a rapid progress in his studies, particularly in the languages and mathematics, and was so great a proficient in Geography as to have obtained the name of *the Ptolemy of his age*. Ortelius travelled into England, Ireland, France, Italy, and Germany, inquiring into every object, and corresponding with men of science in all those countries. He visited Italy thrice, spent some time at Oxford, and formed an intimacy with William Camden. Amply furnished with stores of Geographical knowledge, Ortelius settled at his native city, and there published his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (as above), in folio; which was the most complete work of the kind that had ever appeared, and gained him the situation of Geographer to Philip II. King of Spain. Ortelius died in 1598.

. The above (which is the *Editio princeps*), is complete, except as to the Map of Palaestina (No. 51), with its descriptive letter-press on the back, which has been torn from its place, and the vacancy supplied by a very ancient and curious Map of the City of London.

The first Map (denominated *Typus Orbis Terrarum*), and several of the Views in the book, were engraved by *Francis Hogenbergh*; the Map of England was engraved by *Humphrey Lhuyd*, of *Denbighshire*; and that of Russia by *Anthony Jen-*

kinson, of London; which two *English* Engravers had the honour to be greatly commended by their employer *Ortelius*.
Ortulus [Hortulus] Rosarum, &c.—Item Oratio devotissima beati Bernardi ad Dominum Jesum et matrem ejus—Item alia Oratio ejusdem Bernardi ad solam matrem, B. L. 12mo. S. A.

This little Garden furnishes an account of its fruits on the reverse of the title page, under the words “Incipit Ortulus “Rosarum de Valle lachrymarum,” and displays eighteen chapters of Religious Precepts, and at the end, is “Utile documentum pro illis qui quotidie vel frequenter confitentur.”

I propose to give here only one verse out of the 25 which the two prayers of St. Bernard, mentioned in the title, contain; the whole being too long for a work of this nature, however curious in themselves and little known. They are all in the same species of Monkish rhyme:—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| “ Virtus patris, et sapientia | “ Stella maris, regina seculi |
| “ Suaviter disponen’s omnia | “ Tu es mater illius parvuli |
| “ Tu et Pater, una substantia | “ Quem adorant fideles populi |
| “ Equus honor, eadem gloria | “ Semper omnes et semper sin- |
| “ Est Virique.” | “ guli “ Et ubique.” |

The volume is neatly printed by *Jehan Petit* (often mentioned in the first volume), who began printing at Paris in the early part of the sixteenth century, and whose device, as shewn in 2 Dib. Bib. Decameron, p. 47 (but of ruder execution), is upon the title-page.

The colophon is in these words—“Explicit Ortulus rosarum Noviter impressus pro Johanne Petit commorante in “vico sancti Jacobi ad intersignium leonis argentei.”

Osborn’s Works, 8vo. 1673

Francis Osborn, a man of uncommon abilities and younger son of Sir John Osborn, was descended from an antient family who had been long seated at Chicksand, (Bedfordshire.) He was born about 1588, and carefully bred in Puritanical Principles at home, without the advantage of either School or University. He frequented the Court, and being taken into the service of the Pembroke family became Master of the Horse to the accomplished William, Earl of Pembroke. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars he joined with the Parliament, and had public employments conferred upon him, as well by the Parliament as by Oliver Cromwell; and having married a sister of one of Oliver’s Colonels, he obtained for his son John a Fellowship in All Souls’ College, Oxford, in 1648, and afterwards resided at Oxford purposely to superintend his son’s education, and to print some of his own works. The work by which Mr. Osborn was best known, was “Advice to “a Son,” the first part printed in 1656, the second in

1659, and both frequently reprinted. His opinions in general display good sense and an enlarged way of thinking; indeed they were thought so free, that the puritanical divines of the Commonwealth, charged them with an atheistical tendency, and moved the Vice Chancellor of Oxford to cause his book to be publicly burnt. This proposal did not take effect, but an order was procured to prohibit the *sale* of it, which had the usual effect of increasing its popularity. Of Atheism however the author expressed great detestation, but at the same time he has some strokes at *whining sanctity*, which could not fail to give offence at that period. Mr. Osborn died in February, 1658-9, at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Draper, of Nether Wotton, in Oxfordshire.

N. B.—The above volume contains the whole of Mr. Osborn's acknowledged works, but other anonymous works were attributed to him. It was kindly presented to me by the Rev. John Thomas Becher, Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, and a Magistrate for the county of Nottingham, and is enriched by the autograph of *John Hough*, the excellent Bishop of Worcester.

**Osorii (Hieronymi) de Nobilitate Civili, Libri duo
Ejusdem de Nobilitate Christiana, Libri tres,
4to. 1542**

Jerome Osorio was a learned Portuguese Prelate, who flourished in the sixteenth century; flattery and fable have deduced the family of the Osorios from no less a person than *Osiris*, who yet figures in the fabulous history of Portugal.—Without going back to the Demigods, *Jerome* was descended by both his parents from illustrious families; and was born at Lisbon in 1506. From early childhood he discovered a strong inclination for acquiring learning, and became such a proficient in the Latin language, as to be able to converse in it. At the age of 13 he was sent to the University of Salamanca, and there applied himself to the Civil Law. When he was 19 years old he removed to Paris, where he studied Dialectics and Natural Philosophy, and became acquainted with *Peter le Faire*, one of the first associates of *Loyola*, which circumstance greatly contributed to the *early* introduction of the *Jesuits* into Portugal, by Jerome recommending the patronage of that Society to King John III. From Paris, Osorio went to Bologna, where he devoted himself entirely to the study of Divinity, the sacred writings, and the Hebrew language, and upon his return to his native country was appointed Professor of Sacred Literature at the University of Coimbra. He was soon after ordained Priest and presented to the benefice of Tavera, and then to the Archdeaconry of Evora, for which last situation he voluntarily resigned the Benefice, that he might afford no

ground for suspicion, that he had assumed the ecclesiastical profession from interested motives. Osorio retained the Archdeaconry, until Catherine of Austria promoted him to the Bishopric of Sylves, in which high station, his conduct was beyond all praise. Upon the destruction of King Sebastian and his army in the battle of Alcazer against the Moors, (in 1578) and the consequent tumults which distracted his country, Osorio died with grief within two years, (1580), and it is a remarkable circumstance that in 1596, the English Fleet on its return from Cadiz carried away *Osorio's Library*, and the *Bodleian Library* being opened the ensuing year, at Oxford, the Lord Essex gave to Sir Thomas Bodley a considerable part of that Prelate's collection.

. The above volume is beautifully printed in scrip, (at Lisbon) by *Ludovicus Rodericus*, of whom I do not find any account. The title is within a handsome architectural compartment, having a winged boy at each corner, fastening up a curtain at the top, small winged figures within the spandrels of the arch, two winged females, (having the feet of Satyrs) standing at the sides employed in folding the curtain, and at the bottom two naked men (bearded) sitting upon the ground, and each pointing to his opposite female, a coat of arms (with a ducal coronet over it) is in the centre of the base. The printer's device upon the reverse of the last leaf, is of a very unusual sort, but curious. Upon a truncated bole of a tree stands firmly upon his claws, a winged scaly dragon, having a forked tongue issuing far out of his mouth, his wings displayed, and his tail folded round the stump or bole of the tree, upon a snag (or remains of a broken off branch whereof, near to the bottom) hangs a tablet with the words (evidently mis-spelled) "Lvdvvicvi "Rodvrici," engraved upon it, a long ribband fastened to the tree, but floating freely on each side of it, has the letters SALVS VITÆ, widely disposed upon it. The whole surrounded by a double line.

Owen's Reports, folio, 1656

Thomas Owen, the Author of this book of Reports, was born at Shrewsbury, and educated in Oxford, but in what college seems doubtful. Having taken a degree in arts he left the University, and repairing to Lincoln's Inn, studied the law, and became an eminent counsellor. In 1583 Mr. Owen was elected Lent Reader to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1590 was made Serjeant at Law, and Queen's Serjeant soon after. He arrived at length to the dignity of a Judge of the Common Pleas (1594), which office he is said to have executed until the time of his death in December, 1598, with great abilities and integrity. He was buried on the south side of the choir in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory. He was the founder

of the family of his name, seated at Condover, in Shropshire, (v. Owen and Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury, 1st vol. p. 379). Judge Owen had the reputation of a learned man, and a patron of learning. In the above volume of the History of Shrewsbury, p. 394, appear the following entries from the accounts of that ancient town (1590):—

“ A pottel of sak to present to sargen Owen, 3s.”

“ 1st September. Three quarts of whit, one pottel of sak,

“ 5 quarts 1 pint of claret, to present sargen Owen, at

“ his son's at Condor, 7s. 8d.”

Serjeant, better known to posterity (say the Authors of the History) as Judge Owen, had recently purchased the estate at Condover from the family of Vyner, and made it the residence of his son Roger, a person of distinguished merit and learning.

Owen on the Sabbath, revised and edited by the Rev. J. W. Brooks, Vicar of Clarbrough, Retford, 8vo. 1829

John Owen, a learned and eminent English Nonconformist Divine of the Independent denomination, was descended from a respectable family in North Wales, and born in 1616, at Hadham (Oxfordshire), of which place his father was Vicar. He was first placed under the tuition of a celebrated schoolmaster at Oxford, and afterwards admitted into Queen's College in that University, when only twelve years old, where he pursued his studies with incredible diligence, allowing himself for several years (as reported) not more than four hour's sleep in a night, and by this incessant application under Dr. Barlow, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, he made a very considerable progress in academical learning. He was admitted to the degree of B. A. in 1632, and commenced M. A. in 1635. In 1637 he left college, was ordained Priest, and became Chaplain to Sir Robert Dormer, of Ascot, in Oxfordshire, and tutor to his eldest son. Mr. Owen became Chaplain to Lord Lovelace, of Hurley, in Berkshire, in whose family he resided at the commencement of the civil wars, when he openly avowed the cause of the Parliament, and shortly afterwards became a complete convert to the principles of the Nonconformists. He was first known to the public as an author in 1642, and continued to write and publish during the residue of his life. A complete list of his works is given in the *Athenæ Oxonienses*. The Parliament Committee presented him to the living of Fordham, in Essex, which he only retained for about eighteen months, and the Earl of Warwick gave him the benefice of Coggleshall, in Essex. He frequently preached before the Parliament, and contracted a close intimacy with Oliver Cromwell, with whom he went into Ireland and Scotland. In 1651 he

was appointed to the Deanery of Christ Church College, in Oxford, and in 1652 Vice-Chancellor, at the nomination of Cromwell (the then Chancellor). In 1653 Mr. Owen was created Doctor of Divinity by diploma. Dr. Owen was not in favour with Protector Richard; was ejected from his Deanery in 1659 (when the Restoration was preparing), and was soon after debarred from the open exercise of the ministry. Dr. Owen died at Ealing, in 1683. Of his ardent and unaffected piety, and of his firm integrity, his whole history afforded sufficient evidence. To his great learning and industry his works bear abundant witness. Dr. Calamy's character of him is too long to introduce in this place [see his account of ejected Ministers]. Dr. Owen's works were voluminous, amounting to seven volumes in folio, twenty in quarto, and about thirty in octavo.

Owen's Sermons, at Boyle's Lecture, 2 vols. 8vo. 1773

Henry Owen, (the son of a gentleman of a good estate in North Wales) was born at his father's house near Dolgelly, (Merionethshire), in 1716. He was instructed in grammar learning at Ruthin School, in Denbighshire, and at the age of 19 was entered of Jesus College, Oxford. Having taken his degrees in Arts at the statuteable periods, he turned his attention to the study of Physic, and in 1746 was admitted to the degree of B. M. and for three years practised as a Physician; but his views were afterwards entirely directed to the clerical calling. When admitted into Holy Orders he became Chaplain to Sir Matthew Featherstonehaugh, who in 1752 presented him to the living of Terling, in Essex, having previously obtained the Rectory of St. Olave, Hart Street, London. In 1753 Mr. Owen took his Doctor of Medicine's degree.—Having been appointed to preach the Lecture founded by the Honourable Robert Boyle, he published those Discourses, (as above.) Dr. Owen had already published many excellent works in Divinity, and continued to be a valuable author until the end of his days. In 1775 he was presented by Bishop Barrington to the Vicarage of Edmonton, in Middlesex, and in 1778 he conferred an obligation upon the learned world by the attention and accuracy which he bestowed in editing the Collation of the Cotton MS. of the Book of Genesis, with the Vatican Copy, which was made by the learned Grabe, in 1703, but left unpublished at his death: rendered more important by the circumstance that the MS. in question (which perhaps was the most antient in Europe) being almost entirely destroyed by the fire that happened in the Cotton Library in 1731. The other services conferred by Dr. Owen upon the cause of literature are without number. In the latter part of

his life the Doctor was afflicted with a lingering illness, which at length carried him off in 1795, in the 80th year of his age. The proofs which he left behind him of his solid learning, sound critical talents and zeal for promoting the cause of sacred literature, and maintaining the credit of divine revelation, as well as his piety and personal worth, entitle his name to respectful notice, and will transmit it with honor to posterity.—Of Dr. Owen there is a brief notice in the first volume, p. 180, but it was thought adviseable to give a more connected account of this learned man in this place, although thereby some facts are necessarily repeated.

P

Paradin's and Symeon's Heroic Devices, in French (plates), 18mo. 1563

The *Title* of this very interesting edition of *Paradin*, &c. runs in the following words:—"Les Devises Heroiques De " *M. Claude Paradin*, Chanoine de Beaujeu, Du Seigneur " *Gabriel Symeon*, & autres Auteurs," and we thereby discover that Paradin (the principal Author) was a Canon of Beaujeu; but further of either of them (except that Paradin was alive in 1565, and his brother was Dean of Beaujeu), I can obtain no account. Dr. Dibdin, in introducing the former to the attention of the public, uses these words—"Let " my old favorite Claude Paradin come forward with his " *Heroic Emblems*, I love the *Capriccios*, with which his little " work is embellished," [1 Bib. Dec. 264] and in a Note he fitly remarks, that the joint name of *Gabriel Symeon* might also have been added; and observes, that in the collection of the Marquis of Blandford (now Duke of Marlborough), the *earliest* edition of these Authors' Devices is of the date of 1551, at Lyons, 18mo. in the *French language*, and that he (Dibdin) possessed two *Latin* Editions of the dates of 1562 and 1567. From the latter of which impressions it may be presumed that the learned writer has given his *seven* beautifully engraved fac-similes of the Emblems of Paradin (those cuts being, as he says, generally the best). "Of the first " appearance of this work in either language (continues the " Doctor) I am unable to speak with accuracy, it seems to " have been attended with uncommon success and popularity, " delighting the fancies of the young, and refreshing the memories of the old—indeed it presented a very instructive " picture of historical information." The volume now describing, was printed at *Antwerp*, by the widow of *John Stelsius*, whose device upon the title page may be thus explained. A large candlestick, (supporting a lighted taper, to the flame whereof several Bees on wing are approaching near) stands upon its own pedestal or base (of an antique form) whose feet are Sphinxes, and on which base, the initial letters I. S.

are inscribed, on each side of the candlestick appears a Dove with its wings extended, resting one of its feet upon the pedestal, and projecting the other forward, so as to appear as if it held up the candlestick; the whole surrounded by an oval garter, bearing the motto *Concordia res parvæ crescunt*. v. 2 Horne's Bibliography, 111d. Appendix, p. XXI.

There are 180 Emblems in Paradin's portion of the work, and 37 in Simeon's. The seven Mottos and Emblems selected by Dr. Dibdin for illustration, are *all* from Paradin.

No. 1 from leaf 28—*Nil Penna sed Usus*—an Ostrich with her short wings displayed.

No. 2 from leaf 38—*Ultorem ulcissimè ulter*—a crowned Helmet upon which a spear has fallen, (alluding to the death of Charles VI. of France.)

No. 3 from leaf 39—*Colligavit Nemo*—a Crocodile in a Palm Tree, (alluding to Julius Cæsar's conquest of Egypt.)

No. 4 from leaf 40—*Latet anguis in herba*—a Snake twined about a flowering plant, (meaning the visitings of conscience whilst we are heedlessly perusing works of a suspicious or dangerous tendency.)

No. 5 from leaf 45—*Scilicet in Superis labor est*—a Serpent twined about a key. (When the Senator Leontychidas, the owner of the key was told by the Soothsayers that this was a prodigy which affected him, he shrewdly remarked; that to him there appeared nothing whatever *portentous* in the occurrence—had the *Key* (said he) entwined itself round the *Serpent*, the inference might have been of a very ominous nature.)

No. 6 from leaf 114—*In se contexta recurrit*—the Hand of Providence out of the Clouds holding a Serpent (symbolic of a year) encompassed by foliage and fruit, (illustrative of a text from the 65th Psalm—"Thou crownest the year with thy goodness.") And

No. 7 from leaf 137—*Rerum Sapientia Custos*—an Olive Branch encircled by Serpents, (meaning *literally*, that wisdom is the conservator of all things.)

In Cullum's History and Antiquities of Hawsted and Hardwick, in the county of Suffolk, (second edition) with corrections by the author, and notes by his brother the present Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart. (mentioned on p. 62 of the first volume of this Catalogue) there is an account of a wainscoted closet in the antient house at Hawsted, (since pulled down) the panels whereof were painted with various sentences, emblems and mottos. These paintings are still in existence and are put up in an apartment of Hardwick Hall the family seat, and now the residence of Mr. Cullum, the only son of Sir Thomas, by whose equal attention and kindness I have examined them more than once. There are 41 of

these paintings, which are not only accurately described in the pages (160 to 164) of Sir Thomas Cullum's book, but engraved representations of them are given in two plates.

The following numbers have been painted from Paradin and Simeon :—

No. 1 is from Simeon, leaf 173—*Ut parva labuntur* in the painting, but in the book of 1563, *Malè, parva-malè dilabuntur*—a Monkey sitting in a house window, and scattering money into the street.

No. 5 is from Paradin, leaf 65—*Quò tendis*—a Human Tongue with Bat's wings, and a scaly contorted tail, mounting into the air.

No. 8 is from Paradin, leaf 37—(but much altered, and differently described in Cullum's History)—*Jam Satis*—a Storm from the Clouds, the Sun and a Rainbow appearing above.

No. 24 is supposed from Simeon, leaf 170—*Fronti nulla Fides*—a Man taking the Dimensions of his own Forehead with a Pair of Compasses, (Simeon's motto is *Frons hominem præfert*, and his emblem—a Hand issuing from out a Cloud, and pointing to a Human Forehead.)

No. 25 is also supposed from Simeon, leaf 161—*Sat injussa calet*—a Man in a fool's dress, blowing with a pair of bellows, a pot suspended in the air, with some fire in it, (taken to express the folly of those who are fond of fomenting disputes and animosities—As (says the worthy Baronet) that more elegant one of Simeon; which represents a Warrior stirring a Fire with his Sword, and losing one of his Eyes by a Spark that flies out of it, with the motto—*Ignis gladio non fodiendus*.)

I have taken it for granted that no more of the Hardwick Emblems are to be found either amongst Paradin's or Simeon's Devices, because the indefatigable and accurate Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, (who kindly indulged me with the inspection and eager perusal of a Latin copy of their heroical devices, printed in the year 1591) would not have missed finding and noting them, had there been any more in his volume.

Paradise of Dainty Devices, v. “*Brydges*.”

Parkinson's *Paradisi in Sole, Paradisus Terrestris* or a Garden of all Sorts of Pleasant Flowers, &c. (cuts) folio, 1629, editio princeps

John Parkinson, a celebrated Herbalist of early times, was born in 1567 and bred up as a London Apothecary, in which profession he became eminent, and was at length appointed Apothecary to King James I.—King Charles I. afterwards conferred upon him the title of *Botanicus Regius Primarius*.—A great share of Mr. Parkinson's attention during a long life,

was devoted to the study of Plants. He had a garden well stored with rarities, and he bestowed equal notice upon the curiosities of the flower garden, and on the native productions of this and other countries, embracing their literary history, as well as their practical investigation. His first publication was the above volume, which he dedicated to the Queen of Charles I. Above 1000 plants are therein described, of which 780 are figured in wood cuts, partly copied from *Clusius* and *Lobel*, and partly original. The introductory chapters display a great degree of intelligence and experience.

It is no small praise of Parkinson's work, that the late *Mr. Curtis* held it in particular estimation, always citing it in his *Magazine* with peculiar pleasure and respect. The time of Mr. Parkinson's decease is unknown; his *Herbal* was published in 1640, at which period he must have been 73 years of age; for his *Portrait* (given in the above *Paradisus Terrestris*) is dated 1629, and states him to be then 62.

Payne's *Kempis*, v. article "Imitation of Christ."
 Peacham's *Worth of a Penny*, (reprint) 4to. 1813

Henry Peacham, a writer of considerable note in the reign of King James I. was born about the latter end of the sixteenth century, yet very little is known with certainty of his history, and that little has been gleaned from his works, in which he frequently introduces himself. He says in his "Compleat Gentleman, (the work by which he was best known) that he was born at North Mims, in Hertfordshire, and that he was of Trinity College, (Cambridge), appears in the title of the *Worth of a Penny* and other of his works, wherein he styles himself Master of Arts, &c. He resided for a long time in Italy, where he learnt the art of music from *Orazio Vecchi*; and has characterized the several styles of the great masters of that art, both on the Continent and in England with great discrimination. He also informs us of his skill in painting, and Lord Orford speaks of his engraving a good print of Cromwell, Earl of Essex. We learn also that Peacham either kept a school or had private pupils, and Lord Orford says that he was tutor to the children of the Earl of Arundel. His works are numerous and of considerable merit. His *Complete Gentleman*, particularly, was in high estimation. Sir Charles Sedley who had been guilty of an offence against good manners, and was indicted for it, was asked on his trial by the Chief Justice, Sir Robert Hyde, whether he had ever read the "Compleat Gentleman." Sir John Hawkins gives us the anecdote last-mentioned, and speaks of Peacham's diverting little book *the Worth of a Penny*; but adds, that in his advanced age he was reduced to poverty, and subsisted by writing those little penny books which are the common amusement of Children. Peacham lived for some time in St. Martin's in the

Fields, and was addicted to melancholy, but was a man of general knowledge, good taste, and acute observation, and his works were very popular during the 17th century.

The above reprint was given to me by my friend Francis Billam, Esq. (mentioned under article Barker), who had a principal share in reprinting the work, of which no copies were sold, and very few printed in *Quarto*.

Pennie's Harp of Parnassus, 12mo. 1822

This selection of Classical English Poetry, including several original pieces never before published, was edited by *J. F. Pennie*, author of the *Royal Minstrel*, *Rogvald*, *Ethelwolf*, the *Garland of Wild Roses*, &c.

Penrose on the Use of Miracles, 8vo. 1824

———'s Bampton Lectures, 8vo. 1808

By the Rev. John Penrose, M. A. formerly of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, and now Vicar of Bracebridge, in the county of Lincoln.

Persius, Translated by Drummond, v. "Drummond."

Petitions presented to King Charles I. and the Houses of Parliament in favor of Episcopacy, the Liturgy, &c. 4to. 1642

In this rather unusual Collection, the Petitions are in number nineteen, i. e. from Cheshire, (No. 1) *Oxford University*, Cambridge University, Nottingham, Huntingdon, Somerset, Rutland, Cheshire, (No. 2) Colleges and Halls, Diocese of Exeter, Staffordshire, Diocese of Canterbury, six Counties of North Wales, Lancashire, *County of Cornwall*, Kent, *County of Oxford*, *Gentry of Cornwall*, and Hereford.

Petra-sancta, de Symbolis Heroicis, Libri IX. (Plates) 4to. 1634

This splendid publication issued from the printing office of the Plantins, at Antwerp, and was executed by *Balthasar Moretus*. It is unrivalled in condition, the type bold and well disposed, the plates (290 in number) beautiful, the frontispiece by *Galle*, (engraved from a design by Rubens) matchless, and the portrait of the Legate Carafa (to whom the work is dedicated) brilliant. The exterior of the volume fully answers to the clean and spotless interior, being exquisitely bound in tasteful Russia, with gilt leaves and joints.

Silvester Petra-sancta, during his residence in Rome, obtained a great reputation for learning and eloquence, and died there in 1637. The dedication of his Heroic Symbols, commencing in these words, "Illustrissimo ac reverendissimo,

“ *Petro Aloysio Carafæ, Episcopo Tricaricensi ac Sedis Apostolicæ Legato,*” extends through ten pages, and is followed by “ *Elogium Gentis Carafæ ac stemma procerum ejus,*” which occupies between 50 and 60 pages, and is illustrated by the Legate’s Portrait, and the Coats of Arms and the Genealogical Tree of the Carafa family, in seven additional plates.

Petra sancta was the author of several other works, and (according to Moreri) wrote against the Ministers Des Moulin and Rivet—published the *Opuscula* of Edmund Campion, and translated the life of Cardinal Bellarmin into Latin, from the Italian of Fuligatti.

Piercy’s History of Retford, (cuts) 8vo. 1828

By John Shadrach Piercy, Clerk of the parish of East Retford, (Notts) and Master of the National School, in that town. The above History is illustrated by Plates of which three of them (between pages 170 and 173) are appropriated for the display and explanation of divers articles of curiosity, collected by Mr. John Hudson, of Carolgate, in the Corporate Town of East Retford. There is a curious steel *Key* (engraved on the same plate with a pistol-sword and a locket) of which no description having been attempted by the author of the above history, I may be pardoned for obtruding my account of the key in this place. It is about the size of those now in use for the doors of inner apartments, closets, or chambers in a respectable dwelling-house. It is beautifully executed in engraved perforated fillagree work, besides the open coat of arms (with supporters and coronet) composing the handle. The arms are those of *Richard Lord Viscount Preston*, who is mentioned on p. 33 of the first volume of this Catalogue, as the translator of Boetius’s *Consolation of Philosophy*. He was descended from the *Grahams*, of *Esk* and *Netherby*, who were descended from John, second son of the first Earl of *Monteith*. Sir Richard, (the *third* Baronet of the name of *Graham of Eske*) was in 1680, created Viscount Preston, of the kingdom of Scotland, and intermarried with Lady Anne, one of the daughters of Charles, first Earl of *Carlisle*. After the Revolution in 1688, Lord Preston was apprehended in a boat on the river *Thames*, as he was about to leave the kingdom, for the purpose of joining the abdicated Monarch—was tried, and found guilty of high treason, but after a time received a pardon. The arms upon the top of the key, (surmounted by a Viscount’s Coronet) are quarterly 1 and 4, Or, on a chief, sable : three escallops of the Field—2 and 3, Or, a Fesse checky, argent and azure, in chief, a Chevron Gules. All within a bordure engrailed, argent, [being the arms of *Graham of Esk* and *Netherby*, as represented in *Lyson’s Magna Britannia*.—*Voce Cumberland*, p. lxxv.] The supporters are a Lion and a crowned Eagle dis-

played, and the motto "*Reason contents me,*" is stamped on a scroll (or ribband) at the bottom of the shield.

N. B.—The arms of Ulster, belonging to Lord Preston as a Baronet, are not represented on the arms upon the key—they *do* appear in Lysons. The Key was found at York on digging in an antient garden.

Plato's Dialogue concerning the Beautiful, called "The greater Hippias" (by Sydenham), 4to. 1759

Plato, one of the most illustrious of the Grecian Philosophers, and Founder of the Academic Sect, although an Athenian by descent, was born in the island of *Ægina*, about the year 430 B. C. He was of exalted origin, his father *Aristo* being a descendant from *Codrus*, and his mother *Periothione* from *Solon*. He was at first called *Aristocles* (after his grandfather), but his name was changed to *Plato*, on account of the great breadth either of his shoulders or forehead. He had the best of educations, was the friend both of *Socrates* and *Euclid*, and became so famous in the world, that an account of him, his philosophy, doctrines, and opinions (exclusive of the fables invented of him), would swell this article to a volume. The writings of *Plato* (who attained to the age of 80 years), consist of 35 Dialogues and 12 Epistles, and discover a strong tincture of that poetical spirit which he discovered in his first productions. They were originally collected by *Hermodorus*, one of his pupils, and first published by *Aldus* in 1513, folio, an edition now very scarce and costly. There were many English translations of the Dialogues, but none superior to those by *Floyer Sydenham* (afterwards collected into four volumes).

Floyer Sydenham (the above Translator), was born in 1710, and educated at *Wadham College*, *Oxford*, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1734. His proposals for a translation of all the works of *Plato* were given out in 1759, from which time to 1767 he produced in succession "*Io*"—"the greater" and lesser *Hippias*"—and the "*Banquet*." He was soon afterwards living in indigence, and died, as it is said, in 1787 or 1788, in consequence of being imprisoned for a debt to a victualler. This meritorious but unfortunate man of letters is characterized as one of the most useful, if not of the most competent, Greek scholars of the age, generally beloved for his candour and the gentleness of his manners, and the circumstances of his death affected with compunction the opulent friends to literature in England, and were a principal cause of the institution of the Benevolent Literary Fund.

Plays, (miscellaneous) 4to.

This volume of original Plays in quarto, (bound together) was presented to me by the late John Wyche, Esq. accompanied by a letter addressed to me from Stamford (where he had resided for the greatest part of a long life) and written in his 81st year, (which letter is preserved in the book.) The contents of the volume are —

1.—*The Tempest*, or the Enchanted Island, a Comedy, by *Dryden*, (1676) of whom notices are given both in the first and second volumes of this Catalogue, (voce “*Dryden*.”)

2.—*Julius Cæsar*, a Tragedy by *Shakespeare*, of whom notices will be found in the first volume, p. 225.

3. 4. 5.—*The Libertine*, a Tragedy (1673) *Epsom Wells*, a Comedy, and *the Virtuoso*, a Comedy, (1676) all by *Thomas Shadwell*, [see below A.]

6.—*The Wife's Relief*, or the Husband's Cure, (1712) a Comedy by *Charles Johnson*, [see below B.]

7.—*The Northern Lass*, or the Nest of Fools, a Comedy, by *Richard Brome*, [see below C.]

8.—*Love in a Wood*, or St. James's Park, a Comedy, by *William Wycherley*, (1672) [see below D.]

9.—*The Younger Brother*, or the Amorous Jilt, (1696) a Comedy, by *Aphra Behn*, [see below E.] And

10.—An anonymous Comedy, called *The City Ramble*, or a Playhouse Wedding, which is dedicated to the Right Honourable *Henry*, Baron of *Colerane*.

The above volume contains also in Prose the Life and Character of *Marcus Portius Cato Uticensis*, designed for the readers of *Cato*, a Tragedy, by *Lewis Theobald*, (1713) [see below F.]

A. *Thomas Shadwell*, Esq. and Poet Laureat, was descended from an antient Staffordshire family, and was born at Lanton-hall, in Norfolk (formerly the site of Bromehill Priory), where his father resided. He was sent for his preparatory studies to Caius College, Cambridge, and afterwards entered at the Temple, but becoming acquainted with the wits of his age, he deserted his profession, and devoted himself to letters. Mr. Shadwell soon became eminent as a dramatic Poet, and brought out Plays (chiefly Comedies) until they had reached the number of 17 [Ben Jonson being his professed model.] Lord Rochester has given him a respectable place among his contemporary dramatists. He says

“None seems to touch upon *true* Comedy,

“But *hasty* Shadwell, and slow Wycherly.”

If this commendation be just, Mr. Shadwell's *celerity* may be favourable to his abilities, if not to his judgment. Dryden, by way of revenge upon Mr. Shadwell (who had been set up by the Whigs as his rival), wrote against him the bitterest

satire that ever was penned, the celebrated *Mac Flecknoe*.— In 1688 Mr. Shadwell succeeded his rival in the Laureatship, but did not enjoy that honour many years, for he died suddenly at Chelsea in 1692, and was buried in that parish Church.

B. *Charles Johnson* lived in the reigns of Queen Anne, King George I. and King George II. but the year of his birth is uncertain. He was originally bred to the law, and was a member of the Middle Temple Society, but being a great admirer of the Muses, and feeling a very strong propensity to dramatic writing, he quitted his profession, and by the interest of Mr. Wilks (the Manager of the Theatre), got his plays represented on the stage without any difficulty; and thus became enabled to subsist very genteely. Mr. Johnson married a young widow with a tolerable fortune, and set up a tavern in Bow-street, which on the death of his wife he gave up, and lived privately on the easy competence which he had saved. As a dramatic writer, Charles Johnson is far from deserving to be placed in the lowest class. He died in 1748.

C. *Richard Brome* lived in the reign of King Charles I. and was contemporary with Decker, Ford, Shirley, &c.— His extraction was low, for he was originally no better than a menial servant to Ben Jonson. He however wrote himself into high repute, and is addressed in some poetical lines by his quondam master, on account of the Comedy of the *Northern Lass*, &c. contained in the above quarto volume. The whole of Jonson's verses are not producible; but they commence with the following lines:—

“ I had you for a servant, once, Dick Brome,
 “ And you perform'd a servant's faithful parts;
 “ Now you are got into a nearer room
 “ Of *Fellowship*, professing my old arts.
 “ And you *do* do them well, with good applause,
 “ Which you have justly gained from the *stage*,
 “ By observation of those *comic* laws,
 “ Which I, your *master*, first did teach the age.
 “ You learn'd it well; * * * * *

Mr. Brome's genius was entirely *comic*—of which there are 15 productions remaining. He died in 1652.

D. *William Wycherley* was born at Cleve (Shropshire), about 1640, and was educated as a Roman Catholic, in France. Upon his return to England, he entered (without matriculation) as a Gentleman Commoner, at Queen's College, Oxford, and leaving the University without any degrees, took chambers in the Middle Temple, but having abandoned the law, and addicted himself to the composition of Comedies, the *first*, *Love in a Wood*, &c. (one of the above collection), brought him into notice in 1672, and he was favoured by the

Duchess of Cleveland, the Duke of Buckingham, and the King—but the King was afterwards displeased with him for his marriage with the Countess of Drogheda. After his wife's death, Mr. Wycherley was involved in law suits, &c. about the estates the Countess had settled upon him, and was committed to prison, where he continued for seven years, until he was liberated by King James II. who, delighted by seeing Wycherley's Comedy of the *Plain Dealer*, paid his debts, and gave him a pension of 200*l.* a-year. Mr. Wycherley's father's estate did not emancipate him from his difficulties, and he died poor in 1715.

E.—*Aphra* (or *Aphara*) *Behn*, a writer of Novels and Plays, was descended from a good family in Canterbury, of the name of Johnson, and was born temp. Charles I. She married Mr. Behn, a London merchant, of Dutch extraction, and gained her subsistence by her writings. With a good person, and distinguished talents for conversation, Mrs. Behn formed acquaintance with poets, wits, and men of pleasure. Her death (which was hastened by an injudicious Physician), happened in 1689, between the age of 40 and 50 years, and she was buried in the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

F.—*Lewis Theobald*, was born at Sittingbourne, in Kent, and ought to be noticed as one of the numerous editors of the immortal Shakespeare, but of his various works, critical, poetical, and dramatic, it is useless to give any account, as they have sunk into oblivion. He was concerned in various translations, and at his death, in 1744, had made some progress in a new edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays.

☛ [The five articles next immediately following in their order, are the same which appear at the bottom of p. 188 of the first volume of this Catalogue, and are introduced into this second volume for the purpose of exhibiting their respective contents, furnishing such remarks, and supplying such useful information concerning them and their authors, as were casually omitted in the first volume.]

No. 1.—Plays on which six of Shakespeare's were *founded*

This assertion is grounded on the opinion of Mr. Steevens, and the Plays have been occasionally quoted by him in that name, (in his and Mr. Johnson's edition of Shakespeare) and were also said by the late Mr. Nichols, (the editor) to be requisite in an entire state to their illustration.

The contents of the volume are :—

a.—The right excellent and famous Historye of Promos and Cassandra divided into commical Discourses, &c. [supposed to be the ground-work on which *Measure for Measure* was constructed] by *George Whetstones*, Gent. printed in 1578. [For a notice of George Whetstone, v. article Whetstone, post.]

b.—*Menæcmi*, a pleasant and fine conceited Comoedie taken out of the most excellent Poet *Plautus*, &c. written in English by W. W. and printed in 1595, upon which the *Comedy of Errors* was framed. [For an account of *Plautus* see note G. below.]

c.—A pleasant conceited Historie called the *Taming of a Shrew*, printed in 1607.

d.—The first and second part of the troublesome raigne of *John*, King of England, with the discoverie of King Richard, Cordelions base Sonne, (vulgarly named the Bastard, *Fawconbridge*) also the death of *King John*, at Swinstead Abbey, written by W. Sh. [re]printed in 1611. The first edition was printed in 1591, and the letters W. Sh. (intended as a *Deceit*) was for the first time marked on the Reprint of 1611.

e.—The famous Victories of *Henry the Fifth*, containing the honourable Battell of Agin-court.

f.—The true Chronicle History of *King I.eir*, and his three daughters *Gonorill*, *Ragan*, and *Cordella*, printed in 1605.

Note G.—*Marcus Accius Plautus*, a celebrated Latin writer of Comedy, was a native of *Sarsina*, in *Umbria*, and was thought not only to have been of mean parentage, but the son of a slave. Few facts have come down to us that can at all elucidate his life. At Rome he obtained fame and emolument from his dramatic compositions. Having property, he engaged in trade, by his losses whercin, he was reduced to so great poverty, as to hire himself out as a labourer to grind in a mill, yet even in this toilsome situation his mind remained undepressed, and he composed three more Comedies. *Plautus* died in the year B. C. 184. His Plays were in number twenty-five. *Varro* said of him “if the Muses were to speak Latin, they would use no other style than that of *Plautus*,” and by *Cicero* the Wit of *Plautus* is called *refined*, *elegant*, *ingenious*, and *facetious*.

No. 2.—Plays and Poems, whose contents are :

a.—*Cæsar in Egypt*, (1725) a Tragedy, by *Colley Cibber*, of whom see an account in the first volume, p. 53.

b.—*Double Falsehood*, or the Distrest Lovers, a Play, written originally by W. Shakespeare, and now revised, &c. by Mr. *Theobald*, [a decided forgery] of whom a notice is given at letter F. (above) under the article “Plays miscellaneous,” in 4to.

c.—*The Schemers*, or the City Match, a Comedy, by *Jasper Maine*, (1755) [see note H. below.]

d.—*The Scarborough Miscellany* for 1733.

e.—*Youthful Amusements in Verse*, 1757, (a vignette of Cupid Sharpening his Arrow.)

f.—*Harlequin Horace*, or the Art of Modern Poetry.

g.—Innocence Distressed, or the Royal Penitents, a Tragedy, by the late *Mr. Gould*, of whom I have not found any notice.

h.—Papal Tyranny in the reign of King John, by *Colley Cibber*, (v. 1st volume, p. 53.)

i.—The Spleen, an Epistle by the late Matthew Green, 1737, [see note I. below.]

k.—The Scribleriad, being an Epistle to the Dunces, 1742.

l.—An Earnest Appeal to Passionate People, 1748.

m.—A Lecture on Heads, by G. A. Stevens, (Plate.)

Note H.—*Jasper Mayne, D. D.* Archdeacon of Chichester, and Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles II. made his first entry on the stage of this transitory world (says honest Anthony à Wood), in a market town in Devonshire, called Hatherley; famous for nothing more of late years (says John Prince), than for giving birth to this *great wit* and *learned Divine*, about the year of God's incarnation 1604. The Doctor's family name is of ancient standing in the county, for according to Risdon, King Henry I. in the year 1140, gave his lands at King's Nymet, near Chimlegh, in this province, unto *Joel de Mayne*. Jasper was sent from a country school to Westminster, where he continued many years, and being well fitted for an University, entered Christ church, in Oxford, Anno 1623, in the condition of a Servitor, in which station he did not long continue, for being in favour with Dr. Bryan Duppa (afterwards Bishop of Winchester), he was chosen into a Student's place, and became an Alumnus of that Royal Foundation, and proceeded with great applause in the degrees of Arts, A. B. 1628, and M. A. 1631. Soon after Mr. Mayne entered into holy orders, became a *quaint* preacher, and by favour of the Dean and Canons of his House, was made Vicar of Cassington, near Woodstock, and of Pyrton, near Watlington, both in Oxfordshire. During the civil wars Mr. Mayne preached at Oxford before the King, the Court, and Parliament, and was rewarded with the degree of D. D. in 1646. Two years afterwards the Doctor was deprived of all his preferments; was protected by the Earl of Devonshire; and became associated with Thomas Hobbs, of Malmsbury, but they never agreed, which Prince accounts for by quoting St. Paul—"What fellowship hath he that believeth with an infidel, &c." At the Restoration Dr. Mayne was reinstated in all his places, and was likewise made Canon of Christ Church, Archdeacon of Chichester, and Chaplain to the King, all which he kept to his dying day (6th December, 1672).—Dr. Mayne was a ready wit, a sound divine, and an excellent preacher; and besides the "*City Match*," wrote the "*Amourous War*," a Tragedy, and several Poems, Translations, and Sermons. He gave by will 500*l.* towards rebuilding St.

Paul's Cathedral; 100*l.* each to Cassington and Pyrton, and other legacies to pious uses; and was buried in the second aisle on the north side of the Cathedral at Oxford.

Note I.—*Matthew Green*, an ingenious English Poet, was descended from a family in good repute among the Dissenters, and had his education with some of the sects into which they are distinguished. He was a man of approved probity, and of great sweetness of temper and manners. Wit abounded in his conversation, yet he was never known to give offence. Mr. Green had a post in the Custom-house, where he discharged his duty with the utmost diligence and ability, and died at the age of 41 years, at a lodging in Nag's Head Court, Gracechurch Street, in 1737. The Poem called *The Spleen*, was written by piece-meal, and would never have been compleated had not Mr. Green been strongly pressed to it by his friend Richard Glover, (commonly called *Leonidas Glover*) by whom it was committed to the press soon after the author's death.—This very amusing writer published nothing himself. *The Spleen*, after being published by Mr. Glover, was with Mr. Green's other Poems taken into Mr. Dodsley's Collection.

No. 3.—Plays, chiefly from the Novels of the Author of *Waverley*

This Collection, which is beautifully printed at Edinburgh, and adorned with lovely and appropriate Engravings, consists of

1. *George Heriot, or the Fortunes of Nigel.*
2. *Ivanhoe, or the Jewess.*
3. *Waverley.*
4. *The Pirate, or Minna and Brenda.*
5. *Redgauntlet.*
6. *Peveril of the Peak, or the Day's of Charles II.*
7. *Mary Queen of Scots, or Lochleven Castle.*
8. *Montrose, or the Children of the Mist—and*
9. *The Battle of Bothwell Bridge.*

All taken from Sir Walter Scott's Novels, and all acted at the Scottish Capital.

10. *What Next*, by Thomas Dibdin.
11. *Hero and Leander*, by Isaac Jackman.
12. *The Recruiting Sergeant*, by Isaac Bickerstaff.
13. *Richard Cœur de Lion*, by General Burgoyne.
14. *Two Misers*, by Kane O'Hara, Esq. and
15. *Fortune's Frolic*, by John Till Allingham, Esq.

No 4.—Plays and Farces, entitled

A Volume of Plays and Farces, as they were performed at the Theatre in Smoke Alley, Dublin, and containing

1. *No Song no Supper.*—2. *Wild Oats.*—3. *Hunt the Slipper.*—4. *Patrick in Prussia—and* 5. *Fontainbleau.*

No. 5.—Plays selected from Inchbald's edition.

In these three Volumes of selected Plays are comprized :—

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|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Speed the Plough | } by Thomas Morton, Esq. |
| 2. Cure for the Heart-Ach | |
| 3. Poor Gentleman | } by George Colman, the younger. |
| 4. The Iron Chest | |
| 5. The Heir at Law | |
| 6. Road to Ruin, by Thomas Holcroft. | |
| 7. The Jew, by Richard Cumberland, Esq. | |
| 8. The Dramatist, by Frederick Reynolds. | |
| 9. Fatal Curiosity, by <i>Lillo</i> , (v. 1st vol. p. 141.) | |
| 10. Count of Narbonne, by Robert Jephson, Esq. | |
| 11. De Montford, by Joanna Baillie. | |
| 12. The Rivals, by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. | |
| 13. Every one has his Fault, by Mrs. Inchbald. | |
| 14. Bold Stroke for a Husband, by Mrs. Cowley. | |
| 15. Castle of Andalusia | } by John O'Keeffe, Esq. |
| 16. Fontainebleau | |

[The four following articles in numerical order, are those which appear near to the bottom of p. 190 of the first volume, and are again introduced into the Catalogue, with the intention of enumerating their respective *contents*, and supplying such *information* concerning them, as ought to have been furnished where they were mentioned].

No. 1.—Poems (miscellaneous), bound up with Henry VIIIth's Will

- a.—Odes on several subjects (vignette), Dodsley, 1745
- b.—Fables for Grown Gentlemen, Dodsley, 1762
- c.—The Mimic (inscribed to Samuel Foote, Esq.) 1761
- d.—Poetical Epistles to the Author of the New Bath Guide, 1767.
- e.—Resignation (supposed by Dr. Edward Young, then 80 years old), 1762, v. 1st vol. p. 291 (last Author in letter Y).
- f.—Epistle to James Boswell, Esq. by *Peter Pindar*, 1786, [see note J. below].
- g.—The Will of King Henry VII. (printed in 1775).

Note J.—*Dr. John Wolcot* (who assumed the name of *Peter Pindar* in most of his Satires), was born at Dodbrooke (Devonshire), in 1738, educated first at Kingsbridge, and then at two private seminaries, spent one year in Normandy, and was an apprentice to his uncle (an apothecary), for seven years; obtained the degree of M. D. at a Scotch University, and went to Jamaica in the suite of Sir William Trelawny, the Governor, and received Holy Orders from the Bishop of London, to enable him to hold Ecclesiastical preferment in that Island. Upon his patron's death Dr. Wolcot returned to England, after an absence of about two years, and in 1770 resided

at Truro, and at Helstone and Exeter, previous to his living in London. His extraordinary powers were, as a Poet, constantly exerted in attacking every rank in life, from the King to a cobbler, and as a Critic, in severely treating the most renowned Authors, for in this department he disdained to stoop to offal. Dr. Wolcot possessed also a taste for Sculpture and Painting. He died in 1819, at Somer's Town (Middlesex), and was buried in a vault in the Church-yard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

No. 2.—Poems, miscellaneous

k.—Gilbert, the Young Carrier, in four books (plates), 1808

i.—Poems (1810), by the Rev. *George Townsend*, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Northallerton, [v. title Townsend's Armageddon, 1 vol. p. 260.]

k.—Poems by the late Rev. *John Walker*, formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford, Gospeller of the Cathedral Church, and Minister of St. Peter's per Mountergate, and St. John's Timberhill, (Norwich), Vicar of Stoke Holy Cross, (Norfolk), and of Bawdsey, (Suffolk.)

l.—Something New for Charity, a Sermon in Verse, 1812.

m.—Babble and Squeak, and Crambe Repetita, in two Courses, by the Author of Salmagundi, &c. 1799.

No. 3.—Poems by celebrated Authors

n.—The Works of the Earl of Roscommon, (K.) the Earl of Dorset, (L.) the Earl of Halifax, (M.) Sir Samuel Garth, (N.) George Stepney, Esq. (O.) William Walsh, Esq. (P.) Thomas Tickell, Esq. (Q.) and Poems, by Bishop Sprat, (R.)

Note K.—*Wentworth Dillon*, Earl of Roscommon, was born in Ireland during the Lieutenancy of his Uncle, the Earl of Strafford, who thinking his nephew's Protestant family was in danger from the fury of the Irish people, placed him at his own seat in Yorkshire, from whence he was sent to Caen, in Normandy, where the Protestants had at that time an University. Roscommon amused himself with Antiquities and Medals, but his life was irregular, though full of events, and he died in 1684, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. At the moment in which he expired, he uttered with an energy of voice that expressed the most fervent devotion, the two following lines from his own Version of the well known *Dies Ira*.

“ My God, my Father, and my Friend,

“ Do not forsake me, in my end.”

Mr. Pope has celebrated this Earl of Roscommon as the only moral writer in King Charles (IInd's) reign.

“ Unhappy Dryden ! in all Charles's days

“ Roscommon, only boasts unspotted lays.”

Note L.—*Charles Sackville*, Earl of Dorset, was born in 1637 ; having been educated under a private tutor, he travelled into Italy, and returned to England a little time before the

Restoration. In 1665 he attended the Duke of York as a volunteer in the Dutch War, and composed or finished the celebrated song beginning "To all you ladies now at land," on the evening before the great naval victory, of the 5th June, over *Opdam*, the Dutch Admiral. In 1674 the Earl inherited the estates of his uncle, James Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and in 1677 those of his father. He was a man of elegance and judgement, was a favorite of King William III. and died in 1705-6.

Note M.—*Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax*, was born at Horton, (Northamptonshire), in 1661. He was chosen a King's Scholar from Westminster School, in 1677, and recommended himself to Dr. Busby by his felicity in extempore Epigrams. He contracted a very intimate friendship with Mr. Stepney, [v, note O.] and commenced an acquaintance with the great *Sir Isaac Newton*, which continued through his life, and was attested by a legacy to him. The Earl of Halifax rose fast into honours and employments—he was in 1694 Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1698 First Commissioner of the Treasury, and created Baron Halifax the year following. During Queen Anne's reign he was not in favour, but on her death, was one of the Regent's Knights of the Garter, Earl of Halifax, and First Lord of the Treasury. He died in 1715.

Note N.—*Sir Samuel Garth*, was sprung from a good Yorkshire family, and from a country school became Student of Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took his degree in Medicine, in 1691. and at London in 1693. He was very eminent as a Physician, and at the Accession of the House of Hanover he was Knighted, [v. 1st vol. p. 89.]

Note O.—*George Stepney, Esq.* descended from the Stepney's of Pendergrast, (Pembrokeshire) was born at Westminster, in 1663. He passed six years in the school there, and at 19 went to Trinity College, Cambridge. Being qualified for foreign employments Mr. Stepney was in 1692 sent Envoy to the Elector of Brandenburg, in 1693 to the Imperial Court, in 1694 to the Elector of Saxony, in 1696 to the Electors of Mentz and Cologne, and to the Congress at Francfort, in 1698 he went again to Brandenburg, in 1699 to the King of Poland, again to the Emperor in 1701, and in 1706 to the States General. In 1697 Mr. Stepney was appointed a Commissioner of Trade, and after a busy but short life, was buried at Westminster, in 1707.

Note P.—*William Walsh, Esq.* was born at Abberley, (Worcestershire) in 1663, and in 1678 was a Gentleman Commoner of Wadham College, Oxford, but he left the University without any degree, and pursued his studies in London and at his own home. Mr. Walsh was ostentatiously splendid in his dress, was a Member of Parliament during several Ses-

sions, a Courtier, and became Gentleman of the Horse to Queen Anne, under the Duke of Somerset.—Pope mentions him gratefully

“ _____ Granville the polite,
“ And *knowing Walsh*, would tell me I could write.

Anthony á Wood says that Mr. Walsh died in 1709.

Note Q.—*Thomas Tickell, Esq.* was born in 1686, at Bridekirk, (Cumberland.) In 1701 he was a Member of Queen's College, Oxford; in 1708 M. A. and was two years afterwards chosen Fellow by dispensation. He entered early into the world, and was long busied in public affairs. About 1725, Mr. Tickell was made Secretary to the Lords Justices of Ireland, (a place of great honour) in which station he continued until the year 1740, when he died at Bath.

Note R.—For an account of *Dr. Thomas Sprat*, Lord Bishop of Rochester, v. vol. 1, p. 238.

No. 4.—Poems of Great Antiquitie.

This little volume contains.

o.—The statelie Tragedie of Guistard and Sismond, in two books, dedicated “To the worthiest Poet Maister *Ed. Spenser*,” and is written throughout in seven lines stanzas.

p.—The Northern Mother's Blessing, and the Way of Thrift, written nine years before the death of G. Chaucer.

. The *first* edition of each of these Poems was printed in 1597, and they were beautifully reprinted (as above) by Ballantyne and Co. in 1812.

Plowden's Commentaries in French, folio, 1594 and 1599.

Edmund Plowden, Esq. a celebrated Lawyer, son of Humphrey Plowden, derived from an antient and genteel family, was born at Plowden, (Shropshire), in 1517; spent three years in the study of Arts, Philosophy, and Medicine, at the University of Cambridge; was then entered in the Inns of Court and removed to Oxford, where he spent four years more in the same studies, and in 1552 was admitted to practise Chirurgery and Physic, by the venerable Convocation of the University last named. At about the age of 35 years, Mr. Plowden changed his profession from Physic to the Common Law, and entered the Middle Temple, where in 1557 he became Autumn or Summer Reader, and three years afterwards a Lent Reader. He was then a Serjeant, and was accounted the Oracle of the Law. He wrote his Commentaries (by which work he is best known) in Old French, which were published in that language many times both before and subsequent to his decease, and it was not until 1761 that an *English* Translation of them appeared. Mr. Daines Barrington calls Plowden the most accurate of all Reporters, and Mr. Hargrave says

that his *Commentaries* deservedly bear as high a character as any book of reports ever published in our law. Wood says, they are esteemed exquisite and elaborate Commentaries, and are of high account with all Professors of the Law. By a MS. note on a copy of his works once in the possession of Dr. Ducarel, it appears that Mr. Plowden was Treasurer of the Middle Temple, in 1572, the year in which the Hall was built — Mr. Plowden was a Roman Catholic in his heart, and died in that faith in 1584, and was buried in the Temple Church close to the north wall near the east end of the choir; deserving (says Anthony à Wood) of the following character: “*Ut in juris anglicani scientiæ, de qua scriptis bene meruit, facile princeps; ita vitæ integritate inter homines suæ professionis nulli secundus.*”—Mr. Plowden left behind him fair estates in lands, lying at Plowden before mentioned, Shiplake, in Oxfordshire, and at Burfield, in Berkshire. It has been asserted of Mr. Plowden, that he was a man of great gravity, knowledge, and integrity, and in his youth so excessively studious that (by tradition) in three years space he went not *once* out of the Temple.

Pollexfen's Reports, folio, 1702

Sir Henry Pollexfen, an English Lawyer and Judge, was descended from a good family in Devonshire, in which county he was probably educated, as *Prince* intimates that he was of no University. He studied the law at one of the Inns of Court in London, and acquired very considerable practice in the reign of King Charles II. He was Counsel for the Earl of Danby in 1679, whom he advised to plead his pardon; and the Corporation of London afterwards engaged him to plead (with *Treby*), in behalf of their Charter. The pleadings and arguments with other proceedings in the Court of King's Bench upon the *quo warranto* touching the Charter of the City of London, with the judgment entered thereupon, are says Wood, extant under the names of Sir R. Sawyer, Mr. Heneage Finch, Sir *George Treby*, and Mr. *Henry Pollexfen*. In 1688 Mr. Pollexfen sat as one of the Members for the city of Exeter, and was retained as one of the Counsel for the Bishops. After the Revolution he was Knighted, called amongst the Serjeants in 1689, and appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, but held these stations for a very short time, dying in 1692. Burnet calls him an honest and learned but *perplexed* Lawyer.

Pollok's Course of Time, a Poem, 12mo. (9th edition), 1829

This sublime and beautiful Poem was published in the year 1827, by the *Rev. Robert Pollok, A. M.* and its highly gifted Author died in the same year, at Devonshire-place, Shirley Common, near Southampton, of a consumption, whilst he

was bending his course from Scotland (his native country), towards Italy, for the recovery of his health. He was only 28 at the time of his death; but at what University he obtained his Master's degree has not been ascertained.

N. B.—A Review of the above Poem will be found in Blackwood's Magazine, vol. 21, p. 844.

Polybius's General History, by Hampton, 2 vols. 8vo. 1823

Polybius is shortly noticed in volume 1, p. 191. His father, Lycortas was Prætor of the Achæan Republic, and an intimate friend of Philopoemon. Polybius was brought up to arms and public affairs, and at the age of 24 was one of the deputies sent by the State to negotiate with Ptolemy Epiphanes.—When the war broke out between Perses, King of Macedon, and the Romans, he was sent to Marcius, the Roman Consul, to acquaint him with the determination of the Achæans to join him with their forces, and remained in the Roman Camp, until he was sent back with instructions to oppose a demand made by the Commander Appius, of additional auxiliaries to be sent into Epirus. When the Romans no longer found it necessary to keep up appearances with the Greeks, Polybius was one of the 1000 suspicious persons demanded of the Achæans as hostages, and he was detained in close confinement at Rome: at length through the interest of those Senators with whom Polybius had ingratiated himself, they were all after 17 years absence from their country permitted to return to Greece; but only 300 survived to enjoy that liberty. After the sack and destruction of Corinth, and Achaia was reduced to the condition of a Roman Province, Polybius, from his noble and disinterested conduct was entrusted with settling the new form of Government in the Cities of Greece, which delicate office he performed to the satisfaction both of the Romans and the Greeks. The people of Achaia erected several statues to his honour, one of which bore this inscription, "To the memory of Polybius, whose counsels, if followed, would have saved Achaia, and who comforted her in her distress." Polybius accompanied Scipio to the siege of Numantia, and upon the subsequent death of this his great friend and benefactor, retired to his native country, where he died in consequence of a fall from his horse, as stated in the former volume. His leisure hours were employed in composing a history from the beginning of the second Punic War, to the subversion of the Macedonian kingdom, a period of 53 years, in 40 books. Of this great work no more is extant than the five first books, and considerable fragments of the 12 following with the embassies and examples of virtue and vice extracted from the history by Constantine Porphyrogenitus. The loss of the rest is much to be regretted, for there is no historian of antiquity more valuable

for the accuracy and fidelity of his narrations and abundant information.

Popham's Reports, translated from the French into English, folio, 1656 (bound with Hetley and Hutton)

Aliud Exemplar (bound with Lane and Wynch)

Sir John Popham, an English Lawyer of eminence (eldest son of Edward Popham, Esq. of Huntworth, in Somersetshire), was born in 1531. His family estate at Huntworth (a Lordship in the hundred of North Petherton), was derived to him through many generations, from Hugh de Popham, a younger son of Popham, of Popham, in the county of Hants (the second husband of Joan, sole daughter and heir of Sir Stephen de Kentisbury, in Devonshire). [See 3 Collinson's Somersetshire, 71]. Sir John Popham was sometime a Student of Baliol College, Oxford, being then, as Wood says, given at leisure hours to manly sports and exercises. When at the Middle Temple, he led at first a dissipated life; but applying diligently afterwards to the study of the law, he rose to some of its highest honours. He was made Serjeant at Law in 1570, Solicitor General in 1579, and Attorney General and Treasurer of the Middle Temple in 1581.—In 1592 he was promoted to the rank of Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and was Knighted. In 1601 Sir John Popham was one of those Lawyers who were detained in the house of the unfortunate Earl of Essex, when he formed the absurd project of defending himself in it, and on that Nobleman's trial, gave evidence against him relative to that transaction. He died in 1607, at the age of 76, and was buried at Wellington, in his native county, where he had always resided at his leisure times. *Collinson* (vol. ii. 483), describes his Monument in the following words:—"In the chapel, on the south side of the church, is a magnificent tomb, surrounded with a pallisado of wood and iron, on the table of which lie the effigies of Sir John Popham, and that of his lady. He is dressed in his Judge's robes, chain, and small square black cap; and placed with his head toward the west. On the lower basement, at the head and feet, are four other smaller figures of two men and two women kneeling face to face. On the north side of the same basement, are five boys and eight girls, dressed in black, kneeling in a row. And on the south side are nine women, kneeling in the same manner. Over Sir John and his Lady is a superb arched canopy, ornamented with the family arms, roses, paintings, and obelisks; the whole supported by eight round columns of black marble five feet high, with

“ Corinthian capitals, green and gilt. On the west side of this canopy is the following inscription :—

“ Sir John Popham, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of England, and of the Honourable Privie Counsel to Queen Elizabeth, and after to King James, died the 10th of June, 1607, aged 76, and is here interred.”

✍ Sir John Popham built for himself a large mansion at Wellington, likewise an Hospital, and was in many respects a great benefactor to that town.

Portæ Magiæ Naturalis, Libri Viginti, (Cuts.)
12mo. 1614

John Baptista Porta, was a Neapolitan gentleman, born about 1540. He applied at an early age to the study of nature, but deriving his opinions from such authors as Arnold de Villanova and Cardan, he mixed various fantastic and delusory notions with the deductions of real science. His zeal for the advancement of knowledge, induced him to assemble a kind of academy in his house (named *de Secreti*) to which no one was admitted who had not made some useful discovery in Philosophy or Medicine. He likewise travelled for improvement, and mentions his having been at Venice, where he became acquainted with the famous Fra. Paolo, from whom he acquired much valuable information. At Rome he was favoured by Cardinal Luigi d'Este, and was admitted into the academy dé Lincei. It further appears from his writings that Porta travelled not only throughout Italy, but into France and Spain, visiting all the Libraries and learned Societies, and conversing with Artists on their several professions. His publications widely extended his fame, and that industrious enquirer Peiresc held frequent conversations with Porta and his brother, and examined with attention the various curiosities of their Museum. A suspicion of his being addicted to unlawful superstitions, was the cause of his falling under the censure of the Court of Rome, and being obliged to appear there in person to justify his doctrine and conduct. Porta died at Naples in 1615, much regretted, as one of the most acute and inventive geniuses of the age, which character he certainly merited by the vast extent of his enquiries, and the success of many of them ; though joined with a large portion of credulity and extravagance. He was a copious writer upon Natural Philosophy, Medicine, Optics, Mechanics, Meteorological Phenomena, Secret Writing, &c. nor was he a stranger to Polite Literature, for at an advanced age he amused himself in dramatic writing, and composed fourteen Comedies, two Tragedies, and one Tragi-comedy.

✍ A well engraved Frontispiece adorns the volume.

Portugal, History of the Revolutions of, with Letters of Sir Robert Southwell, giving an account of the deposing Alfonso, and placing Pedro on the Throne, 8vo. 1740

The above authentic History comprises the Revolutions of Portugal from the foundation of that kingdom to the year 1667, with Sir Robert Southwell's *Letters* (during his Embassy there), to the Duke of Ormond.

Sir Robert Southwell, Knt. a most worthy and accomplished person, was the son of Robert Southwell, of Kinsale, in the county of Cork [Ireland] Esq. Vice-Admiral of Munster, and of the Privy Council there (descended from the ancient family of his name in Norfolk), was born at Kinsale, educated in Queen's College, Oxford (where he was B. A.) and afterwards was of Lincoln's Inn, and a Barrister. In 1664 he was sworn one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, and in 1665 received the honour of Knighthood from the King, being then (says Wood) a gentleman of known worth and abilities. He was first Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Portugal. In 1671 was sent Envoy Extraordinary to Count de Monterey, Governor or Viceroy (for his Catholic Majesty) of the Spanish Netherlands, and in 1679 resigned his Clerkship of the Council. In 1680 Sir Robert was sent Envoy Extraordinary to the Elector of Brandenburg. Afterwards he was one of the Commissioners of the Customs for England; Secretary of State for Ireland; one of the Privy Council for that realm; and in 1691 was chosen President of the Royal Society, having been a Fellow thereof several years before. The time of his death is uncertain.

Potter's Archaeologia Graeca (plates), 2 vols. 8vo. 1824

John Potter, D. D. was born at Wakefield (Yorkshire), about 1674, and being put to school in his native town, was at the age of 14 sufficiently advanced to be sent to Oxford, and in 1693 took the degree of B. A. at University College. At the early age of 19 he successfully commenced his literary career by the publication of Plutarch's treatise "De audien-
"dis Poëtis," and Basil's Oration "De Legendis Græcorum
"Libris." In 1695 he was chosen Fellow of Lincoln College, proceeded M. A. took pupils, and went into Orders.— In 1697 he published the most obscure of all Greek Authors, "Lycophron," and in that and the following year his "Arch-
"æologia Graeca," which became a standard work upon Grecian Antiquities. By these writings Mr. Potter established his reputation at home and abroad, as a man of classical erudition, and paved the way for his professional advancement. He commenced B. D. in 1704, and became Chaplain to Arch-

as he was afterwards a *Fellow* there. Mr. Johnson was B. A. in 1688, and M. A. in 1692, had an Eton Fellowship, and was an Assistant at Eton School. He was afterwards Usher at Ipswich School, and was a Schoolmaster at Brentford and other places. Little else is known of Mr. Johnson's History, nor has the time or place of his death been clearly ascertained. He was a good scholar, and the editor of many excellent Classics, &c. as also of Puffendorff de Officio Hominis et Civis, (in 4to.) with the Notes of John Francis Buddæus, of which the above octavo edition is the *fourth*.

Pye's Alfred (an Epic Poem), 4to. 1801

Henry James Pye, stated to be descended from a very ancient and respectable family, which came into England with William the Conqueror, and settled at a place called *The Meerd*, in Herefordshire, was born at London in 1745, and was educated under a private tutor until his age of 17, at which time he entered as a Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he continued four years, and had the honorary degree of M. A. conferred upon him in 1766. At the Installation of Lord North in 1772, he was created LL. D. In 1766 Mr. Pye's father died, when the son married, and resided chiefly in the country, dividing his time between his studies, the duties of magistracy, and the diversions of the field. Dr. Pye was for some time in the Berkshire Militia, and in 1784 was chosen Member for that county, and the expence attending such his election, compelled him to sell his paternal estate. In 1790 he succeeded Mr. Warton as Poet Laureat, and in 1792 he was nominated one of the Police Magistrates for Westminster, in both of which situations he conducted himself with honour and ability. The Poet Laureat was from his earliest days devoted to reading—the rapture which at ten years old he received from the perusal of Pope's Translation of Homer, was never forgotten, and as he pleasantly expressed it, *fixed him a rhymers for life*. His Odes, Elegies, Essays, Poems, Plays, Translations, &c. are very numerous, and were published at various periods, from 1766 to 1810. Dr. Pye died in 1813. Although his Poetry is not of the highest order, yet no one can deny that he is generally the elegant scholar, the man of taste and fancy, and the writer of polished versification, while the great interests of virtue and public spirit have uniformly been supported by his pen. Like *Prior* (whose words he uses), he says, “ I had rather be thought a *good Englishman*, than the “ best poet or the greatest scholar that ever wrote.” (Dedication to Alfred).

Q

Quarles's Emblems, 12mo. 1676

Francis Quarles, as well as his book of Emblems, have been

adverted to in the first volume, p. 190. He had the post of Chronologer to the City of London, and had been Cupbearer to the Queen of Bohemia (daughter of King James I.) which he probably relinquished on the ruin of her husband's affairs. At the commencement of the civil wars, a work which was written by Quarles gave offence to the Parliament, and was the cause of his being plundered of his estates, books, &c. Of his numerous writings in prose and verse, the most celebrated was his "Emblems," a set of Designs exhibited in Prints, and elucidated by a copy of verses to each. Their pious and moral purpose rendered them favourites with serious readers, while the prints gave general amusement. A great part of the work is borrowed from the "Emblems of Herman-nus Hugo," in allusion to which, Pope says in his Dunciad, "Quarles is saved by beauties not his own."

Hugo was more mystical, *Quarles* more evangelical. Of these Emblems there have been innumerable editions. Quarles had 18 children by one wife.

Quatuor Evangelia, v. article "Evangelia."

Quatuor primum approbatas Religiosis quibusque vivendi Regulas, &c. B. L. 4to. 1514

Under the above title this early and well printed book, comprises many articles, which are enumerated upon its last leaf but one, in the following manner:—

¶ Contenta in omni volumine ; brevitur.

Sanctissimi *Benedicti*, *Vita*.

Epistola ejusdem ad *Remigium*.

Regula memorati patris beatissimi *Benedicti*.

Expositio in eandem cardinalis.

Ordo sive modus profitendi sub eadem regula.

Tabula in omne opus totius voluminis.

Regula sancti *Basillii* ac *vita* ipsius breviter.

Regula sancti *Augustini* et vite ipsius epylogus.

Regula sancti *Francisci* et de ejus *vita* brevis narratio.

Expositio in eandam regulam ex *Clementinis*.

Quedam pulchra de laude ac bono religionis et voti.

On the *Recto* of leaf XIII of the above volume is an elaborate title (printed in the form of a glass for measuring time by sand) commencing thus "Ex Chronicis Venerabilis, D. Anthonini Archiepiscopi, &c." and on the *Reverse* of the same leaf is a cut representing the Almighty Father (above in glory) holding in his right hand a scroll (over the head of the central Ecclesiastic below) with the words "Hic est Benedictus, ipsum audite" inscribed upon it. Below three ecclesiastical persons are represented standing—the one in the middle has a book in his right hand, and his left hand is elevated, as in the act of speaking—the two others hold one a mitre, and the other a Crosier in their hands. Underneath this cut are

Radcliffe's Italian, or the Confessional of the Black Penitents (a Romance), with an engraved title and frontispiece, 12mo. 1827

Ann Radcliffe, the wife of Mr. William Radcliffe (with whom she intermarried when he was a Graduate at Oxford), was the only child of William and Ann Ward, persons of great respectability, who though engaged in trade, were allied to families of independent fortune and high character, and were also descended from the family of the *De Witts*, of Holland, a member of which distinguished house came to England in the reign of King Charles the First, under the patronage of Government, to execute a plan for draining the Fens in Lincolnshire, but the project remained unexecuted by reason of the political troubles which ensued. She was born in 1754, and instructed in all womanly accomplishments after the earlier fashion of the time, but not exercised in the classics, nor excited to pursue the studies necessary to form the *modern* heroine of conversations. In childhood her intelligence and docility won the marked affections of her relatives who moved in a higher sphere than her parents, and she passed much of her time in their houses. In the 23d year of her age Miss Ward was married to Mr. Radcliffe, and, encouraged by him, soon began to employ her leisure hours in writing; and incited by the intellectual recompence of such a pursuit, Mrs. Radcliffe gave her interesting Romances in quick succession to the world:—*The Castles of Athlin and Dunbayne*, in 1789; *The Sicilian Romance*, in 1790; *The Romance of the Forest*, in 1791; *The Mysteries of Udolpho*, in 1794; and *The Italian*, in 1797. This splendid series of fictions became immediately popular, and soon attracted the attention of the finer spirits of the age. Dr. Joseph Warton, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Fox spoke of her works in terms of the highest eulogy, and the Author of the Pursuits of Literature (not much given to commend), describes her as the *mighty Magician* - a Poetess whom Ariosto would with rapture have acknowledged. In 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe accompanied her husband on a tour through Holland and the western frontier of Germany, returning down the Rhine. This was the first and only occasion on which she quitted England. Their subsequent excursions were of less extent, and chiefly directed to the southern coast of England, but always through some beautiful or interesting country, limiting themselves to no particular course, but enjoying the perfect freedom which was most agreeable to their tastes. Of these tours she kept a diary, and some of them were published.

This gifted and extraordinary Novelist and Romance-writer died in 1823, in the 59th year of her age, and was interred in

a vault in the Chapel of Ease at Bayswater, belonging to St. George's, Hanover-square.

Rationale Divinorum Officiorum, B. L. folio, 1486

The earliest edition of the above work was printed at Mentz, in 1459. Of the author *William Durandus*, (surnamed the Speculator) we have but few particulars. He was a native of *Primoisson*, in the Diocese of Riez, (an old town in France) was a School Divine, and Bishop of *Mende*, (in the department of the Lozère.) He finished his *Rationale* in MS. about 1286, and died in 1296. The *above* edition commences with these words, "Incipit rationale divinorum officiorum Guilhelmi minatensis ecclesie episcopi," and concludes with the following Colophon: "Explicit rationale divinorum officiorum. Impressum argentine Anno Domini Mcccclxxxvi." It is a fine specimen of printing, and the capital letters are illuminated with a Pen.

Reynolds's Works complete, 3 vols. 12mo. 1824

Sir Joshua Reynolds, LL. D. the most celebrated Painter of the English School, was born at Plympton (Devonshire), in 1723. He was the tenth child of the Rev. Samuel Reynolds, Master of the Grammar School in that town. He manifested his early inclination for the art of drawing by copying the prints in his father's books, and one of these being *The Jesuit's Perspective*, he made himself master of it while a mere boy. These indications of a natural genius induced his father to place him, about the age of 17, with *Hudson*, then the most eminent portrait painter in London. Young Reynolds passed a few years with Hudson, in which he acquired the mechanical rudiments of painting, but upon some trifling disagreement, he quitted his master, and returned into Devonshire; passed three years without any determinate plan, but having escaped the tame imitation of inferiority, and being left to the tuition of his own genius, some of his performances at this period would not have discredited his maturer years. From 1746 to 1749 he pursued the practice of painting (with assiduity) in Devonshire and London, and accepted the invitation of Captain Keppel to accompany him on a cruise up the Mediterranean in the summer of 1749—landed at Leghorn; proceeded to Rome, and in that capital, Florence, Bologna, Parma, Modena, and other parts of Italy, he spent nearly three years. Soon after his return to London, he painted a whole-length of Captain Keppel, which was universally admired, and at once placed him at the head of the English Artists in that branch. He rose to a rank which scarcely any other native artist has attained, for he was not only universally regarded as at the head of his profession,

but he kept a table which was frequented by the first company in the kingdom with respect to talents, learning, and distinction. To the formation of that National School of Art which distinguished the auspicious reign of our *third* George, he was eminently instrumental, and on the institution of the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, in 1769, he was unanimously elected President, and upon that occasion the honour of Knighthood was conferred upon him by the King. In this Academy (although no part of his prescribed duty), he pronounced fifteen Lectures or Discourses upon the Fine Arts, from 1769 to 1790. The life of Sir Joshua passed in the uninterrupted exercise of his profession, with little variety of incident. In 1773 he was elected Mayor of Plympton, his native town. In 1781 and 1783 he viewed the principal works of art in Holland and Flanders, and published his observations afterwards. He was a distinguished member of that Club which united the names of *Johnson*, *Garrick*, *Burke*, and others in the first rank of literary eminence, and no man seems to have been more universally beloved and respected by his associates. He is the favourite character in Goldsmith's witty Poem of Retaliation, and *Johnson* said of him, in a sentence very characteristic of *both*—"Reynolds is the most invaluable man I know, and one "whom if I should quarrel with him, I should find the most "difficulty how to abuse." He afforded *Burke* (that great but needy man) some liberal pecuniary assistance in his necessities. On the death of *Ramsay* in 1784, Sir Joshua succeeded to the further professional honour of being nominated Principal Painter in Ordinary to his Majesty. His sight failed him, and total deafness succeeded, and he was carried off in 1792 by a disease of the liver, which had been making an unexpected progress. He died unmarried in his 60th year, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. As a writer Sir Joshua Reynolds obtained much credit by his "Discourses," which are very elegant and agreeable compositions, replete with just criticism and useful observation.

The Poem of *Retaliation* (by Goldsmith), being incidentally adverted to in the above notice, the concluding lines of it may afford some amusement:—

"Here *Reynolds* is laid, and to tell you my mind,
 "He has not left a wiser, or better behind;
 "His pencil was striking, resistless, and grand,
 "His manners were gentle, complying, and bland;
 "Still born to improve us in every part,
 "His pencil our faces, his manners our heart;
 "To coxcombs averse, yet most civilly steering,
 "When they judg'd without skill, he was still *hard of hearing*;
 "When they talk'd of their Raphaels, Corregios, and stuff,
 "He shifted his trumpet,* and only took snuff.

* His ear-trumpet.

Richard of Cirencester De Situ Britanniae, with a Translation of the same, L. P. 8vo. 1809, Maps

Richard of Cirencester, so named from the place of his birth, was an English Historian, who flourished in the fourteenth century. Although no traces of his family are now known, it may be inferred that it was at least respectable, since he received an education which was in his time beyond the attainment of the inferior ranks of society. In 1350 he entered into the Benedictine Monastery of Saint Peter, Westminster, during the Abbacy of *Symon Langham*, who was elected in May the same year, (and not in the Abbacy of *Nicholas Lytlington*, as stated by the anonymous writer of his life prefixed to the above volume, who was not elected Abbot until 1362, and died in 1386.) He devoted his leisure hours to the study of British and Anglo Saxon History and Antiquities, in which he made such proficiency that he is said to have been honoured with the name of Historiographer. Pitts informs us without specifying his authority, that Richard visited different libraries and ecclesiastical establishments in England, in order to collect materials. It is at least certain that he obtained a license to visit *Rome* from his Abbot, *William of Colchester*, in 1391, and there can be little doubt that a man of so industrious, observant, and sagacious a character, profited by this journey to extend his Historical and Antiquarian knowledge, and to augment his collections. The license is given by *Stukely*, and bears honourable testimony to the morals and piety of our Author, and to his regularity in performing the discipline of his Order.

He probably made this journey in the interval between 1391, and 1397, for he appears to have been confined in the Abbey Infirmary in 1401, and in which year he died, the Abbot, *William of Colchester*, being still living. Richard's work *De Situ Britanniae* was first discovered by Charles Julius Bertram, Professor of the English Language in the Royal Marine Academy, at Copenhagen; and he transmitted a copy of it to Dr. *Stukely*. Gibbon says that Richard of Cirencester, shews a genuine knowledge of Antiquity, very extraordinary for a Monk of the fourteenth century.

Ricraft's Survey of England's Champions, (plates) L. P. 8vo. 1647, (a reprint)

Honest Anthony á Wood inserts the following passage in his account of *William Waller*, "see more in a book very
" partially written by a grand Presbyterean named *Josiah*
" *Ricraft*, a merchant of London, entitled *A Survey of Eng-*
" *land's Champions and truths faithful patriots; or a chrono-*
" *logical recitement of the principal proceedings of the most*

“ prosperous armies raised for the preservation of religion, the
 “ Kings Majesties person, the priviledges of Parliament, and
 “ the liberty of the subject, &c. with a most exact narration of
 “ the several victories, &c. with the lively portraitures of the
 “ several Commanders, Lond. 1647, and with the author’s
 “ picture before it.”

There is a second title to the above reprint, concerning the Civil Wars from 1641 to 1648, *collected by John Leycester*, of whom (as I conjecture) the following account is given in the *Athenæ Oxonienses*. “ John Leycester was born in Cheshire, “ of plebeian parents, but originally descended from a gentile “ family in that county, became a student in Brasennose College, “ 1618, aged 20 took one degree in Arts, and afterwards fol- “ lowed the employment of teaching a school, which I think he “ exercised to his dying day.”

The *reprint* has been handsomely executed, and contains fac simile copies of all the engravings in the original work, i. e. A portrait of Ricraft, (the writer) by Faithorne, and the portraits of 21 Champions for the Parliament. The portrait of Ricraft is very beautifully engraved. In all probability the extreme scarcity of the volume occasioned the reprint.

Ritson’s Robin Hood, (cuts) 12mo. 1823

An account of *Mr. Joseph Ritson* appears in vol. 1, p. 207.

Rituale vel Manuale, ad usum Ecclesiæ Senonensis. A folio MS. on vellum, S. A.

The description of any Illuminated Manuscript, so as to give to the reader a tolerable idea of its beauty, must be a difficulty nearly insuperable, for having no general point of reference to help the relation, the language used by the relator will be considered turgid and glowing, and the conception of the peruser of the account (especially if he be one who has been little accustomed to the sight of books issued prior to the art of printing) will receive no impression resembling the truth. Under this consideration, I was about to abandon the attempt, but as *many* of my readers have had opportunities of not only perusing, but even *studying* the most splendid manuscripts now deposited in public and private libraries, I will try to give them the clearest *subdued* relation I am able of the beauty and contents of the volume before us. It is a Rituale, or Church Book, directing the order and manner of the ceremonies of the Romish Religion, written expressly for the use of *one* of the Archbishops of *Sens* (a town of France and a principal place of a district in the *department* of the Yonne, and situated on the Yonne) which before the revolution in France, was an Archiepiscopal See ; containing 16 parish Churches and 14 Abbies and Convents. This Romish Church-book, is written upon 285 leaves, or 570 pages of *vellum*, in a hand usually de-

nominated the Old English Court Hand, with brilliant red and black ink of the firmest colours. It has more than 70 beautifully formed illuminated *Capitals* (each containing a miniature) besides innumerable *other* large and small letters, ornaments, and borders. All the Capital Letters, as well those which contain miniatures, as those that do not, and also the coloured borders, are ornamented with burnished gold. The ornaments are painted as well as gilded, and there are two of them which cover the entire page. The lines which are not entirely occupied with *words* are filled up with gilded and painted fillets or bands.

The two first pages of this beautiful volume are occupied with Instructions to the Archbishop for wearing his Pall, beginning "Hec sunt festa in quibus Archiepiscopus Senonensis potest uti pallio." These solemn times are in number, *thirty-three*, besides the principal Feast Days of his own Cathedral.

Then follows a Table of *Contents*, in these words:—

- " Sequitur tabula istius libri.
- " Benedictiones sollempnes (which occupy 33 leaves and comprize many repeated and subordinate Rites.)
- " Celebratio provincialis concilii.
- " Celebratio synodi.
- " Dedicatio ecclesie.
- " Consecratio altaris.
- " Reconciliatio ecclesie, (after bloodshed or homicide.)
- " Benedictio cimiterii.
- " Ad clericum faciendum.
- " Officium in celebrandis ordinibus.
- " Officium in ordinatione episcopi.
- " Benedictio abbatis monachorum.
- " Benedictio abbatis canonicorum.
- " Benedictio abbatisse.
- " Consecratio sacrarum virginum.
- " Consecratio viduarum.
- " Consecratio regis.
- " Consecratio regine.
- " Benedictio sponsi et sponse.
- " Representatio penitentium in capite jejunii.
- " Reconciliatio eorumdem in cena Domini.
- " Consecratio crismatis in die cenæ.
- " Officium ad cathezizandos infantes.
- " Benedictio Fontium.
- " Benedictio candelarum.
- " Benedictio palmarum.
- " Benedictio novi ignis.
- " Benedictio agni in die pasche.
- " Benedictio vestimentorum sacerdotalium.
- " Benedictio corporalium.

- “ *Benedictio patene et calicis.*
- “ *Benedictio crucis.*
- “ *Ad dandum peram.*
- “ *Ad dandum baculum.*
- “ *Benedictio panis.*
- “ *Benedictio ad omnia quocunque volumus.*
- “ *Visitatio infirmorum.*
- “ *Unctio infirmorum.*
- “ *Commendatio defunctorum.*
- “ *Ad exequias defunctorum.*
- “ *Benedictio in commemoratione beate marie.*
- “ *Benedictio de sepulchro.*
- “ *Benedictio in festo sancte corone.*
- “ *Benedictio in tempore belli.*
- “ *Benedictio in cotidianis.*
- “ *Alia benedictio.*
- “ *Benedictio in jejuniis.*
- “ *Benedictio pro quacunque tribulatione.*
- “ *Benedictio pro iter agentibus.*
- “ *Benedictio thalami.*
- “ *Alia Benedictio.*”

Those capitals, which display a miniature painting of the subject matter within them, are of large dimensions, and often contain a representation of many persons engaged in the religious ceremony expressed.

Dependent from the ornaments encompassing the first page, are the arms of the See of Sens, and those of the Archbishop who owned the *Rituale*.—The arms of the See are, azure, a cross argent between four crosiers, or—those of the Prelate are, azure, seven bezants, three, three and one; on a chief or, a cross, crosslet gules.

Roberts's *Clavis Bibliorum*, folio, 1665

Francis Roberts, D. D. was born at Alslake (or Aslake), in Yorkshire, (or at least in that county), in 1609, and was entered a student in Trinity College, Oxford, in 1625, took his degrees in Arts (that of *Master* being completed in 1632), entered into the sacred function, and had some little Cure bestowed on him, but *what* I cannot tell (says Anthony Wood). This author is in general so *correct*, that his account may be depended upon, whatever allowance ought to be made for a prejudice originating in unshaken loyalty. Sure I am, says honest Anthony, that he [Roberts] being always puritanically affected, closed with the Presbyterians in the beginning of the civil wars, went to London, took the Covenant, and became Minister of St. Augustine's there, in the place of a noted Loyalist [Ephraim Udall] ejected. In 1649 he was presented to the Rectory of Wrington, in Somersetshire, by his especial patron, Arthur Lord Capel, son of the most

loyal and generous Lord Capel, then lately beheaded; which Rectory was then void by the death of Samuel Crook. In this Rectory, Roberts, with several other Ministers of this county, was constituted, in 1654, an Assistant to the Commissioners for the ejectment of such whom they then called scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient Ministers and Schoolmasters. After his Majesty's return he, rather than lose his living, and so consequently the comforts of this world, did turn about, took the oaths again, and conformed himself without hesitation to the ceremonies of the Church of England, and was nominated the first Chaplain by his patron, to serve him after he was made Earl of Essex, and when that Nobleman was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1672, (or as Wood says 1670) it is supposed he procured Mr. Roberts the degree of Doctor in Divinity from the University of Dublin. Dr. Roberts died and was buried in the Chancel of Wrington Church, in 1675, and on a stone upon the Chancel floor (as recorded in 1 Collinson's Somersetshire, p. 200) is the following inscription: "Exuvise Francisci Roberts, S. T. P. circiter 26 an. à sacris hujusce sedis hic reconditæ foedus justa evangel. quod (dum viveret) hand calamo magis quam vitâ dilucidavit: postliminio resumendæ. Ob. Nov. 3, kal. A. D. 1675, Ætat: 67. Mortuus mundo, Deo vivus, apud quem merces."

Dr. Roberts published some single Sermons "The Believer's Evidence for Eternal Life,"—"The Communicant Instructed," but his principal work is entitled "Clavis Bibliorum. The Key of the Bible unlocking the richest Treasury of the Holy Scriptures, wherein the order, names, times, penmen, occasion, scope, and principal parts containing the subject matter of the Books of the Old and New Testament, are familiarly and briefly opened, &c." The above is undoubtedly the great work alluded to in his epitaph. Anthony Wood enumerates other works, which are considered by some writers as of doubtful authority.

Robinson's Edmonton, (Plates) 8vo. 1819

----- Enfield, (Plates) 2 vols. 8vo. 1823

By *William Robinson*, LL. D. F. S. A. Member of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, (author of the Histories of Tottenham, Stoke Newington, &c.)

N. B.—Each History contains the Author's Portrait.

Robson's Scenery of the Grampian Mountains,
40 Etchings, oblong folio, 1814, (bound
up with Fisher's Killarney)

----- English Cities, L. P. 4to. 1828

By *George Fennell Robson*, Member of the Society of Painters in Oil, London.

Rodd's Spanish Ballads, 2 vols. 8vo. 1812

The full title of these neatly printed volumes, will best explain the treat with which *Mr. Thomas Rodd*, the Poetical Translator and Typographer, has favoured the public, i. e.

“ History of Charles the Great and Orlando, ascribed to
“ Archbishop Turpin; translated from the Latin in Span-
“ heim's Lives of Ecclesiastical Writers, together with the most
“ celebrated SPANISH BALLADS relating to the twelve Peers
“ of France, mentioned in Don Quixote; with *English metri-
“ cal Versions*, by Thomas Rodd.”

Rolle's Abridgement, (in French) 2 Parts in 1 vol. 1668.

Sir Henry Rolle, a learned and upright Judge, was born in 1589. In 1606 he entered Exeter College, Oxford, and resided there about two years, after which he was admitted a Member of the Inner Temple, (1608) and studied the Law with great perseverance and success. Being admitted to the Bar he practised in the Court of King's Bench, and raised a very high reputation as a sound Lawyer. In the latter end of the reign of James I. and beginning of Charles I. he sat as Member of Parliament for Kellington, in Cornwall; in 1638 was elected Summer Reader of the Inner Temple, and in 1640 was made Serjeant at Law. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he took the Covenant, and in 1645 was made one of the Judges, but in 1648 was promoted to be Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in which office his integrity was acknowledged by the generality of the Loyalists themselves. He was of all the Judges the most averse from trying any of the King's Party for Treason, thinking indeed that their defence in which they insisted upon the illegality of the Government, was too well founded. Sir Henry Rolle resigned his office sometime before his death, which happened in 1656. He was buried in the Church of Shapwicke, near Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, the *manor* of which town he had purchased some years before and had his residence there. Upon the site of the old Court-house of Abbot, *John de Taunton*, Judge Rolle, about the year 1630, erected a large and handsome mansion, (represented in a Plate drawn and engraved by *Bonner*, to be found opposite p. 427 of 3 Collinson's Somersetshire) which, with the manor of Shapwick, (changed at the Conquest to the name of Sapeswich) was sold by Dennis Rolle, Esq. to George Templar, Esq. and with some useful alterations and elegant improvements is the *present* manerial seat.

Mr. Hargrave mentions *Rolle's Abridgement* as excellent in its kind, and in point of method, succinctness, legal precision, and many other respects, fit to be proposed as an example for other Abridgements of the Law.

Rudd's Sermons on Religious and Practical Subjects, 8vo. 1786

By the *Rev. A. Blackstone Rudd, M. A.* late of University College, Oxford, Vicar of Diddlebury, in the county of Salop, and Reader at Ludlow.

S

Salmon's New London Dispensatory, and also the Praxis of Chemistry, 8vo. 1678

William Salmon, is described in the 2d volume of the *Biographia Medica*, edited in 1789 by my late valued friend Benjamin Hutchinson, of Southwell—as a celebrated *Empiric* who practised Physic with various success for a long course of years, and published a considerable number of medical books. He flourished in 1685. The volume before us comprises 887 closely printed pages. To the Preface he puts the signature *Salmon*, (without his christian name) and addresses it “from my house at the *Blew Balcony*, by the Ditch side, near “*Holborn Bridge*.” His friend *W. Horwood*, addresses some Latin verses “in *Laudem Authoris*,” which end with the following high flown panegyric:—

“At cum Tu Medica nulli sis Arte secundus,

“Artis Tu Medicæ Flos et Ocellus eris.”

Sambucus les Emblemes, du Seigneur Jehan, (Cuts) 12mo. 1567

The above French edition of the Emblems of *Johs Sambucus* (who is noticed at p. 307 of the first volume) is considerably smaller in size than the *Latin* edition there described, but the figures (omitting the borders) are exactly the same, and the volume is beautifully printed by the same Typographer, (*Christopher Plantin*) whose small device appears on the title. In the description of the same *Latin* edition, the singularly engraved title page was unnoticed, but shall be now described, i. e. Upon a rich broad border, and within circular compartments, the nine Muses appear, each with her appropriate Emblem or sign, and in the centre of the sill is the Printer's Device, within a rich frame, having *Plantin's* usual motto “*Labere et Constantia*” above the hand holding the compasses.

Sandys's Relation of his own Journey in 1610, (Plates) folio, 1637

This account of the extensive Travels of *George Sandys*, (of whom a notice appears in the first volume, p. 179, under the article “*Ovid*” and of whom a Portrait, from a painting at *Ombersley*, appears in 2 *Nash's Worcestershire*, 224) consists of four books, and contains a description of the Turkish Empire, of *Ægypt*, of the Holy Land, of the remote parts of Italy,

and Islands adjoining, and is full of very curious and well executed Plates, with an engraved title page and map.

Saunders's Reports, (in French) 2 vols. fol 1686

Sir Edmund Saunders, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench towards the close of the 17th century, was originally a strolling beggar, without known parents or relations. He came frequently to Clement's Inn to beg scraps, where his sprightliness and diligence made the Society desirous to extricate him from his miserable situation. By their advice, on a board fixed to the top of the staircase, he taught himself to copy the hands, and acquired such facility as to obtain a pittance by hackney writing, improved himself by reading borrowed books, and became at length an able Attorney and a very eminent Counsel, his practice being exceeded by none; but he brought into his profession the low habits of his early life, and became as much a disgrace as an ornament to the Bar. His art and cunning were equal to his knowledge, and he won many a cause by sinister means, and when detected he evaded the matter with a jest, which he had always at hand. He was employed by the King against the City of London in the business of the *Quo Warranto*, [v. article *Pollexfen*] was a very fit tool in the hands of the Court, and prompted the Attorney General *Saucy* to overthrow the City Charter. It was when *this affair* was to be brought to a decision, that Saunders was knighted and made Lord Chief Justice, (1682-3) but just as sentence was about to be given, he was seized with an apoplexy and died. His Reports are peculiarly valuable.

Scaum's *Beverlac*, v. article "*Poulson*"

Scheffer's Lapland, in English, (Cuts) folio, 1679

John Scheffer, was born at Strasburg, in 1621. He made himself known by some Philological Writings, when (about the age of 30) he went to Sweden, then a great resort of learned men, under the patronage of Queen Christina. He was soon appointed to the Chair of Eloquence and Politicks at the University of Upsal; in which situation he gave so much satisfaction, that a large pension was settled upon him by the Queen, who continued it to him after her abdication. Scheffer's other employments, were added those of Librarian to the University, and Honorary Professor of Natural Law. He was also a distinguished Member of the Academy formed for the Investigation of Swedish Antiquities. Scheffer died in 1679, after writing many valuable books, but the work which he is chiefly known is "*Lapponia, sive Gentis Regnique Lapponum Descriptio accurata*," which has been translated as above, and into various other languages. The whole of Scheffer's writings display profound erudition and research.

Sermons, not elsewhere mentioned, alphabetically arranged :—

1. Allington's four Sermons on the Grand Conspiracy of the Jews against their King, 12mo. 1654
By *John Allington*, a sequestered Divine.
 2. Barker's Sermons, 8vo. 1813
By the Rev. *Charles Barker*, B. D. formerly student of Christ Church, Oxford, late Canon of Wells, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.
 3. Blackley's Sermons, 8vo. 1822
By the Rev. *T. Blackley*, Curate of Rotherham.
 4. Glasse's Lectures on the Festivals, 8vo. 1797
By *Samuel Glasse*, D. D. F. R. S., Rector of Wanstead, Essex, and Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.
 5. Lawson's Occasional Sermons, 8vo. 1764
 6. Macdonald's Miscellaneous Sermons, 8vo. 1788
 7. Shepherd's Bampton Lectures, 8vo. 1788
By *Richard Shepherd*, D. D. F. R. S. Archdeacon of Bedford, and Chaplain to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham.
 8. Sims's Sermons, 8vo. 1772
By *Joseph Sims*, M. A. Prebendary of St. Paul's, and sometime Chaplain to the British Factory, at Lisbon.
 9. Snowden's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo. 1820 and 1823
By the Rev. *W. Snowden*, Perpetual Curate of Horbury, near Wakefield.
 10. Tottie's Sermons and Charges, 8vo. 1775
By *John Tottie*, D. D. late Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Archdeacon of Worcester.
 11. Toulmin's Sermons to Youth, with Isocrates's Oration to Demonicus, translated, 12mo. 1770
By *J. Toulmin*, of Taunton, (v. 1st vol. p. 260.)
 12. Van Mildert's Bampton Lectures, 8vo. 1815
By *William Van Mildert*, D. D. Regius Professor of Divinity, Canon of Christ Church, and Preacher to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, (v. 1st vol. p. 307.)
 13. Webb's Sermons, 2 vols. 12mo. 1767
By *F. Webb*.
- Sermons** (selected) 8vo, containing
1. Sermon for the 30th Jan. (anonymous)
 2. Do. preached at the Savoy, by Bishop Burnet

3. Sermon preached at the Temple, by Dr. Free, (1753)
4. The Dutiful Subject, by Bishop Burnet
5. God's Summons, preached at St. Olave's, by Henry Lee (1756)
6. Chrysostom's Easter-day Sermon, by Wm Scott, A. M. 1775
7. Dr. Sacheverell's Sermon before the Lord Mayor, 1709
8. Sibthorpe's Farewell Sermon at Hull in 1811
9. Sermon preached at Leeds in 1815, on occasion of the execution of Joseph Blackburn (Attorney), for Forgery
10. Lloyd's Fast Sermon at St. Dunstan's in the West
11. Wrangham's Sermon at Lady Anne Hudson's Funeral, 1818
12. Sidney Smith's Sermon on Religious Charity, 1825

Sermons preached before the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, &c. from 1812 to 1827

This Collection comprises the Sermons of—1. Dr. Whittington Landon (Provost of Worcester College, Oxford)—2. George Henry Bishop of Chester—3. William Bishop of London—4. Dr. Charles Henry Hall, Dean of Christ Church—5. Dr. Robert Hodgson, Dean of Chester—6. Dr. Christopher Bethell, Dean of Chichester—7. Dr. James Hood, Archdeacon of Huntingdon—8. Dr. William Stanley Goddard, Prebendary of St. Paul's—9. William Bishop of Llandaff—10. Henry Bishop of Gloucester—11. John Bishop of Bristol—12. Reginald (Heber) Bishop of Calcutta—13. Richard Bishop of Down and Connor—14. Charles Rich of Bishop of Llandaff—and 15. Charles James Bishop of Chester.

Sharp (Abp.) Life of, v. article "*Newcome*"
 Sharp's Letters from Italy, 8vo. 1766

Samuel Sharp, an able and distinguished Surgeon of the 18th century, was a pupil of the celebrated Cheselden, and afterwards studied his profession with great zeal at the hospitals of Paris. He commenced the profession rather late in life; nevertheless after settling in London, and obtaining

appointment as Surgeon of Guy's Hospital, his genius and assiduity soon obtained for him a high degree of celebrity and extensive practice. Mr. Sharp became acquainted with Voltaire during his visit at London, saw him in 1749 at Paris, and visited him for the last time during his travels in 1765. In 1749 Mr. Sharp was elected a member of the Royal Society, and a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris; and he contributed to the improvement of the art of surgery by two valuable publications, which were many times reprinted, and were translated into several foreign languages. In 1765 Mr. Sharp visited the Continent on account of his health, and on his return published the above Letters from Italy, describing (as stated in the title), the customs and manners of that country, in a lively pleasant style, but giving such an account as roused the indignation of *Joseph Baretti* (the famous Teacher of Languages), and produced from him in 1768, "An Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy," as a reply to the severe strictures of Mr. Sharp, who retired from business some time before his death, and died in 1778.

Short Recollections in a Journey to Pæstum, of Pausilippo, Puteoli, Parthenope, and Pompeii, 12mo. 1828. Frontispiece.

[Kindly presented to me by *Lady Cultum*, 22d May, 1829].

Sibbs's Saints' Cordialls, delivered in Sermons, folio, 1658

Richard Sibbs, D. D. a learned Puritan Divine, whose works are still in reputation, was born at Sudbury, in Suffolk, about 1577, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees with great applause, and obtained a Fellowship. The foundation for that character for humility and piety which he enjoyed throughout life, appears to have been laid while at College. After taking Orders he was chosen Lecturer of Trinity Church, Cambridge, and held the living of that Church during the last two years of his life. He was eminent for his preaching, and the reputation he acquired here, procured him an invitation from the learned Society of Gray's Inn, and in 1618 he became their preacher. In 1625 he was chosen Master of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, to which College he was a great benefactor; and although a Puritan, was permitted to retain the situation until his death in 1635. *Granger* says, that Dr. Sibbs found the Society at Catharine-hall in a very declining state, but it soon began to flourish under his care. That he was Author of several books of practical Divinity, of which the most noted was his "Bruised Reed," to which Mr. Baxter tells us he in a great

measure owed his conversion, and that this circumstance alone would have rendered his name memorable.

The quaint Dr. *Fuller*, speaking of our Author after his election to the Mastership of Catherine-hall, says—"He found the house in a mean condition, the Wheel of St. Katherine having stood still (not to say gone backwards), for some years together, he left it replenished with scholars, beautified with buildings, better endowed with revenues."

✻ Besides the general title to the work, there are the several additional titles following:—

1. Josiah's Reformation, 4 sermons.
2. The art of self-judging, 2 sermons.
3. Christ's sufferings for man's sin, 1 sermon.
4. The Saints safety in evill times, 3 sermons.
5. Christ is best, 1 sermon.
6. The Churches Visitation, 5 sermons.
7. The life of Faith, 2 sermons.
8. Salvation applyed, 1 sermon.
9. The Saints assurance, 2 sermons.
10. The art of Contentment, 1 sermon.

In all 22 sermons.

Siddon's Illustrations of Gesture and Action (69 engravings), 8vo. 1822

By *Henry Siddons*, Comedian.

Sims's Sermons, 8vo. 1772

By *Joseph Sims*, M. A. Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Smeeton's Reprints of Pamphlets, 4to. 1815, 1817

No. 1.—No Jest like a true Jest—being a compendious Record of the merry Life and mad Exploits of Captain James Hind, the great *Rober* of England, &c. [printed in B. L. with a cut of Hind and his Horse as a Frontispiece.]

No. 2.—Second Captain Hind, or the notorious Life and Actions of that infamous Highwayman and House-breaker Captain John Simpson, alias Holiday, &c. [printed in B. L. the title in red and black ink.]

No. 3.—*The Fatal Vespers*—a true and full narrative of that signal Judgement of God upon the Papists, by the Fall of the House in Black Friars, London, upon the fifth of November, 1623. Collected for the Information and Benefit of each Family, by Samuel Clarke, Pastor of Bennet Fink. London, printed by J. O. for John Rothwel, at the Fountain in Cheapside, 1657.—[The title is printed in red and black, and there is a wood cut representation of the Fall of the House.]

Smith's Longinus, 8vo. 1739

The *Author* is noticed under the article "Longinus."

Dr. William Smith (the *Translator*), a learned Divine, was born in the city of Worcester (where his father resided, who was Rector of All Saints, and Minister of St. Andrew's), in 1711, and was educated in the Grammar School of that city until 1728, when he was admitted of New College, Oxford, at which place he proceeded A. B. in 1732, M. A. in 1737, and D. D. in 1758. He was presented in 1735, by his patron James Earl of Derby (in whose family he had been reader), to the Rectory of Trinity Church, in Chester, and by his son and successor's interest (whose Chaplain he was), to the Deanery of Chester, in 1758. He had been Master of Brentwood School (Essex), in the year 1748, and was in 1753 nominated by the Corporation of Liverpool to be one of the Ministers of St. George's Church in that town; which he resigned in 1767. Dr. Smith held (together with his Deanery) the parish churches of Handley and Trinity, but resigned the latter benefice in 1780, for the Rectory of West Kirkby, and died in the year 1787.

The Doctor spoke Latin fluently, and was a complete master not only of the Greek but the Hebrew language, and was known to the learned world chiefly by his valuable Translation of Longinus on the Sublime.

Smith's Antiquities of London, &c folio, 1791

—— **Remarks on Rural Scenery, 4to. 1797**

These are two of the earlier publications of that indefatigable Artist *John Thomas Smith* (now keeper of the prints and drawings in the British Museum), some of whose more recent performances may be found described in the first volume, p. 234. The above folio volume is dedicated to Sir James Winter Lake, Bart. and F. S. A. and contains upwards of ninety Views of Houses, Monuments, Statues, and other curious Remains of Antiquity, with *engraved* remarks and references to the historical works of Pennant, Lysons, Stowe, Weaver, Camden, Maitland, &c. but has no letter-press. The quarto volume of 1797, besides an advertisement and eight pages of printed remarks, gives twenty well-finished Views of Cottages and other Scenery.

Southwell's Letters, v. article "Portugal"

Sparrow's Collection of Articles, Injunctions, Canons, Orders, Ordinances, and Constitutions, Ecclesiastical, with other Public Records of the Church of England, 4to. 1661, B. L.

Anthony Sparrow, D. D. was born at Depden (Suffolk), in 1611 (being son of Samuel Sparrow, a wealthy inhabitant of that place), had his university education at Queen's College, (Cambridge), was Scholar and then Fellow of that house,

and being always noted for his loyalty, was the very first of all the Loyalists of his college ejected by the Earl of Manchester, who headed the Parliament soldiers at Cambridge in 1644—the *crimes* (as they called them) objected against him being—not taking the Covenant, and always joining with the Royalists. He was soon after prevailed upon to take the benefice of Hankdon, in Suffolk, but by the time he had holden it five weeks, he was ejected by the Committee of Religion, then sitting at Westminster, because he constantly read the Common Prayer. Having lived in retirement until the Restoration in 1660, he then recovered his living of Hankdon, was soon elected one of the preachers of St. Edmund's Bury, and was made Archdeacon of Sudbury, and Prebend in the second stall of Ely Cathedral. In 1662, Dr. Sparrow became Master of Queen's College, left Bury, and resigned Hankdon to his curate, when he had laid out in repairs above 200*l*. In 1664 he was Vice-Chancellor of the University, and in 1667 he was promoted to the See of *Exeter*, and sat there nine years with great honour and credit, and was then translated to the See of *Norwich*, which he governed with praise and commendation from all men until 1685, when he died at the palace in Norwich, and was interred on the north side of the Bishop's Chapel, at the east end, to whose memory there is a mural monument erected, the inscription whereof may be seen in 3 Blomefield's Norfolk, 587; and there is an engraving of this Prelate in my illustrated copy of Blomefield, opposite to p. 586.—Bishop Sparrow gave 400*l*. towards the rebuilding of St Paul's Cathedral, after its destruction by fire.

✚ The above collection comprises the Injunctions of King Edward VIth. (1547); the Order of the Communion (1548); Cranmer's Articles of Visitation, (1548); Ridley's Articles of Visitation, (1550); the Bishops' Articles in Convocation (1552); Injunction by Queen Elizabeth (1559); Articles of Religion (1562); Act of Uniformity (1st Eliz. cap. 2); Act for Reformation of Ministers (13 Eliz. cap. 12); Articles for Sacraments, Apparel, &c. (1564); Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Simony; the King's Proclamation (1537); Forms of Consecration of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons; Form of the King's Healing; Act for abrogating certain Holy Days (1536); Queen Elizabeth's Proclamation against Despisers of the Common Prayer (1573); Do. against Sectaries of the Family of Love (22 Eliz.); Do. against Seditious Books, &c. (1588); and Queen Elizabeth's Articles of Visitation (1559).

N. B.—Some other portions of Dr. Sparrow's Collection seem by the irregular pagination to be wanting in the above copy.

Speculum aureum anime peccatricis, B. L. 12mo. 1503

This little volume is without pagination or catchwords, and only extends to the end of signature c. in eight's. It is the same work which is catalogued in 4 Spenceriana, p. 18, of which, says Dr. Dibdin, the editions in the 15th and 16th centuries are innumerable. The Colophon on the reverse of c. 8, is as follows:—"Speculum aureum anime peccatricis a *quodam carthusiense editum*, finit feliciter. Impressumq. parisiis per magistrum *Johannem Scurre*, anno domini millesimo quingentesimo tertio," which is the more remarkable as the words "Venale invenies in vico Jacobi *sub pelicano*," is placed under the acknowledged device of the *Demarnef's* upon the title. The *Marnefs* commenced their career of printing in 1481. There were three brothers of them, George, Enguibert, and John, whose *earliest* devices had their three initials at the top of the three cross batons or black sticks, [E. I. G.] which is the case with their *smallest* device exhibited upon the title of the above Speculum. The Marnef device given upon the title of Brocartica Juris Civilis, [v. volume 1, p. 37.] is full as large as the one represented on the 35th page of 2 Bib. Dec. (though differing in form) is surrounded by a border diversely ornamented and inscribed with the words, "sit nomen Domini benedictum," and has also the three initials, E. I. G. above the cross batons, but the one in the Decameron has only the initials E. and G. The three devices in my possession differ exceedingly in style and execution, but they all agree in having the inscription "Demarnef" in a frame beneath the batons, and having small birds and a Pelican (in her nest) upon the branches of the trees at the sides, and the words LE PELICAN underneath the nest. (The Pelican being the sign of their dwelling house or office for printing.)

Stathom's Abridgement of the Booke of Assises, B. L. 12mo. 1555

The title page of this neatly printed small volume, by Tottel, is within an architectural compartment with cherubic heads, formerly belonging to T. Berthelet.

*. In a very antient hand writing upon the title, appear the following words:—"Escrit en tempz de Hen. 6, et *Stathom* que escrie Abridgement semble *Author*."

Strafford's State Papers, Life, &c. v. article *Knowler*

Stratford Guide, v. article *Wheler*

Struther's History of Scotland from the Union to 1748, (Plates) 2 vols. 8vo. 1828

John Struther in his prefatory advertisement, dated from

Glasgow 1st May, 1827, says, "For this attempt to illustrate a *neglected* portion of Scottish History, it is presumed that no apology will be necessary; and for the manner in which it is executed, should it be found remarkably defective, it is probable none would be accepted." The work is in fact a continuation of the History of Scotland from where *Aikman* left off 1707, [ante] to the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, and is adorned with two frontispieces, containing together eleven portraits in miniature, and the larger portraits of the Chevalier de St. George, the Earl of Marr, Duke of Argyll, Prince Charles, and Flora Macdonald.

Style's Narrationes Modernæ, 1658

William Style, son of Sir Humphrey Style, Knight and Bart. whose family are buried at Beckenham, in Kent, was born in 1603, and became a Gentleman Commoner of Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1618, but as usual with gentlemen destined for the law, left the University without a degree, and went to the Inner Temple. He was afterwards called to the Bar, but according to Wood "pleased himself with a retired and studious condition." He died in 1679, and was buried at Beckenham, under the south aisle of the Church there which aisle, as well as the north aisle, were (says Lysons) both erected by one of his family, (Oliver Style.)

Style's Reports published as above, are valued from the circumstance of their being the *only* cases extant of the Common Law Courts, for several years, in the time of the Usurpation, during which Sir Henry Rolle, and afterwards John Glynn, sat as Chief Justices of the Upper Bench.

Symbola et Emblemata Selecta, 4to. 1705

After stating that there are 840 engravings of the above Symbols and Emblems, (displayed upon 140 plates) and that there is on the page opposite to every plate, an explanation of each several engraving in *eight* different languages, (viz.) Russian, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, English, and German; the only explanatory account of the above work that remains to be given, is transcribing the title page, i. e. "Symbola et Emblemata jussu atque auspiciis sacerrimæ suæ Majestatis augustissimi ac serenissimi Imperatoris Moschoviæ, Magni Domini Czaris, et magni Ducis, Petri Alexeidis, totius magnæ, parvæ & albæ Rossiaë, nec non aliarum multarum Potestatum atque Dominiorum, Orientalium, Occidentalium, Aquilonariumque supremi Monarchæ excusa."—On the Frontispiece is a well engraved medallion of the Emperor of Russia, surrounded by eight appropriate Emblems.

N. B.—The above interesting volume was presented to me by the Rev. Richard Hutchinson, of East Retford.

T

Taylor and Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, v.
Dictionary

ΘΕΩΝΟΣ, ΣΟΦΙΣΤΟΥ, ΠΡΟΓΥΜΝΑΣΜΑΤΑ,

12mo. 1541

Theon, of Alexandria, a celebrated Greek Philosopher and Mathematician, & father of the learned but unfortunate *Hypatia* who succeeded him in the Presidency of the Alexandrian School, (a trust which like her father she discharged with the greatest honour and usefulness) flourished about the year 365 of the Christian Æra, as appears by Theon's own account of an Eclipse of the Sun which he observed at that time, but the date and circumstances of his death are unknown.

Theon's genius and disposition for the study of Philosophy, were very early improved by his close application to it; so that he acquired such a proficiency in the sciences, as to render his name venerable in history, and to procure him the honor of being the President of the above mentioned famous School. The rhetorical work called *Progymnasmata*, is deemed to be written with great judgement and elegance, and has annexed to it, the same Author's work called "*Paradeigmata*, or "*Exempla Sophistæ*."

The volume was printed at Basil by the famous *Oporinus*, of whom Dr. Dibdin gives a Portrait at p. 182 of his 2nd Bibliographical Decameron, and says of him, "Yes, of all the Basil Printers, reckon upon Oporinus for learning, for sagacity, and for correspondent excellence of character."—The device used by the Printer upon the above volume, "*Minerva with her Shield—a Gorgon's Head*" is not mentioned by Dibdin, but he gives many incidents of Oporinus's life.

Hypasia the above mentioned daughter of Theon, and his successor in the Presidency of the Alexandrian School, made so great a progress in Philosophy that she surpassed in knowledge and understanding all the Philosophers of her time.—*Synesius*, Bishop of Ptolemais who had been instructed in her School, always called her his mistress, and always shewed her extraordinary respect. Hypasia's manners were innocent, and her understanding was excellent. She was murdered and literally torn into pieces, A. D. 415, by an infuriated mob, excited into tumult by one *Peter*, a Lecturer.

Under the Greek title at the head of this article, are the following words:—"Theonis Sophistæ Primæ apud Rhetorem exercitationes, innumeris quibus, scatebant antea mendis
"IOACHIMI CAMERARII PABERGENSIS opera
"purgatæ, and in Sermonem latinum conversæ." And this Latin Translation of Theon's *Progymnasmata*, &c. by Camerarius (which forms the last portion of the above beautiful little volume) is deemed excellent.

Thompson's Essay on Magna Charta, &c. v.
"Magna Charta"

Thoms's Early Prose Romances, 3 vols 12mo.
1828

By *William John Thoms*, who calls the work, the completion of the *first* series of his intended collection of early English Prose Romances, and gives thanks to Thomas Amyot, Esq. Edward Vernon Utterson, Esq. and Francis Douce, Esq. for loans of volumes, advice, and assistance.

Thurlow's Arcita and Palamon, 8vo. 1822

The Right Honourable Edward Hovel Thurlow, (second) Lord Thurlow, of Thurlow, in Suffolk, the elder son of Thomas Thurlow, D. D. Lord Bishop of Durham, was born in 1781, and educated first at the Charter House, and afterwards at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he was created M. A. in 1804. His Lordship wrote and published a large quantity of Poetry, and having paid great attention to the *elder* English Poets, his productions are supposed to possess *in excess*, one of their faults, that of employing too great a complication of mythological figures and phrases, on modern and inappropriate subjects. Lord Thurlow assumed the name of *Hovel* as a lineal descendant of Richard Hovel, an Esquire of the Body to King Henry V. and married in 1813 Miss Mary Catherine Bolton, an Actress of Covent Garden Theatre, by whom, at his death in 1829, he had three sons living.

Tibullus, Translated by Grainger, 2 vols. 12mo.
1812

Albius Tibullus, a celebrated Roman Poet of the Augustan age, was of the Equestrian Rank, and supposed to have been born at Rome in the year of that city 690. He inherited an ample patrimony. His particular patron and friend was M. Valerius Messala Corvinus, (an illustrious Roman) whom he accompanied in his expeditions. The disposition of Tibullus inclined him to a life of peace and retirement in the society of one of these objects of his affection whom he has celebrated in his Elegies (Horace being one.) The Epistle to Horace consoling him for the loss of a Mistress, gives a very pleasing picture of Tibullus in his country retreat strolling in his woods, and either composing poetry or meditating on Philosophical topics. Horace gives him the character of a fine writer and good critic. Tibullus died in the 44th year of his age, and Ovid lamented his death in a beautiful Elegy, in which he represents his mother and sister as mourners at his funeral, and speaks of him as a Poet of the highest reputation.

James Grainger, M. D. the most successful Translator of

Tibullus, was born at Dunse, in the South of Scotland, about 1723, and after finishing his school education was sent to Edinburgh, where he prosecuted his medical studies, and in due time received his Doctor's degree. He served in Germany as a Surgeon in the Army under the Earl of Stair, until the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, and then settled in London; where he cultivated and obtained the friendship of Mr. Shenstone and Dr. Percy. He afterwards settled more advantageously in the Island of St. Christophers, in the West Indies; married and practised his profession with great success, continued to cultivate his early attachment to the muses, and wrote several works. At the conclusion of the war he visited his native country, but returned to St. Christophers, and continued his profession until 1767, when he was seized with a fever which then raged in the Island, and died. Dr. Granger was benevolent in his disposition, and engaging in his manners. He also ranks considerably above mediocrity as a Poet.

☛ The above volumes are bound together in morocco, and are each adorned with a beautifully engraved Frontispiece.

Tottie's Sermons and Charges, 8vo. 1775

By *John Tottie*, D. D. late Canon of Christ Church, and Archdeacon of Worcester.

Toulmin's Sermons to Youth, 12mo. 1770

By *Joshua Toulmin*, A. M. Author of the History of Taunton, mentioned in the first volume, at p. 260.

Tower of London (Memoirs of), by Britton and Brayley (cuts), 8vo. 1830

This beautiful little volume (which is adorned with twenty wood-cut embellishments, and is dedicated to the *Duke of Wellington*), bears the following title:—"Memoirs of the
 " Tower of London, comprising Historical and Descriptive
 " Accounts of that National Fortress and Palace; Anecdotes
 " of State Prisoners; of the Armouries, Jewels, Regalia,
 " Records, Menagerie, &c. by *John Britton* and *E. W. Brayley*,
 " Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, &c. &c."

The following poetical effusion on the work, appeared on p. 257 of the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1830:—

" Irregular Stanzas addressed by the venerable the Tower
 " of London to Messrs. Britton and Brayley, Esquires,
 " F. A. S. &c. &c. on occasion of their recent Memoirs
 " of the Tower of London, &c."
 " Gentles, the blessings of time-honor'd age
 " On you and yours! and idle fall the rage
 " Of that fell *after-time*, that stealing comes,
 " With mining steps (insidious and slow)
 " Sapping foundations, toppling down high domes,

" Where centuries had learn'd to come and go,
 " And glory rested, as on earthly homes ;
 " Charm'd by *your leaves*, against the traitorous foe,
 " And 'neath his murderous scythe still greater may *they*
 " grow ! "

" Yes ye have struggled manfully with him,
 " Who gives a glory like a gilded snare ;
 " Bidding the eye be bright—anon be dim,
 " Mocking the sunny locks with silvery hair :
 " And ye have snatch'd the dry bones from his lair,
 " And bade them once again be as of yore
 " Revered and honour'd, lov'd and bent before ;
 " Thro' cloister'd aisles Fame hoots Decay and Care,
 " Whose sign-post fingers point to ye a sad—beware."

I. A. G.

Tractatus utilis de septem Peccatis mortalibus,
 12mo. S. A.

The title page to this diminutive Tract of only ten leaves is adorned with the Printers [Regnault's] beautiful device (in black ink) shewn on p. 50 of Dr. Dibdin's second Bibliographical Decameron, and is concluded by a Colophon of the following words : " Finis Tractatus de septem Peccatis mortalibus & circumstantiis eorum Impressus rothomagi per Magistrum Petrum Violette pro *Petro Regnault*, librario universitatis Cadomi" [Caen in Normandy.]

U V

Van Mildert's Bampton Lectures, 8vo. 1815

By *Dr. Van Mildert*, of whom see an account at vol. 1, p. 307.

Vaughan's Reports, folio, 1677

Sir *John Vaughan*, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was born at the antient seat of his family Trawscoed, now called Crosswood, (Cardiganshire), in 1608, and was educated at Worcester School, whence he entered Christ Church College, Oxford, in 1633, but left it in 1626, without taking a degree ; and went to the Inner Temple for the study of the Law. This according to Wood he neglected, and addicted himself to Poetry and Philosophy ; but his acquaintance, Mr. Selden, urged him to apply more diligently to his profession. In this he soon made so great a figure that he was returned to the Parliament of 1640, as Member for the town of Cardigan. On the rebellion breaking out, he is said to have retired to his own country, and lived there principally until the Restoration, when he was elected *Knight of the Shire* of Cardigan, in the Parliament of 1661, and was much noticed by King Charles II. In 1668 his Majesty conferred the honor

of Knighthood upon him, in the same year he was sworn Serjeant at Law, and the day after Lord Chief justice of C. P. Sir John Vaughan died in 1674, and was buried in the Temple Church near the grave of his friend Selden, who had appointed him one of his executors, and whose friendship for him is recorded upon Sir John's Monument.

The following character given of our Chief Justice from a MS. written in 1661, intituled "A true Character of the Deportment for these 18 years last past, of the principal Gentry within the Counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, in South Wales," (as recorded at p. 322 of Meyrick's History and Antiquities of the County of Cardigan) is too curious to be here omitted.

"John Vaughan, one that will upon fitts talke loud for Monarchy, but scrupulous to wet his fingers to advance it.— He served Burgess for Cardigan in the Long Parliament; but quitted it upon Strafford's tryal; named by his Majesty one of the Commissioners to attend the Treaty in the Isle of Wight, but refused it; personally advysed Cromwell to put the Crown on his owne head; purchased Mevenith, one of his late Majesty's manors within the County of Cardigan; personally assisted in the taking of Aberystwyth, a garrison then kept for his late Majesty. These services kept him from sequestration; bore offices in the late several Governments. He is of good parts; but putts to high a value on them; insolently proud and matchlessly pernicious; by lending £800 to Colonel Philip Jones, and other favourites of the late tymes, procured the command of the County he liveth in, to continue his friends and dependents to this day."

*. * There is an Engraving of Chief Justice Vaughan in Philip Yorke's Royal Tribes of Wales. His Reports were fully and ably taken and first printed in 1677, (by his son Edward Vaughan, Esq.) with useful references.

Venn's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo. 1814

The Rev. John Venn, was born at Clapham, (Middlesex), in 1759, and received the early part of his education at Leeds, but went afterwards for instruction to Hull and Leicester. He was admitted a member of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of A. B. in 1781. In 1783 he was ordained Priest, and instituted to the living of Little Dunham, (Norfolk.) In 1789 he married Miss Catherine King, of Hull, who died in 1803, leaving seven children. In 1792 he was instituted to the Rectory of Clapham, where he resided until his death in 1813. He married Miss Turton, of Clapham the year preceding his decease. The above volumes were selected from Mr. Venn's manuscripts, and published since his demise, and may be considered as a fair exhibition of his manner, sentiments, and doctrine.

Vernon's Cases in Chancery, 2 vols. folio, 1726

Of *Thomas Vernon*, Esq. our accounts are very imperfect; he was the son and heir of Richard Vernon, Esq. of Henbury Hall, Worcestershire, was a learned lawyer, and made a considerable figure in the reigns of Queen Anne and King George I. representing the borough of Whitchurch (Hampshire), in the Parliaments called in 1710, 1713, 1714, and 1722. He had been Secretary to the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, and died at Twickenham Park in 1727. His *Law Reports* were printed by order of the Court of Chancery, in consequence of a dispute after his death whether his MSS. should go to his heir at law, or pass under the residuary clause in his will, to his legal personal representatives. Among other eminent authorities, Lord Kenyon took occasion to observe, "that it had been an hundred and an hundred times lamented that Vernon's reports were published in a very inaccurate manner; there were some *private* reasons (said his Lordship) assigned for that, which he would not mention. He was (added Lord Kenyon), the ablest man in his profession."

Verstegan's Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities, concerning the most noble and renowned English Nation (cuts), 4to. 1628

Richard Verstegan was the son of a person (descended from an ancient family in Guelderland), who exercised the trade of a cooper, and was born in St. Catharine's parish, near the Tower of London. After receiving a liberal education, he was sent to Oxford in Queen Elizabeth's reign, where he distinguished himself for learning. But having imbibed the principles of the Romish Religion, he left the University without a degree, and quitting the kingdom, took up his abode at Antwerp: at which city he published a work which gave such offence to Queen Elizabeth, that upon her complaint against him (by her Ambassador) Henry III. though not himself displeased with Verstegan's book, thought proper for a time to commit him to prison. Upon his release, he returned to Antwerp, and followed the business of a Printer! In 1605 Verstegan made himself more advantageously known as a Contributor to English History, by the publication of the "*Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, &c.*" a work of very considerable merit and judicious research, and of which Bishop Nicolson thus speaks in his *English Historical Library*, p. 40:—"R. Verstegan's Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities, does especially relate to the language, religion, manners, and government of the ancient English Saxons. This writer being of Low-Dutch extraction, a Romanist, and something of an artist in painting,

“ had several advantages for making of some special discoveries on the subject whereon he treats; which is handled so plausibly, and so well illustrated with handsome cuts, that the book has taken and sold very well.”

There are ten commendatory verses prefixed to the above second edition of Verstegan's work, with cuts, in quarto.—There are (besides the vignette upon the title) ten well engraved plates (the artist unknown).

N. B.—Verstegan is supposed to have died about 1625.

Virgille, Les Oeuures de Virgille, translatees de Latin en Francoys, folio, 1529

The above volume, although somewhat cropped in the binding, is in very fine condition, and is full of wooden cuts. The title is surrounded by a rich architectural border of pieces, having a medallion of a Roman Emperor at every corner. At the end of the Eclogues, &c. are the words:—“ **¶** Fin des bucoliques de Virgille Maron reueues et corrigees.” At the end of the Georgics, “ **¶** Fin des Georgicques de Virgile Maron, translatees de Latin en langage Francoys, et morallement exposees per maistre Guillaume Michel dit de tours Et puis nagueres reueues et corrigees outre la precedente impression.” At the beginning of the *Æneid*, “ **¶** Les Eneydes de Virgille translatees de Latin en Francois par messire Octovian de Saint Gelris en son vivant evesque Danguoulesme,” and at the end of the volume, “ **¶** Fin des oeuures de Virgille translatees de Latin en Francoys Nouuellement reueues corrigees & Imprimees a Paris par Nicholas Couteau Imprimeur pour Galiot du pre, libraire demourant au dit lieu. Lan-mil. cccccxxix.”

Union Song Book (Portrait of Capt. Morris), 12mo. 1801

W

Walker's Relations and Observations, Historical and Politick, upon the Parliament begun A. D. 1640, 4to. 1648 (divided into two books), i. e. the Mystery of the two Juntoes, *Presbyterian* and *Independent*; and the History of *Independency*, with the rise, growth, and practices of that powerful and restless
FACTION

————— **Appendix to the History of Independency, &c. 4to. 1648**

Walker's *Anarchia Anglicana*, or the History of Independency (the 2d part), by Theodorus Verax, 4to. 1649

High Court of Justice, or Cromwell's new Slaughter-house in England, &c. being the 3d part of the Historie of Independencie, 4to. 1651

Clement Walker, the Author of the four above enumerated publications, was born at Cliffe, in Dorsetshire, and educated in Christ Church College, Oxford. On leaving the University (but without taking any degree), he retired to his estate at Charterhouse, near Wells, in Somersetshire, where he lived in good repute amongst the gentry of that county and neighbourhood, esteemed for his knowledge in secular affairs, was elected one of the Burgesses of the city of Wells, and during the time that he sat in Parliament, was a curious observer and diligent enquirer after, not only the *actions* but the *counsels* of those distracted times (1647). Upon the coming out of his *second* part of the History of Independency, the Author was found out by Oliver Cromwell, and Mr. Walker was committed to the Tower of London (13th Nov. 1649), where having obtained the indulgence of pen, ink, and paper, he wrote the *third* part of that history, but departed this life (whilst under confinement) in October, 1651, and his body was buried in the neighbouring church of Allhallows, Barking.

The above valuable writings of Mr. Clement Walker are very seldom found complete, and of course are rare when so found. The whole of them are in this instance bound together in one volume, and are the same which are mentioned in my first volume, p. 5, under the title "*Anarchia Anglicana*."

N. B.—After the Restoration of King Charles II. one T. M. added a *fourth* part to the History of Independency, which, with all of Mr. Walker's genuine writings above enumerated, were printed in one thick quarto volume, in 1661.

Walks in and about the City of Canterbury, (Plates) 8vo. 1825

This is a new edition (with considerable additions and embellished with 35 engravings) of a work originally published in 1774, by the late *William Gostling*, M. A. a native of the place, and a Minor Canon of the Cathedral.

The work was well received, and contains many observations not to be found in any other description. In an advertisement prefixed to this last edition, it is observed that the book is a true characteristic of the very excellent disposition of its Reverend Author, who at all periods of his life during his residence within the Precincts of the Cathedral, found the

greatest satisfaction in rendering the City and its Environs worthy the attention of Travellers, from whom his cheerfulness and hospitality insured universal respect and esteem.—When no longer able to do the friendly office of attending upon strangers in their Walks round Canterbury, (being many years before his death confined to his chamber) he drew up this copious Tour, from no other motive than that of giving information to the curious and inquisitive traveller.

The excellent Author concluded *his* Preface, in the following manner:—“ Wits may divert themselves with my title
“ page, and laugh at my undertaking the office of a Guide
“ and Companion, if they are told, I have been confined to
“ my bed and my chair for some years past, and they are
“ heartily welcome to be as arch on me as they please. To
“ *think* of the pleasure I have formerly enjoyed in that cha-
“ racter, gives me pleasure still; and (to borrow a hint from
“ one of our best Poets)

“ My limbs, though they are lame, I find

“ Have put no fetters on my mind.

“ *That*, God be praised is still at liberty, and rejoices at the
“ thought of a little ramble. A good natured Reader will
“ indulge this fancy in an old man. On such a one, I
“ gladly wait to the utmost of my ability: let us then set out
“ upon our imaginary Walk without delay, and I hope it
“ will prove an entertaining one.”

Mr. Gostling died in 1777, in the 82nd year of his age; having been a Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral for 50 years.

Walton's Lives of Dr. John Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, Mr. Richard Hooker, Mr. George Herbert, and Dr. Robert Sanderson, (Plates) 12mo, 1825

For notices of *Dr. John Donne*, *Mr. Richard Hooker*, *Dr. Robert Sanderson*, and of *Isaak Walton*, (the author) v. those respective articles at pages 71, 112, 216, and 270 of the first volume of this Catalogue.

Sir Henry Wotton, a conspicuous character in his time for his political and literary talents, and youngest son of Sir Robert Wotton, was born at Bocton or Bowton Hall, (Kent) in 1568. After a classical education at home and at Winchester School, he was in 1584 entered of New College, Oxford, whence he removed to Queen's College, where he displayed much knowledge in logic, philosophy, and polite literature, and composed a tragedy that obtained great applause. He studied the Civil Law under an eminent Italian, and acquired an extraordinary proficiency in that language.—He finished his education by foreign travel, passed some years

abroad, and on his return in 1598 was appointed Secretary to the Earl of Essex. He afterwards fixed his residence at Florence, and wrote a political work. In 1604 he was appointed Ambassador to Venice, but got into trouble, with the displeasure of his master King James, for having written in Latin as he passed through Augsburg in the album of a German, the following humorous definition of an Ambassador:—
 “An Ambassador is a good man, sent abroad to lye for the
 “service of his country.” He executed other missions until the death of James, and was in 1624 instituted Provost of Eton College. Here he led a quiet and literary life, (but yet a life of poverty) until 1639, when he died, and was buried in the Chapel under a stone, on which the following epitaph was inscribed by his own express order: “Hic jacet hujus senten-
 “tiae primus author *Disputandi Pruritus Ecclesiarum Scabies*,”
 “nomen alias quære. Sir Henry was in truth a great enemy to wrangling and disputes about religion, and used to cut inquiries short by witticism: as for example to one who asked him “Whether a Papist may be saved?” he replied “You
 “may be saved without knowing that, look to yourself.”—Many of these witticisms are recorded, and I shall here mention one Bon Mot out of a thousand attributed to him. A pleasant Priest of Sir Henry’s acquaintance at Rome, invited him one evening to hear their Vesper Music, and seeing him standing in an obscure corner of the Church, sent a boy to him with this question, writ upon a scrap of paper, “Where was your
 “Religion to be found before Luther?” to which Sir Henry sent back *under-written*, “Where your’s is *not* to be found—
 “in the written Word of God.”

Sir Henry Wotton’s literary acquisitions were so uncommon, that Cowley in his Elegy upon him, speaks of him as one

Who had so many languages in store

That only Fame shall speak of him in more.

George Herbert, (erroneously called *William* at p. 105 of the 1st volume) was educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected a Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, attended very closely to his studies, was made a Fellow of that College and M. A. and in 1619 was chosen Orator of the University. He studied languages with a view to the Office of Secretary of State, and obtained from the King a pension of 120*l.* per annum, but the death of his patrons and of James himself putting an end to all his Court-like prospects, and being of a consumptive habit he entered into Orders in 1626, and was presented to the Prebend of Layton Ecclesia, in the Diocese of Lincoln. The character of a plain and humble Parish Priest was henceforth the sole object of George Herbert’s ambition. In 1630 he took Priest’s Orders, and was inducted to the Rectory of Bemerton, near Salisbury, where he writ the excellent Manual

called "The Country Parson." He died at the early age of 40 years.

✍ The above lovely edition of Walton's *Lives* was projected and executed by Mr. John Major, of Fleet Street, as a fit and worthy companion to his *Walton and Cotton's Angler*, mentioned at p. 270 of vol. 1. The embellishments are without number and exquisitely beautiful.

Warwick Guide, with Engravings, &c. 12mo. S. A.

Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica, or a General Index to British and Foreign Literature, 4 vols. 4to. 1824

By *Robert Watt*, M. D. late President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Medicine. He was born in Ayrshire, in 1774, and died at Glasgow, in 1819.

Dr. Dibdin has the following passage on the subject of this extraordinary work, in a note at p. xix. of the Preface to his *Library Companion*: "But in Bibliography, let me not forget the notice and commendation of that wonderful work of the late Dr. Watt, called *Bibliotheca Britannica*. It is now complete, in two quarto volumes [it is the present convenient practice, to bind up the work in two volumes only] each about the size of Ainsworth's Dictionary, at £6. 6s. per volume. Such a concentration of labour was hardly ever beheld; but the Authors (father and son) both FELL VICTIMS to their zeal. The first volume contains the names of authors alphabetically arranged; the second, the several works under their classes or general names, thus: 'Angling,' 'Bible,' 'Cookery,' &c. To say that such a work, on so stupendous a scale, should be faultless, would be equally rash and ridiculous. On the contrary, it contains numerous errors, and must not be unlimitedly confided in. But its uses and advantages are manifest and indispensable; and it should never fail to be a LIBRARY COMPANION in all collections of extent or importance. The history of the completion of this great labour is among the most curious on record."

Wayneffete's Life, by Chandler (plates), 8vo. 1811

William of Wayneffete was the eldest son of Richard Patten, Patten, or Barbour, of Wayneffete, in Lincolnshire (whom Fuller denominates an antient Esquire of that county), but the precise time of his birth is no where ascertained. The surname of Wayneffete was assumed by him, according to the then general usage for Ecclesiastics, from his native place. He was educated at Winchester School, and studied at New Col-

lege, Oxford. Anthony à Wood acknowledges that “ although “ his name does not occur among the *Fellows* of New College, “ nor among those of Merton College (where Holinshed places “ him), unless he was a Chaplain or Postmaster, yet the *general vogue* is for the College of *William of Wykeham*.”— Wherever Waynflete studied, his proficiency in the literature of the times, and in philosophy and divinity, is said to have been great, and the fame he acquired as the Schoolmaster at Winchester, with the classical library he formed, is a proof that he surpassed in such learning as was then attainable. Dr. Chandler says, that in 1420 Waynflete occurs as an unbefitted *Acolyte*, under the name of William Barbour. In the same year William Barbour became a *Subdeacon* by the style of *William Waynflete*, of *Spalding*, afterwards in the same year was ordained *Deacon*, and in 1426 *Presbyter* on the title of the house at *Spalding*. In 1429, Waynflete was appointed Head Master of Winchester School (in which situation he displayed great abilities as a teacher), and in 1438 was Master of St. Mary Magdalen Hospital, near Winchester. Other preferments have been named (by Wood and others) as enjoyed by Waynflete, which have no solid foundation to rest upon. In 1442 Waynflete was appointed Provost of Eton College, and on the death of Cardinal Beaufort, in 1447, was advanced to the See of Winchester; which high station he filled for thirty-nine years, distinguished for his piety, learning, and prudence. By this Prelate’s acknowledged talents, and political sagacity, he obtained the unreserved confidence of King Henry VI. whom he served with the utmost fidelity and attachment. In 1456 Bishop Waynflete was appointed Lord High Chancellor of England, (in the room of Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury), which office he resigned in 1460. His zeal for King Henry’s cause had been uniform and decided, yet his great character and splendid talents appear to have protected Waynflete after his Sovereign’s death, for King Edward IVth not only treated him with respect, but with magnanimity, having twice issued a special pardon in his favour, and visited his new founded College at Oxford, a favour, which to him who had embarked in a work which required Royal Patronage, was highly gratifying. From this time the good Prelate appears to have been freed from political concerns, and lived to see the union of the Houses of York and Lancaster, by the marriage of King Henry VIIth with Elizabeth of York. Bishop Waynflete died in 1486, and was buried with great funeral pomp in Winchester Cathedral, within a magnificent sepulchral Chapel, still kept up in beautiful preservation by the Society of Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was the *Founder*. Waynflete was besides a liberal benefactor to several schools and endowments, and *Leland* says upon this subject,

that he was informed that the greatest part of the buildings of Eton College, were raised under the direction, and at the expense of, this bountiful Pastor.

Dr. Richard Chandler was born in 1738, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was sometime Fellow. He took his several degrees of M. A. in 1761, B. D. in 1773, and D. D. the same year; went into Orders; obtained his College living of Worldlyham, in Hampshire, and was afterwards possessed of the Rectory of Tilehurst, in Berkshire.—*Dr. Chandler* published the “*Marmora Oxoniensia*,” in 1763; “*Ionian Antiquities*,” in 1769; “*Inscriptiones Antiquæ*,” in 1774; “*Travels in Asia Minor*,” in 1775; “*Travels in Greece*,” in 1776; “*The History of Ilium or Troy*,” in 1802, and wrote the Life of “*William of Waynflete*,” in 1791, which, although at that time made fit for the press, was not then published. Before the Doctor’s death he gave the MS. of it to the late *Charles Lambert*, Esq. F. S. A. who published the above elegant volume therefrom in 1811. The Reverend Author died at Tilehurst-house, in 1810.

Webster’s Dictionary of the English Language, 2 vols 4to. 1830

The above is a reprint of a new Dictionary of the English language, first published in North America, (1829) by *Noah Webster*, LL. D. which soon became so celebrated, all over that Continent and in Europe, as to induce a well informed literary character, E. H. BARKER, Esq of Thetford, in Norfolk, [v. ante, p. 7] to superintend a new edition of it, printed in England. It will be sufficient to recite from the Author’s public advertisement, two entire passages; and to give a brief analysis of the residue, that his design may be understood; and then to insert an extract from an English Magazine, to judge of the performance of it.

“The Dictionary of Walker (observes Dr. Webster) has been found to contain in round numbers 38,000 words; those of Johnson, Sheridan, Jones, and Perry, have not far from the same number. The American Edition of Todd’s Johnson contains 58,000. In the work now submitted to the public, the number has been increased to 70,000. The words which have thus augmented the Vocabulary of this Work are:—

“1. Words of common use, many of which are as important as any in the language. Of these, the following may be mentioned as examples. NOUNS, grandjury, grandjuror, consignee, consigner, mammoth, maltreatment, iceberg, parachute, malpractice, fracas, entailment, perfectibility, glacier, firewarden, safety-valve, savings-bank.—ADJECTIVES, gaseous, lithographic, peninsular, repealable, retaliatory, dyspeptic, missionary, nervine, meteoric, mine-

Public Libraries, bound up with other slim quarto tracts, of which the sixteenth century teemed with an inconceivable fecundity.

Whitaker's Life and Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe, 4to. 1810

For a notice of *Dr. Whitaker*, v. 1st vol. p. 279.

Sir George Radcliffe was born at Overthorpe, in the parish of Thornhill, in the West Riding of the county of York, in 1593. His father dying when he was only six years old, himself and a sister were left to the care of their pious and excellent mother. At the age of 14 young Radcliffe was a competent classical scholar, and the epistolary correspondence recorded by his historian, commences at this *early* period. Between the years 1617 and 1624 Mr. Radcliffe was eminent as a practising Lawyer, and was twice married. His *second* wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Francis Trappes, of Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, with whom he seems to have lived in uninterrupted happiness, until the iniquity of the times put an end to all their domestic enjoyments, driving him into exile, and compelling him to leave the companion of his better fortunes in danger and penury.—When the Earl of Strafford was appointed President of the Court at Yo:k, Mr. Radcliffe was the King's Attorney, and when the same Earl was Lord Deputy of Ireland, Mr. Radcliffe was his principal Secretary ; and in 1633, received the honor of Knighthood.—Sir George was soon afterwards committed to the custody of the Black Rod, on a vague and indefinite charge of High Treason, but was set at liberty without trial. In 1643 Sir George Radcliffe was admitted at Oxford, LL. D. where he remained for two years afterwards, until the King's affairs became desperate, when he withdrew to France ; but to aggravate the calamity of exile, he was (according to Lord Clarendon) pillaged of all his money and jewels. He resided ten years in Paris, where at length his years, his anxiety, and want of necessary comforts, brought upon him a stroke of the palsy, yet still, with one side torpid and half dead, this faithful exile continued to his last hour actively employed in providing for his master's wants, and promoting his *restoration*, but Sir George died at Flushing, in 1657, (*before* that event) and was accompanied to his grave by almost the whole of the royal party then in exile. Dr. Whitaker sums up Sir George Radcliffe's character with great candour.

Whiter's Etymologicon Universale, 3 vols. 4to. 1822-5

Whiter's Specimen of a Commentary on Shakespear, 8vo. 1794

By the Rev. *Walter Whiter*, who is noticed on the last page of the first volume.

Whitney's Choice of Emblemes and other Devises (engravings), 4to. 1586

An accurate account of this rare volume is given in 3 Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities*, p. 1675, but neither there nor elsewhere have I yet been able to discover any account of the Author. In a note at the bottom of p. 275 of 1 Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron*, is the following passage—"Why
" has Philemon forgotten to mention the Choice of *Emblems*
" of GEFREY WHITNEY? Had he seen the delectable
" copy of that amusing book in the possession of my friend
" Mr. Bolland [a Roxburgher, I. H.] it would have made
" an impression upon his mind, at least of no quickly-perish-
" able nature. Whitney printed his copious quarto in 1586,
" at Leyden, in the house of Christopher Plantin, by his son-
" in-law [Francis] Raphelengius; and this is probably *the*
" *only English book* which owes its existence to the matrices
" and puncheons of the immortal Plantin. I wish it were
" better executed, for the love I bear towards the memory of
" that great typographer, but the embellishments are gene-
" rally indifferent, and almost *all* of them are copies of what
" had appeared in previous publications, *especially in Para-*
" *din*. Yet we have sometimes original designs, and not
" despicably executed engravings. The text in verse is gene-
" rally a translation of the Latin; and almost every subject
" or version is dedicated to a particular individual—princi-
" pally to *Cheshire and Lancashire Gentlemen*. Perfect and
" clean copies are of the greatest rarity."

. The above copy of the work described is perfect. I am willing to concede to the learned Doctor, that some *few* of Whitney's Emblems may be found in *Paradin* [v. that article in this volume], but I am unwilling to allow that Whitney's numerous Devices were selected *especially* from him, however *Sambucus*, Junius, and *Alciatus* MAY have contributed to his Collection, as the following lines (prefixed to Whitney) may lead one to conjecture, wherein *Paradin's* name does not appear:—

IN GALFRIDI WHITNEI EMBLEMATA.

Illecebris scripti genus omne *Emblemata* vincunt

Utile ubi dulci miscuit *Euphrosyne*.

Hoc præstant variis distincta Asarota figuris

Apta tenere oculos, instruere apta animum.

Sambucus testis, testis mihi *Junius*, et qui

Omne tulit punctum hoc in genere *Alciatus*,

Sed scripti quantum genus omne *Emblemata* præstant

Illecebris, doctâ vermiculata manu;

Tantum operis, *Whitnæ*, tui concedit honori,

Quantum est *Sambucus*, Junius, *Alciatus*.

Ray his executor and guardian of his two infant sons, with an annuity for life by way of compensation.

Mr. Willughby published nothing during his life. The whole title of the above work runs in these words:—"Francisci Willughbeii, De Middleton in agro Warwicensi, armigeri, E. Regia Societate, Ornithologiæ libri tres, in quibus aves omnes hactenus cognitæ in methodum naturis suis convenientem redactæ accuratè describuntur, Descriptiones Iconibus elegantissimis & vivarum avium simillimis, Æri incisus illustranter." And true it is that the 77 plates of Birds with which this *editio princeps* of the Ornithology is illustrated, are of the finest execution of the time, and in this age of improvement, will still be admired.

Wilmot's Memoirs of the Life of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, L. P. 8vo. 1811

Sir John Eardley Wilmot, second son of Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, in the county of Derby, Esq. was born at the town of Derby, in 1709; was educated both at Derby and the city of Litchfield, and was cotemporary with Johnson and Garrick. In 1724 Mr. Wilmot was at Westminster School, at which place and at Trinity Hall, in Cambridge, (where he resided until 1723) he laid the foundation of many friendships which he preserved inviolate through a long life. He studied the Laws of England at the Inner Temple; was called to the Bar in 1732, and acquired considerable practice both at London and in the country; but preferred retiring altogether to the country. He was however summoned to town for the purpose of succeeding Sir Martin Wright, as a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, and at length accepted the appointment in 1755, on account of his increasing family, and continued in that situation nine years, the worthy colleague of Mansfield, Denison, and Foster, but not without a frequent sigh for a more retired station. In 1766 Sir Eardley was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas. In 1776 the Great Seal was offered for his acceptance, which he refused. In 1771 this great and good man resigned his office, retired into private life, and died in 1792.

* * The above Memoirs were written by his son, the late John Wilmot, Esq. F. S. A. &c. &c. of Bruce Castle, Tottenham, Middlesex (happy in and worthy of such a father). They are illustrated by a fine Engraving of Lord Chief Justice Wilmot (from a painting by Dawes), and were presented to me by my friend Mr. Seth William Stevenson, of Norwich.

Wither's Emblemes, (Plates) folio, 1634-5

Of *George Wither* there is an ample account in the *first* volume, p. 287.

The above Work in four Books (by far the scarcest and

most interesting of all the *one hundred and twelve*, which this extraordinary Poet produced) is not only quite perfect, but is also a fine copy bound in Russia (with gilt leaves) and lined with silk. It is so rarely to be found *complete*, that I must refer my readers to the *exact* account of a perfect copy to be found upon pages 380, 381, of Griffith's *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica*, as a guide to any curious collector desirous to possess a copy. It was *there* valued at twelve guineas.

The emblematical frontispiece was engraved by *Marshall*, the fine portrait of George Wither, by *Payne*, and all the emblems, by the celebrated *Crispin de Pas*.

Witsius on the Covenants between God and Man,
translated by Dr. Crookshank, 2 vols. 8vo.
1822

Herman Witsius, (or Wits) was born in 1636, at Enkhuyzen, a town of West Friesland. In his sixth year he was sent to the public school of the Town, where in three years, having attained the highest form, he was put under the private and domestic tuition of his uncle *Peter Gerhard*, a person well skilled in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Philosophy, under whom he made extraordinary proficiency. He applied himself successfully to the study of the oriental tongues, and was not ignorant in any branch of learning which is necessary to form a good Divine. Being lawfully called by the Church of West Wouden, he was ordained there in July, 1657, and for upwards of four years laboured in his Ministry, with all the alacrity of a youthful mind, and with the greatest benefit. He then went to the charge of the Church of Wormer, (still in North Holland) and spent there four years and an half. He removed to Goese, in Zealand, in 1666, and to Leovaarden, (the celebrated Metropolis of his native country) in 1668, where he was very acceptable to the Church, the Nobility, and the Court, and was for sometime tutor to Henry Casimir, the most Serene Prince of Nassau, hereditary Governor of Friesland. In 1675 Witsius was appointed to the Ordinary Profession of Divinity in the *Academy* of his native country, and the *Church* of Franequer also prudently laid hold on the opportunity very cheerfully to commit to their new appointed Professor, the sacred charge of their *second* Minister. At Franequer he was chosen D. D. in the Academical Assembly, and solemnly installed Professor. In 1680 he was admitted into the Ministry of the Church at Utrecht, and into the Professorship of that University, where he spent eighteen years of his laborious and valuable life, and was twice honoured with the Badges of the highest Offices in the University, i. e. in 1686 and 1697. In 1698 Witsius was offered the highest situations in the University of Leyden, and accepted them, and being approved by the Stadtholder,

and afterwards among the Students of Gray's Inn, (London), where after some time of continuance (as Wood phrases it) in the degree of Inner Barrister, he was elected Lent Reader in 1606, being then accounted a religious gentleman, and a person well read in the municipal laws. In 1613 he was made Solicitor General and a Knight, by the endeavours of Carr, Earl of Somerset, and in 1616, he was constituted Attorney General, yet committed to the Tower for refusing to plead publicly against his patron Carr, in the matter of Sir Thomas Overbury's death. In 1621 he was discharged of his office of Attorney, fined and again committed prisoner to the Tower, upon a sentence in the Star Chamber, by the power and aggravation of the Duke of Buckingham. He was at length released, taken into the favour of this very Duke, and by *his* interest made one of the Justices of the King's Bench in 1625, and afterwards of the Common Pleas, (which last office he enjoyed to the time of his death in 1629) The above original Reports bear the following title :—"Les Reports de Sir Henry Yelverton, Chevalier et Barr: jades un des Justices del Court de Common Bank, colligees, &c. par Sir William Wylde, Knt. et Barr: Serjeant de la Ley, et Recorder del City de Londres," and were afterwards translated into English. How Sir Henry Yelverton fell under the displeasure of King James in 1609 by his freedom of speech and conduct in Parliament, may be found in his own narrative, printed in the fifteenth volume of the Archaeologia.

Z

Zepperus upon hearing Sermons, &c. 12mo. 1599

Of *William Zepperus*, I have not found any account. It is stated upon the title page of the above small volume (which was given to me by the Rev. William Bury, Rector of Long Stowe, in Cambridgeshire) that it was written first in Latin by a godly Minister named Gulielmus Zepperus, and now truly translated into English by T. W.

ARTICLES OMITTED.

Amory's twenty-two Sermons, 8vo. 1766

Thomas Amory, a Presbyterian Divine, was born at Taunton (Somersetshire), in 1700, and was educated in a dissenting seminary of that town. In 1722 he was examined and approved as a candidate for the Ministry. In 1725 he was chosen a colleague with his uncle (Mr. Grove) in the Taunton Academy, in which he afterwards became the principal Tutor. In 1724 Mr. Amory published a Poem descriptive of the situation and advantages of his native town (copied on p. 3 of Toulmin's History). From 1730 to 1759 he was the Pastor of a Congregation in Taunton, and in the united capacities of Tutor and Minister, he obtained high respect for his fidelity, integrity, and moderation. Mr. Amory then removed to London, and became Afternoon Preacher at the Old Jewry. In 1768 the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of D. D. and he was then appointed Morning Preacher at Newington Green, and a Lecturer at Salter's Hall. Dr. Amory died in 1774. He possessed a well cultivated understanding, and an excellent heart. He was by nature mild and peculiarly amiable. His sermons were esteemed judicious, accurate, practical, and devotional.

Cogan's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo. 1817

By *E. Cogan*—and apparently preached at the Old Meeting House, at Walthamstow, in Essex.

Neve's seventeen Sermons, 8vo. 1798

Timothy Neve, D. D. (the son of a respectable Clergyman and Schoolmaster of both his names), was born at Spalding (Lincolnshire), in 1724, and was elected Scholar of Corpus Christi College (Oxford), where he proceeded M. A. in 1744, and was elected Fellow in 1747. In 1753 he took his degree of B. D. and that of D. D. in 1758, and on being presented by the College to the Rectory of Geddington, in Oxfordshire, resigned his Fellowship in 1762. Dr. Green, Bishop of Lincoln, gave Dr. Neve the Rectory of Middleton-Stoney, in the same county, and on the death of Dr. Randolph in 1783, he was elected Margaret Professor of Divinity at Oxford, and installed a Prebendary of Worcester. The Doctor died at Oxford in 1793. He was an able Divine and Scholar, and remained more than sixty years a Member of the University. He was sincerely regretted by all who knew him. His valuable manuscripts were unfortunately *dispersed* after his death.

A D D I T I O N A L N O T E S

T O T H E

F I R S T V O L U M E

O F

J O H N H O L M E S ' S C A T A L O G U E .

ADDITIONAL NOTES

TO THE

FIRST VOLUME.



A

ADAMS, p. 1

Thomas Adams, who wrote the Sermon called *the White Devil*, was a noted preacher in London, who received his education in Sidney College, Cambridge, and was afterwards the Minister of Willington, in Bedfordshire. He was also the Author of a curious work called "the Devil's Banquet," published in 1614.

Aikin, &c. p. 293

John Aikin, M. D. (of whom no note is given in the first volume), was born in 1747, at Kibworth (Leicestershire), and received a domestic education until he was admitted into the Dissenters' Academy at Warrington, in Lancashire. In his 14th year he was apprenticed to Maxwell Garthshore, then of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, (but who afterwards graduated and settled in London.) In 1764 he was a Student at the University of Edinburgh, and stayed there two years; became a pupil of Mr. White's, of Manchester, and then settled as a Surgeon at Chester, and finally at Warrington. He was there a voluminous writer. In 1780 he determined to take a Physician's Degree, and in 1784 went to Leyden, and there graduated.—Fixed himself for a while at Yarmouth, then resided in London, and returned again to Yarmouth, where and at London, he wrote other works, and also engaged in periodical publications. In the same year in which the Monthly Magazine was commenced (1806), Dr. Aikin, in conjunction with his dear friend Dr. *Enfield*, undertook a general Biographical Dictionary; but gradually declining in health, he retired to Dorking, Stoke Newington, &c. for quiet and purer air, and died in 1822.

N. B.—The General Biography by *Aikin* and *Enfield* is eulogized by Mr. *Roscoe* in the following words:—"A work which does not implicitly adopt prescriptive errors, but evinces a sound judgement, a manly freedom of sentiment, and a correct taste."—v. *Leo Xth*, vol. 2 (4to.) p. 23.

Anarchia, p. 5, v. article *Walker* in the second volume

Andrews, p. 6

Bishop Andrews was born in the parish of Allhallows Barking (London). The epitaph upon his monument is printed in *Stow's Survey*. at p. 452. "Dr. Andrews was (says Fuller) an *unimitable* preacher in his way, and such plagiarists who have stolen his *sermons*, could never steal his *preaching*, and could make *nothing* of that, whereof he made *all* things.—Pious and pleasant Bishop Felton endeavoured in vain to assimilate his style, and therefore said merrily of himself, *I had almost marr'd my own natural trot, by endeavouring to imitate his artificial amble.*"

Apiani et Amantii Inscriptiones, p. 7

Peter Apian (or Appian), called in German "*Bienowitz*," a celebrated Astronomer and Mathematician, was born at *Leisnig* or *Leipsic*, in *Misnia*, and died at *Ingoldstadt*. He was a considerable writer.

The name of *Bartholomew Amantius* (coadjutor with Peter Apian in the above extraordinary and interesting work), was most unaccountably omitted in the first volume—the more so because among the prefixes there is a special *laudatory* address to him, from the celebrated *Philip Melancthon*. Under the year 1534, of the *Saxii Onomasticon*, is the following entry: "*Bartholomæus Amantius Petri Mosellani Discipulus, bonarum literarum in Academia Ingoldstadiensi Doctor, argumento Epistolæ Julii Pflagii, ad amantium scriptæ, editæque in principio Inscriptionum sacrosanctæ vetustatis, quas ipse una cum Collega suo Petro Apiano eodem illo anno Ingoldstadii in fol. luce publica donavit.*" In *Moreri's Historical Dictionary*, vol. 1, p. 136, is an account of this writer to the following effect:—"Barthelemi Amantius, a German Civilian, native of *Landesperg*, lived in the 16th century. He published a work entitled *Flores celebriorum Sententiarum, Græcarum et Latinarum*; which was printed at *Ingoldstadt* in the year 1556. The people of *Cologne* have inserted it (1567) in the *Polyanthea* of *Mirabel'us*. I do not know the time of the death of *Barthelemi Amantius*."

The volume described is intituled and dedicated (as hereafter stated) in roman letters of red and black ink, over the most extraordinary engraved allegorical and finely executed Vignette in this collection.

THE TITLE.

“ Inscriptiões sacro sanctae vetustatis, non illae quidem
 “ Romanae, sed totius fere Orbis summo Studio ac maximis
 “ impensis Terra Marique conquistae feliciter incipiunt.”

THE DEDICATION.

“ Magnifico viro Domino Raymundo Fuggero invictissimo-
 “ rum Caesaris Caroli quinti ac Ferdinandi Romanorum Regis
 “ a consiliis, bonarum literarum, Mecenati incomparabili
 “ Petrus Apianus, Mathematicus Ingolstadicum, et Berpthe-
 “ lomeus Amantius, Poeta DED.”

THE VIGNETTE.

Is above six inches square, and represents a very unusually dressed and appointed representation of *Mercury* floating in the clouds (with a star above his head) having cords issuing from his mouth, with which he appears to conduct human figures (of different ranks and characters) standing upon the ground.

THE PRINTER'S DEVICE

Is on the reverse of the fly leaf at the end, and represents a workman in the act of winding up a sort of waggon-jack, having mottoes in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, which from the top and sides of a square, and the word and figures “ Ingolstadii MDXXXIII.” (not 1533) form the bottom.

Aquinas, p. 7

This beautiful quarto volume of 244 leaves, is in its original stamped binding, and was printed at the expence of *James and Francis de Giunta*, (the family is noticed under the article “ Psalterium,” 1st vol. p. 306.) The title page is particularly handsome. Within a fanciful architectural compartment (whose sides are ornamented vases, naked boys, &c. upon whose rich entablature is a cherub's head and wings within an arch, between reposing children, and upon whose base are represented four angels, two of them supporting the Giunta Device, (in red) in the centre is the title to the work printed with red ink in the form of a triangle, whose point rests upon the base, the spaces between bearing angels who each support shields, whereupon the initials of the two brothers I. and F. (Giunta) are printed (separated by a cross.) Above the title appears St. Thomas Aquinas within a Church, dressed as an Ecclesiastic, and having in his right hand a sacramental cup, (over which appears the consecrated wafer) in his left hand a book, a nimbus round his head, and a bird (probably intended as a figure of the holy spirit) standing on his left shoulder, with his bill close to the Saint's ear. Upon a tablet the words “ BENE SCRIPSISTI THOMA” are engraved.

Ascham, p. 8

Roger Ascham was Greek Professor in the University of Cambridge, and at the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, wrote, within three days, letters to 47 several *Princes*,

whereof the meanest was a *Cardinal*. He was also Latin Secretary to Queen Elizabeth. According to the phraseology of a facetious writer, whose works are in the Catalogue, "Ascham was an honest man and a good shooter," (i. e. a Toxophilite.)

Aubanus de omnium Gentium, Moribus, Legibus et Ritibus. 12mo. 1536

This is the volume (printed by *Ambrose Girault*) which at p. 32 of the first volume is noticed under the word "*Boemus*." The error seems to have arisen from the title of the Index to the work, running in these words: "Index Capitum trium Librorum *Joannes Boemi* de omnium gentium moribus."—The work itself is *thus* intitled, "Omnium Gentium Mores, Leges et Ritus, ex multis clarissimis rerum scriptoribus, a *Joanne Boemo AUBANO*, Teutonico nuper collecti et novissime recogniti," &c. On the reverse of which title appears the following commendatory Hendecasyllabon ad Leotorem:—

Non sic Herodotum, haud quidem Strabonem,
Haud Trogum, neque Plinium, haud Solinum,
Scriptorem haud Siculum, haud senem Berosum,
Facundis aliquem nec ex novellis,
Non Papam que Pium, Sabellicumque,
De rebus brevius, fideliusque,
Hic tractasse, Videre nationes,
Hic omnes Asiæ queas vagantes
Persas atque Arabes, Scithas et Indos,
Parthos, Assyrios, Syrosque Medes,
Europe pariter Gethas, Dacosque,
Thraces, Sauromatasque, Pannonisque,
Germanos, Italos, Gallos, Iberos,
Hybernos quoque Cantabros, Britaunos,
Et gentes titulo sub Africano,
Poenos Æthiopes et incolentes
Ægyptum, et Libyæ aridas arenas,
Nonnullasque per insulas morantes:
Turcarum vi super atque Tartarorum
Sectas, Christigenumque nationum,
Quæ late dominantur, et gubernant
Nunc Regna, Imperia, atque Principatus
Mundum prævalide per Universum.

N. B.—The word "*Teutonico*" after the name "*Aubano*" infers only that the author was one of that military-religious Order denominated *Teutonic*, which was instituted in Germany about the year 1190.

Augustini, p. 9

A brief account of St. Augustine, is given on pp. 9 and 10 of the first volume. Though he had received an excellent education, his early life was careless and dissolute, and in 371 he

became a convert to the heresy of the Manichees at Carthage, where also he taught Rhetoric in 380, but lived in almost open profligacy. In 383 he was made Professor of Rhetoric at Milan, and was prevailed on (partly by the tears and entreaties of his pious mother, Monica) to attend the Sermons of St. Ambrose, which effected his conversion, and in 387 he was baptized. He returned into Africa, the next year was ordained Priest, and was assistant and successor to Valerius, Bishop of Hippo. He died of a fever in 430, during the siege of Hippo by the Vandals under Genseric, having written a history of his own life under the title of *Confessions*, (v. 1st vol. p. 10) in which he censures his former folly; but his subsequent charity, piety, and zeal, procured for him the title of "The Great Doctor of Africa."

Austin, p. 10

The word "Augustinianæ," given as part of the title of this work is *surplusage*. It is the surname of the author *Latinized*, and as his name in English was for the sake of alphabetical arrangement, intended to be placed first, the title of the volume described ought to have run simply "*Austin's Devotionis Flamma*," or &c.

B

Bacon, p. 11

In Fuller's Worthies [Tit. *Westminster*, 243] Lord Bacon's *Bribery* story is thus told to the *advantage* of this Noble Viscount:—"He had two servants, one in all causes patron to the plaintiffe (whom *his* charity presumed always *injured*); the other to the defendant (pitying him as *compelled* to law) but taking bribes of *both*, with this condition, *to restore the money received, if the cause went against them*. Their Lord *ignorant* thereof, always did impartial justice, whilst his men (making people *pay* for what was *given* them), by compact shared the money betwixt them; which cost their master the loss of his office."

Bancroft, p. 14

This Prelate was a native of Lancashire, educated in Jesus College (Cambridge), a Prebendary of Westminster (1591), Bishop of London (1597), and translated to Canterbury (1604).

Bannatyne, p. 14

I have but lately discovered that a large portion of Bannatyne's Manuscript Poems was published in 1761, by *Allan Ramsay*, in his collection called the *Evergreen* (v. 1st vol. p. 200.)

Barrow's Dictionary, p. 15

John Barrow was formerly Teacher of Mathematics on board the Royal Navy.

worth, for which fact he was attainted and beheaded in the ensuing reign. *George Buc*, (the writer) was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King James I. by whom he was Knighted, and made the Master of the Revels. In his life of *Richard* (probably moved by *hereditary attachment*) he takes great pains to clear that Prince's *character*, and even his *person*, from the dark stains which have been impressed upon them, by the body of English historians. In this attempt he has shewn more zeal and learning than judgement. Mr. Walpole, who undertook the *same* task, succeeded no better.

N. B.—A Portrait of Richard III. *by Cross*, forms a Frontispiece to Buc's History.

Bundy, p. 40

Richard Bundy, D. D. was Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, and a Prebendary of Westminster.

C

Calfhill, p. 44

The word "*Martiall*" in the Author's Book, must be a misprint, and certainly intended for the name of *Marshall*, i. e. for *John Marshall* mentioned in Fuller's *Worthies*, (under title *Worcestershire*, 175) because Calfhill in the Prefatory Epistle to his work, addresses this his *Answer* "To John *Martiall*, Student in Divinity," and Fuller observes that "John *Marshall* was bred at New College, (Oxford) and becoming a Canon of Lisle, in Flanders, wrote a book much prized by men of his *persuasions*, against John *Calfield*, an English Protestant," and died in 1597.

Carlile's Confutation, p. 48

Anthony Wood conjectures that the *Christopher Carlile*, (who lived for some time at Barham, in Kent, whence removing to the parish of St. Botolph, near Billingsgate, London, he died there in the beginning of the year 1596) might be the author of the Confutation of *Smith*, and says that the tenet that "*Christ descended into Hell*," was maintained in a commencement held at Cambridge, 1552, by the said Carlile, and then opposed in Disputations by Sir John Cheke, whence arose the written Controversy between Carlile and Smith.

Carlton, p. 48

Dr. Carlton was one of the four Divines who were sent by King James I. to the Synod of Dort, *each* of whom was there observed upon in their respective and appropriate qualities or eminences in the following words:—"In *Carletono* prælucebat "Episcopalis gravitas, in *Davenantio* subactum Judicium, in "Wardo multa lectio, in *Hallo* expedita concionatio."

Catcott, p. 49

Alexander Catcott, A. M. was Lecturer of St. John's, in the city of Bristol. There is an error on lines 36 and 38 of this

page, Mr. Catcott's name being twice printed Calcott.—In Lowndes's *Bibliographers Manual*, Catcott's *Treatise on the Deluge and Structure of the Earth*, the second edition, considerably enlarged with two plates, (which is the one mentioned in the first volume, at p. 49) is called the *best* edition, & is also termed an ingenious performance, now in *considerable request*, framed on the principles of Hutchinson, and priced by Williams, £1. 3s. 0d.

Chapman, p. 299

There is an error in the date of *Chapman's Translation of Seven Bookes of the Iliades of Homere*, 4to. which should have been, 1598, (and not 1592.) In Harding and Lepard's *Catalogue for 1829*, (Part I.) the above mentioned Translation is said to be the *first edition*, and *extremely rare*, and (apparently) *without Achilles Shield*, is valued at four guineas and an half, bound in green morocco, by Lewis.

Chaucer, p. 52

If any stress can be laid upon the words of an Author, incidentally introduced into his works, and merely for the purpose of enforcing an argument, the following quotation from our venerable Poets "*Testament of Love*," must decide the often agitated question, as to the *place* of his nativity, and decidedly *prove*, that he was born a Citizen of *London* :—

"Also the cite of London, that is to me so deare and
"sweet, in which I was forthgrowne, and more kindly love
"have I to that place, than to any other in yearth, as every
"kindely creature hath full appetite to *that place of his kindly*
"engendrure, and to wilne reste and peace in that steede to
"abide, &c." [Speght's Edit. 1602, p. 277, b]

☞ It may be deemed superfluous to observe, that the ancients used the words *kinde* and *kindely* for *nature* and *naturally*.

Churchyard, p. 53

That Thomas Churchyard died *poor*, may be justly inferred from his Epitaph, taken from "*Camden's Remains*."

"Come *Alecto* lend me thy torch
"To find a *Churchyard* in a Church-porch,
"Poverty and Poetry, his Tomb doth enclose,
"Wherefore good neighbours, be merry in prose."

Clarendon, p. 54

Thomas Hobbes, (whose work called "*Leviathan*" was animadverted upon by the Earl of Clarendon, and of whom there is no note in the 1st volume) was a celebrated English Philosopher and Freethinker, and was born at Malmesbury, in Wiltshire. So rapid was his proficiency at the Grammar School of his native town, that before he quitted it, he had translated the *Medea* of Euripides into elegant Latin verse.—

In 1603 he was entered at Magdalen Hall, (Oxford), and admitted B. A. in 1607. He was patronized by the Devonshire family, and was in favour both with Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, and the celebrated Ben Jonson. Mr. Hobbes, having digested his religious, moral, and political principles, into a *system*, published them in a folio volume, (1651), under the title of "*Leviathan*," certainly a learned and ingenious performance, but abounding with extravagant, paradoxical, obnoxious, and dangerous tenets, tending to confound all distinction between right and wrong, and indirectly to undermine the foundations of all religion, natural and revealed. He died at Hardwicke, (one of his patron's mansions), in 1679, in the 92d year of his age, and was buried in the parish Church of Hault-Hucknall, in Derbyshire, with the following inscription upon his Tomb:—"Conditæ hic sunt ossa Thome Hobbes, "Malmesburiensis, qui per multos annos survivit duobus "Devoniæ Comitibus, patri et filio. Vir probus, et famâ "eruditionis domi forisque bene cognitus. Obiit anno dom. "1679, mensis Decemb: die 4^o Æt. suæ 91."

Cleaver and Dod, p. 55

John Dod was born at Shocklach, (Cheshire), was the youngest of 17 children of his father, (John Dod, Esq.) was educated at Jesus College, (Cambridge), was elected a Fellow there in 1585, and the same year was incorporated M. A. at Oxford. He was a *passive* Nonconformist, and however severely treated by the opposite party, adhered to his own judgment of what he had written in his Commentary upon the Fifth Commandment touching "Obedience to lawful Authority." Mr. Dod died in 1645, and Dr. Fuller says of him "he was an *excellent* scholar, and an *exquisite* Hebrician, "characterizing him as by nature a witty, by industry a "learned, by grace a Godly Divine."

Clichtoveus, p. 56

Jodocus Clichtou, Clichtoveus, or Clichtoveus, a learned Theologian Disputant, and Philologist, was a native of Nieuport, in Flanders, studied at Louvain with great reputation, and went to Paris to acquire Philosophy and Theology. He flourished in the early part of the 16th century, (1520); became Minister of the Church of St. James, in Tournay; had a fine voice and preached with great force and eloquence.—Louis Guillard, Bishop of Chartres, was the disciple of this great man; shewed him many marks of his esteem, and bestowed upon him a Canonry in his own Cathedral. Clichtoveus was an early and persevering opponent of Martin Luther, and died Dean of St. Andrew's, (in the city of Chartres) in September, 1543, and was interred in the quire of his own Church of St. Andrew's. He wrote 112 Homilies, and many other theological works.

Comedies, p. 57

The writers of the miscellaneous Comedies contained in these nine volumes, (so far as I have been enabled to ascertain them) were Beazley, Bickerstaff, Cherry, Colman, jun. *Cowley*, (No. 1.) Cumberland, (1 vol. 63) Dibdin, *Foote*, (No. 2.) Goldsmith, (1 vol. 92) *Holcroft*, (No. 3.) *Inchbald*, (No. 4.) *Kelly*, (No. 5.) Kotzebue, *Lee*, (No. 6.) *Macklin*, (No. 7.) *Mac Nally*, (No. 8.) Morton, *Murphy*, (No. 9.) Plowden, Pocock, Reynolds, *Sheridan*, (No. 10.) Tobin, and *Whitehead*, (No. 11.)

No. 1.—*Hannah Cowley*, the daughter of Mr. Philip Parkhouse, of Tiverton, in Devonshire, was born at that place in 1743. It was Mr. Parkhouse's favorite aim to cultivate the promising talents of his daughter, and he lived to witness the reputation she acquired, almost to the last period of her literary career. In her 25th year she was married to Mr. Cowley, a Captain in the East India Company's Service. Her acquaintance with the stage was sudden and apparently accidental, but she attained to great eminence as a dramatic writer, yet had very little pleasure in theatrical representations, and never witnessed the *first* performance of any of her own Plays. She passed the last eight years of her life at her native town, and died there in 1809.

No. 2.—*Samuel Foote*, a celebrated Comedian, was born in 1717, at Truro, in Cornwall. He received his education at Worcester College, Oxford, whence he removed to the Temple (London), but disliking the study of the Law, he turned his attention to the Stage, & made his debüt in the character of Othello. He next opened (on his own account) the little Theatre in the Haymarket (1747), and obtained a patent for it in 1766. His writings, from their wit and point, obtained for him the title of the *English Aristophanes*. He died suddenly (at Dover), in 1777, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. In him the nation lost an actor of fine imagination, and a favourite of nature.

No. 3.—*Thomas Holcroft* was born in 1744, at Orange-Court, Leicester Fields. His first employment was as a servant, and he is also said to have *worked* for many years at his father's trade of shoe-making. By his own natural abilities and industry he learned with facility the French, German, and Italian languages, and became an Actor; but in 1781 he quitted the Theatre on the success of his first-written play called *Duplicity*, and from that time he contributed above thirty pieces for the stage, besides producing four novels, and translating many foreign works. He died in 1809.

No. 4.—*Elizabeth Inchbald* was born at Staningfield (near Bury St. Edmund's), in Suffolk, about 1756. Her father (Mr. Simpson) had many daughters, and dying in early life,

left them to the care of their surviving parent. *Elizabeth* had an impediment in her speech, and went but little into society, passing her solitary hours in reading tales of fictitious joys and sorrows, from whence at 16 she formed the romantic scheme of seeing the world, and in 1772 actually eloped from her mother's habitation. Her consequent adventures, dangers, &c. need not to be mentioned, for she suddenly and providentially became the wife of Mr. Inchbald, and was engaged as an actress. After her husband's decease, Mrs. Inchbald turned her attention to dramatic composition and novel writing, and was successful in both those departments. She retired from the stage in 1789, and devoted herself entirely to literary pursuits. Mrs. Inchbald maintained an unblemished reputation through the whole of her arduous undertakings, and died at Kensington in 1821.

No. 5.—*Hugh Kelly*. This gentleman is slightly noticed on p. 130 of vol. 1, and is again mentioned in this second volume—voce "*Kelly*."

No. 6.—*Sophia Lee* was born at London, in 1750; her mother, though of Scotch parentage, was a native of Oporto, by whose death the care of the younger branches of the family devolved upon this her eldest daughter. When very young, this lady discovered a passion for writing, and in 1780 she published the favourite Comedy of the "Chapter of Accidents." Her pen was not only her employment but her greatest pleasure. The *Canterbury Tales* were the joint production of herself and of her sister Harriet. Miss Lee's Tale of other Times, or "The Recess," was greatly admired. She died and was buried at Clifton, in 1824.

No. 7.—*Charles Maclin*, a native of Ireland, was born in 1692; came to London at the age of 21, and performed *Harlequin*; returned back to Ireland, and again arriving in England (1716), became an actor. In 1735 he had the misfortune to kill Mr. Hallam, was tried for it, and acquitted.—Maclin's great merit as an actor (and particularly in the character of *Shylock*) was soon fully established. He wrote and published two Comedies, i. e. *the Man of the World*, and *Love à la Mode*, which produced him a competent annuity for life. He died in 1797, and was buried in the chancel of Covent Garden Church. He was (says his biographer), in his private character, a tender husband, a good father, and a steady friend.

No. 8.—*Leonard Mac Nally* was born at Dublin in 1752, and may be said to have been self-educated, having never been brought up at any seminary public or private. At the age of 21 he came to London, and entered himself a student at the Middle Temple; maintained himself whilst in England by writing for the stage, and by other literary labours.

At last in his native country he obtained considerable practice at the Crown Bar, and died at Dublin in 1820.

No. 9.—*Arthur Murphy* was born in 1727, at Clooniquin, in the county of Roscommon (Ireland). His father lost his life at sea, on whose death his mother (in 1735), removed with her children to London. Arthur was then placed in the English College at St Omers, and after six years was dismissed. In 1747 he was placed in his uncle's counting-house at Cork. Being disappointed at his uncle's death in his hopes of a legacy, and being likewise in debt, he went upon the stage. In 1757 Mr. Murphy entered himself a student at Lincoln's Inn. In 1758 he began to write dramatic pieces, poems, and essays, and continued to write to an advanced age. He died in 1805.

No. 10.—*Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq.* who is acknowledged to have been one of the most singular, eloquent, and accomplished men perhaps ever known in the British dominions (evinced in his multifarious characters of Poet, Prose Writer, Dramatist, Orator, and Legislator), was born in Dorset-street (Dublin), in 1751. A short note cannot do any justice to such acknowledged eminence, and as his life is in every one's hand, a few facts, dates, &c. must suffice in this place. He was a student at the Middle Temple. He wrote Comedies and Poems. He became joint Patentee of Drury-lane Theatre, in 1776. The *School for Scandal* (his own production), filled in 1777 its empty treasury. He became Member for Stafford in 1780, and distinguished himself by an unsullied reputation and unshaken integrity through the whole of his Parliamentary career.

☞ See more under article *Miscellanies*, letter o, post.

No. 11.—*William Whitehead* was born at Cambridge, in 1715, and at the age of 14 was removed from school to Winchester. At 16 he wrote an entire Comedy. He was admitted a Sizar at Clare Hall, in 1735, and by his amiable manners and intelligent conversation recommended himself to the special notice of Drs. Powell, Balguy, Ogden, Stebbing, and Hurd. In 1739 he was B. A. in 1742 Fellow of his College, and in 1743 M. A. In 1745 Mr. Whitehead was tutor to the second son of Lord Jersey; he produced his *Tragedy of the Roman Father* in 1750, and *Creusa* in 1754.—His *School for Lovers* came out in 1762. He published his whole works collected (2 volumes) in 1774, and died in 1785, most highly respected.

Corbet, p. 59

Wood (in his *Ath. Oxon.*) speaking of *Dr. Richard Corbet*, (Bishop of Norwich) says, "In 1605 he proceeded M. A. "being then esteemed one of the most celebrated wits in the "University, as his poems, jests, romantic fancies, and ex-

“ploits, which he made and performed *extempore*, shewed
 “afterwards; entering into Holy Orders, he became a most
 “quaint preacher, and therefore much followed by ingenious
 “men.” As the Epigram hereafter quoted does not appear
 amongst this Prelate’s Poems, &c. (as edited by *Octavius
 Gilchrist*) and yet is *attributed* to him in *Warton’s Life of Pope*,
 p. 433, it will be a proper illustration of Wood’s character of
 Bishop Corbet, to insert it here, and is also worth preserving,
 for its genuine humour.

King James I. during his progress in 1605, visited *Sir
 William Pope*, at Wroxton Abbey, at which time his Lady
 having been lately delivered of a daughter, the babe was pre-
 sented to the King, holding the following lines in her hand,
 with which his Majesty was highly pleased:—

“ See this little Mistress here
 “ Did never sit in Peter’s chair,
 “ Or a triple Crown did wear,
 “ And yet she is a *Pope*.
 “ No benefice she ever sold,
 “ Nor did dispence with sins for gold;
 “ She hardly is a sevenight old,
 “ And yet she is a *Pope*.
 “ No King her feet did ever kiss,
 “ Or had from her worse look than this;
 “ Nor did she ever hope,
 “ To Saint one with a rope,
 “ And yet she is a *Pope*.

“ A female Pope, you’ll say; a second Joan!

“ No, sure; she is Pope Innocent, or none.

Corpus, p. 59

See the second volume under articles “*Nicephorus*” and
 “*Nicetas*.”

Cowley, p. 60

Cowley was the son of a Grocer in Fleet Street, a King’s
 Scholar at Westminster, and elected a Scholar of Trinity Col-
 lege, Cambridge, in 1636; was M. A. before 1643, and when
 the civil war broke out, was ejected, and joined the King’s
 party. He carried on the Correspondence between Charles I.
 and his Queen, in cypher.

Cranmer, p. 61

Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Archbishops of
 Canterbury, says, that “after *Cranmer’s* body was reduced into
 “ashes, his *heart* was found intire and untouched.” The
 like circumstance is reported of *Zuinglius*. “*Quod cadavere
 “flammis ab hostibus tradito, Cor exuri non potuerit.*”

Curio, p. 63

Coelius Augustinus Curio was the son of the much celebrated

Coelius Secundus Curio, the Piedmontese writer, author of a Book called "*Pasquillus Extaticus*," a Translation whereof appears in the first volume, under the head "*Pasquine in a Trance*," (p. 182) and a notice of the writer appears amongst these annotations, under the title "*Pasquine*."

The entire Library of the father and son was purchased by a Duke de Lunebourg, and is now deposited at Wolfenbuttel.—The son (Augustinus) was Professor of Eloquence at Basle, and was the author of the three books of the Saracenic History, (mentioned in the 1st vol.) a History of the Kingdom of Morocco, and of the Lives and Deaths of his Four Sisters.—The Chronicle of Drechslerus is added to the Saracenic History, whose full title is as follows:—"Caglii Augustini Curionis Sarracenicae Historiae Libri tres in Quibus Sarracenorum, Turcarum, Ægypti Sultanorum, Mamalucorum, Assassinatorum, Tartarorum, Sophianorumque, qui in Perside regnant, Origines et Incrementa, septingentorumque annorum res ab illis gestæ, brevissime explicantur.—His accessit *Volfgangi Drechsleri*, rerum Sarracenicarum, Turcicarumque *Chronicon*, auctum, et ad annum M. D. LXVII. usque perductum."—N. B.—The type is large and beautiful.

D

Dalzel, p. 64

This Tract on Monastic Antiquities, was written by *John Graham Dalzell*, Esq. (not Dalzell, as misprinted in the first volume.) He was an Advocate at the Scotch Bar.

Dante de Laudino, p. 65

Christopher Laudino, was born at Florence, in 1434, and studied first at Volterra, under Angiolo da Todi, and was then supported by the munificence of Cosmo and Peter de Medici. He was one of the principal ornaments of the Platonic Academy, and in 1457, opened a public school of polite literature at Florence. At an advanced age he became Secretary to the Seignory, and was presented with a Palace in the Casentino Landino, and then retired to Prato Vecchio, where he died in 1504. He wrote Latin Poems, Commentaries upon Virgil, Horace, and Dante, besides other works.

Dati, p. 65

Augustin Dati, (or Dathi) flourished under Pope Pius the 2nd, was an orator, philosopher, and linguist, and besides his Treatise upon Oratory, mentioned in the 1st vol. published the Orations of St. Barnard, St. Catherine, and the Pontiff above named, and wrote also in Latin the History of Sienna, (in three books) and a Treatise De Animarum Immortalitate, (printed at Sienna, 1503, by Niccolo his son.)

Davies's Discovery, &c. p. 66

Bishop Nicolson says, that Davies's Collections contain the

very best view of the political state of Ireland from the reign of Henry II. to that of James I. The work was also highly praised by the late Earl of Chatham, who terms it "a great performance, a masterly work, and contains much depth and extensive knowledge in State matters, and settling of countries in a very short compass."

Davies's Apocalypse, p. 66

John Davies dedicates his *Apocalypse*, or the Revelation of certain notorious advancers of Heresie, their Visions, Dreams, Blasphemies, and Dotages, &c. to *Edward Benlowes*, of Brenthall, in Essex, Esquire.

This third edition of the work is illustrated by engraved Portraits of Thomas Muntzer, John Mathias, John Buckhold, (alias John of Leyden,) Hermannus Aitor, (the Cobbler) Theodorus Sartor, (the Botcher) David George, Michael Servetus, Arrius, Mahomet, Balthazar Hubmor, John Hut, Lodowick Hetzer, Melchior Hofman, Melchior Rinck, Adam Pastor, and Henry Nicholas, all Leaders of Sects.

Decker's Gulls Hornbook, p. 66

The Editor of this valuable reprint, with *the notes*, was *John Nott*, M. D. resident Physician at the Hot Wells, Bristol; the beautiful illustrative *Initials* to the several chapters (peculiar to this reprint) were imagined by him, but drawn and cut by those ingenious Artists *Edward Bird* and *Ebenezer Byfield*. The Tract, was, previous to this edition, of so great rarity, that not 20 copies of it, were thought to exist throughout the kingdom. *J. M. Gutch*, of Bristol, was the printer. The device in the title page is a fac-simile of what was given in the original work, printed for R. S. in 1609.

Thomas Decker, (whose name is also spelt Deckar, Dekker, and Dekkar, in his different publications) flourished in the days of the first James. The exact periods of his birth and death, are not ascertained. He could not have died young, since his earliest Play bears date 1600, and his latest 1637.—His works are enumerated in the Editor's Preface.

Dr. John Nott, eminent as a polite Scholar, an elegant Poet, and a Philological Writer, was born at Worcester, in 1751, and while at school, shewed his taste for poetic composition, in some happy translations from the Classics. His professional studies were completed under the eye of Sir Cæsar Hawkins. Dr. Nott went abroad, learnt the Persian language in China, attended the Dutchess of Devonshire, and Lady Duncannon, as their travelling Physician, and in 1793 settled at the Hot Wells. A list of the Doctor's Poetical Translations and other elegant productions will be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine for Dec. 1825, (p. 566) in which year he died, and his remains were deposited in the old burial ground at Clifton.

De Foe, p. 66

When *Daniel* (equally famous for politics and poetry) was sentenced to be *exalted* above his fellows, he *cheerfully* underwent the punishment, and afterwards wrote "A Hymn to the *Pillory*."

Derham, p. 67

This eminent Philosopher was entered of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1675; was Vicar of Wargrave, (Berks) in 1682; Rector of Upminster, (Essex), in 1689; Canon of Windsor, in 1716, and in 1730 had the degree of D. D. conferred upon him on account of his learning, and (as expressed in the Diploma) "for the services he had done to religion by the culture of natural knowledge."

De Strada, p. 67

The full title of this handsome and well executed volume will give a short epitome of its interesting contents, "Epitome
" *Thesauri, Antiquitatum, hoc est, IMPP. Rom. Orientalium & Occidentalium, Iconum; ex antiquis Numismatibus quàm fidelissimè deliniatarum, Ex Museo Jacobi de Strada Mantuani Antiquarii.*" Under the above words is the very large & elegant device of the printer (*Johannes de Tornæsius*), a portion of which, the Crab and the Butterfly, may be seen in 2 Dibdin's Decameron, p. 134. The description of the lower portion of the device will be very difficult to understand. Two nondescript Sea Monsters of the serpent kind, or rather Capricorns, with twisted tails; heads and feet of Goats, and each looking a contrary way, support a celestial globe, and have a terrestrial globe under them. They have in their fore feet an anchor, an antient oar, and other marine insignia, and appear in the act of swimming. This device (above imperfectly described) is plainly hinted at in the two following lines:—

"*Viperæ et involvens geminæ TORNÆSIUS orbem*

"*Nil aliis fieri, quàm cupis ipse sibi.*"

The whole reverse of the title page is filled with the splendid arms of (Fuggero) the Count of Kirchberg and Weissenhorn, to whom Jacobus De Strada, dedicates his volume. The Index, *Numismatum quæ nusquam antea in Lucem sunt edita*, contains an account of nearly 300 coins and medals, which are executed in fine engravings (the busts and inscriptions white upon a black ground.) Although I have dwelt long upon the book and its execution, I shall add somewhat upon its *Author* from an Italian Biographer.

Jacopo Strada, of Mantua, published at Lyons, in 1553, a small work on Antient Medals, and most particularly on those which bore the *Images of the Emperors*. We find some particulars respecting *Jacopo Strada*, in a letter from his son Octavius to the Duke Alfonso (2nd) which is preserved in the

Ducal Archives:—" I must not neglect to inform V. A. S.
 " that the death of my Father, (who was Antiquarian to
 " S. M. C. and V. A. S. servant) took place twenty days ago,
 " God has ever given peace to his soul and prospered his
 " works ; amongst which is a series of the Roman Emperors
 " down to our Emperor Rudolfo ; a description of their lives,
 " as well as of their sons, and drawings of all the medals which
 " we have been able to find—and in this work there are 200
 " more Emperors and Empresses, (including the tyrants who
 " called themselves Emperors) than are to be found in any
 " other Author * * * * *

" Wishing during life to serve V. A. S. and with great
 " humility I kiss your hand—from Praga, the 26th Septem-
 " ber, 1588.

" V. A. S. humble servant,

" OCTAVIUS DI STRADA,

" Gentiluomo of the House, C. E. S."

Devil upon Two Sticks, p. 68, and Gil Blas, p. 90

The names of the respective Translators of these works do not appear in their title pages ; but the original Author was *Alain-Rene Le Sage*, a French writer of Romances and Comedies, who was born about 1677 at Ruys, in Brittany, and went early to Paris with no other views than those of a writer by profession. Having learned the Spanish language, and studied its writers, he made that nation's Novels or Romances the foundation of several works of the same class ; and introduced the scenery and manners of Spain into others. Le Sage's "*Avantures de Gil Blas de Santillane*" was perhaps the most popular Novel that has appeared in Europe. Its pictures of manners and characters are extremely lively and amusing, and although its moral is not of the purest and most exalted kind, it contains many instructive lessons of conduct, and displays much knowledge of real life. It is from this work that the author derived the greatest share of his fame, though his "*Diabte Boiteux*" (which is rather an unconnected series of characters and stories, than a proper Novel), has also acquired a merited popularity, from its amusing variety and satirical touches. Le Sage died in 1747.—He was of a mild and companionable disposition, and so entertaining in conversation, that he was always surrounded in coffee-houses with an audience eager to listen to his sallies and anecdotes.

* * The translation of "*Le Diabte Boiteux*" was printed by Tonson, and is adorned with many good engravings.

Downhame, p. 71

John Downhame, the son of William Downhame, Bishop of Chester, was born in that city, educated in Cambridge, and was an industrious and profitable Preacher in the Metropolis.

Dryden, p. 73

Mr. Dryden was the son of Erasmus *Driden* (so the name was formerly spelt), who was the third son of Sir Erasmus Driden, Bart. of Canons Ashby, in the county of Northampton, where he possessed a small estate, acted as a Justice of the Peace during the Usurpation, and appears to have been a Presbyterian. *John*, after some education in the country, was sent to Westminster School (of which *Busby* was then master), and was thence elected to a Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1650. Dryden then removed to the Metropolis, and was married in 1663 to a daughter of the Earl of Berkshire. On the death of Sir William Davenant, Dryden obtained the post of Poet Laureat, and the sinecure place of Historiographer; both which places he lost at the Revolution of 1688, and it is said that his generous patron the Earl of Dorset made up to him the loss of the pensions.—Dryden was the hero of the Duke of Buckingham's celebrated *burlesque* drama of "The Rehearsal," and in order to point the ridicule, his dress, phraseology, and manner of recitation, were exactly mimicked by the actor who personated the character of "*Bayes*."

Jacob Tonson, the printer and publisher of Dryden's Virgil in many sizes, was a keen *Whig*, and annoyed the veteran *Tory* Poet very much, by causing every figure of *Æneas* to be drawn and engraved like King William III. with a *hooked nose*. This gave rise to the following Epigram:—

"Old Jacob, by deep judgement sway'd,
 "To please the wise beholders,
 "Has plac'd old Nassau's hooked nose
 "On poor *Æneas*' shoulders.
 "To make the parallel hold tack,
 "Methinks a little's lacking,
 "One took his Father pick a pack,
 "And t'other sent his packing."

The point whereof is borrowed from Suetonius's Epigram on Nero:—

"Quis negat *Æneas* magna de stirpe Neronem!
 "Sustulit hic *matrem*, sustulit ille *patrem*."

Dunsford, p. 74

Martin Dunsford, the Writer of the Historical Memoirs of the Town and Parish of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, was a merchant, residing in that town, where he died in 1807.

E

Elyot, p. 76

Sir Thomas Elyot, the son of Sir Richard, was born, according to some writers in Suffolk, but his father's mansion

and chief estates were situate at Carlton, in Cambridgeshire.—The son was well skilled in Greek and Latin, and published many excellent works besides the *Bibliotheca* re-edited by Bishop Cooper, in 1548. (v. 1st vol. p. 58.) Sir Thomas served the office of Sheriff for Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, and resided upon the Carlton property when he died.

Encelii, p. 301

Of *Christopher Encelius*, (Salveldensis) the Author of the Treatise “*De Re Metallica*,” I have not with my utmost diligence, been able to discover any account, and even his name does not occur in the accurate *Moreri*, but I find in the first prefix to the volume an Entreaty from *Phillip Melancthon*, to his dear friend *Christian Egenolphus*, (a printer) to do the author justice in the execution, or to help him with his advice ; he admits that *Encelius* is not *Agricola*, but Melancthon’s own words will best explain his mind, “ “ *Scriptis autem de Metal-*
“ *lis & eorum generatione et varietate quidam Salveldensis*
“ *Christophorus Encelius, non ut certet cum viro doctissimo &*
“ *ingeniosissimo Georgio Agricola, sed ut suo aliquo labore*
“ *studia philosophica adjuvet. Id opus edi optimus, quare te*
“ *valde oro, ut vel tuis typis excudas, vel consilium editionis ad-*
“ *juves. Opinor sine detrimento excudi posse : cum multi hæc phy-*
“ *sica libenter legant ; et diligentia hujus Christophori sit singu-*
“ *laris. Multa certe deprehendit, quæ nusquam apud alios*
“ *leguntur.—Quare te ETIAM ATQUE ETIAM oro ut hanc editi-*
“ *onem adjuves. Bene vale. Die 19 Augusti, Anno 1551.*”—
We are at a loss to know why the printing of the work was deferred for six years, and until Christian Egenolphus was dead. It was printed for the first time by his heirs in 1557, (the device, a heart in flames upon an altar) and it has a few wooden cuts, in the third book “*De Lapidibus et Gemmis*.” The title of the volume runs in the following words :—“*De Re*
“ *Metallica, hoc est, De Origine, Varietate, et Natura Cor-*
“ *porum Metallicorum, Lapidum, Gemmarum atque aliarum*
“ *quæ ex fodinis eruuntur, rerum, ad Medicinæ usum deser-*
“ *vientium, Libri III. Autore Christophoro Encelio, Sal-*
“ *veldensi.*”

Euclid, with *Dee's* Preface, p. 79

The personal History of the celebrated Astrologer *John Dee*, is too remarkable to be omitted ; yet a sketch of it, is all that the plan of this work will allow. His own narrative is among the Harleian Manuscripts. He was the son of Rowland Dee, Gentleman Sewer to King Henry VIII. At the age of 15 he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge ; applied so closely to his studies, as to allow himself only four hours for sleep, and two for meals and recreation ; went abroad to converse with Mathematicians in 1547 ; was a Fellow of his Col-

lege, and under-reader of Greek ; read Lectures on Euclid at Paris ; was patronized by King Edward VI. imprisoned on suspicion of treason by Queen Mary, and narrowly escaped the stake, but was taken under Queen Elizabeth's protection, whose instances of attachment to him were striking and numerous, proving that she was either indebted to him for *real*, or duped by his *imaginary* services in magic, &c. In 1583 Dr. Dee having involved himself in difficulties by his jugglings and incantations, fled into Poland, Germany, and Bohemia, but was recalled in 1589 by Elizabeth, and employed by her (as Lilly averred) as a *Spy*. He claimed remuneration for various services and pretended losses ; and finally obtained the Chancellorship of St. Paul's ; and in 1595 the Wardenship of the College at Manchester, leading at the latter place a very unquiet life. He was visited at his house at Mortlake, both by Elizabeth and James I. to which place he returned in 1604, and there died in 1608, in great poverty. v. 1 Lysons, 377, &c.

Euphues

V. 1st volume of this Catalogue, article *Lybie*.

F

Fenton,* p. 82

Sir Geoffrey Fenton, who is noticed on p. 82 of the first volume, was *born* in Nottinghamshire, and buried in Saint Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. He was a Privy Counsellor in Ireland during the term of 27 years, and translated *Gucicciardini* into English.

Florio, p. 84

Dr. Warburton says that by *Holofernes*, in "Love's Labour Lost," was designed a particular character, a pedant, and a schoolmaster of Shakespear's time, one *John Florio*, a teacher of the Italian tongue in London.

Fortescue's Forest, &c. p. 85

Thomas Fortescue is mentioned in *Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica*, as the Translator of this work, whose title is thus given—"The Forest, or a Collection of Historyes no less profitable than pleasant and necessary. Doone out of French into English. Lond. 1516, 4to. and 1571." The third edition of this translation was printed by John Day, in 1576, 4to. a copy whereof, in Longman's Catalogue for 1814 was priced 3*l.* 3*s.* Which of the three editions the book in the first volume is, remains doubtful. *Herbert* says that by the Dedication—"To the worshypful John Fortescue, Esquire, Maister of the Queens Majesties great Garderobe, we learn that the work was originally written in Spanish, first by *Petrus Messica*, a Gentleman of Sivile, and thence doon into the Italian, and last into the French, by *Claudius*

“ *Gruget*, late Citizen of Paris.” The following lines from the Translator’s Advertisement or Address to his Booke, seems confirmatory of that account :—

“ Ne dread though stranger thou, and guest unknowen shalt
“ run ;

“ Through *French* sometime, and *Thoscane* eke from forrain
“ land doost come.”

Fox, p. 85

Mr. Fox was buried in the church of St. Giles’, Cripple-gate, with the following epitaph upon his monument :—

“ Christo SS.

“ Johanni Foxo, Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Martyrologo fidelis-
“ simo, Antiquitatis Historicæ Indagatori sagacissimo.—
“ Evangelicæ veritatis propugnatori acerrimo. Thaumaturgo
“ admirabili, qui Martyres Marianos tanquam Phœnices ex
“ Cineribus redivivos præstitit.”

Fulke, p. 86

Although Dr. Fulke was a good Philosopher, a pious and solid Divine, and had most learnedly confuted the Rhemish Translation of the Scriptures (set forth by the Romanists), he did not attain great preferment in the church.

Fuller’s Abel Redevivus, p. 86

This volume contains all the original rare Portraits, as also the curious Frontispiece, and annexed to each life are verses by Francis Quarles.

G

Galenî Opera, cum *Brasavoli* Indicem, p. 87

Antonio Musa Brasavola, an eminent Physician, and son of Count Francisco Brasavola, was born at Ferrara, in 1500, and educated under several masters of repute, among whom were Manardi and Leoniceno. He distinguished himself in public disputations, not only at Ferrara, but at Padua and Bologna. At the age of 25 Brasavola was appointed First Physician to Hercules II. then Hereditary Prince and afterwards Duke of Ferrara. Francis I. King of France, gave him the Order of St. Michael, with permission to add the *Lilies* to his own arms. He was in the confidence of great personages, was consulted by various Sovereigns, lived in great esteem, and died at the age of 55. He was a Commentator not only on the works of Galen but of Hippocrates.

Gardiner, p. 88

Bishop Gardiner was born in Bury St. Edmund’s, took the degree of LL. D. in Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and was made Lord Chancellor of England by Queen Mary.

George (or John) Joy, against whom Gardiner’s Declaration was issued, was a native of Bedfordshire, and was buried in that county in 1553. “ His sufferings, if generally known

(says an accurate and voluminous writer), would justly *advance* "him into the reputation of a *Confessor*." Joy translated several portions of the Bible into English. [v. 2 Retrospect. Review, N. S. 96 to 102].

Gauden, p. 89

In volume 2nd of Neale's History of the Puritans, (p. 306) some pains are taken to prove that *Dr. John Gauden*, Bishop of Exeter, was the writer of the book called "*Eikon Basilike*" (v. 1st vol. of this Catalogue, p. 75) and five statements and persons are produced from History, &c. in support of that assertion, i. e. the Earl of Clarendon, Bishop Burnet, the Earl of Anglesey, Bishop Gauden (himself), and Dr. Walker.

Gower, p. 93

The Dictum of *Winstanly*, that Gower was a *Judge*, is supported. *First*, by the following observation of Dr. Fuller:—
 "In my apprehension the collar of SSS about his neck [upon the monument erected for him in the Church of St. Mary Overies, in Southwark] "hath rather a *civil* than *military* relation, proper to persons in places of Judicature, which makes me "guess this Gower, some *Judge* in his old age, well consisting "with his original education"—and *secondly*, from a record in the Duchy of Lancaster Office, where it appears that in the 17th Richard II. 1393-4, Henry of Lancaster, (afterwards King Henry IV.) when Earl of Derby, presented "*an esquier* "*John Gower*" with a *Collar*. The Will of Gower proves that *part* of his great fortune consisted of the manors of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, and Multon, in Suffolk, but every effort to obtain information with respect to the manor of Southwell, has wholly failed, for it has not been discovered how, or when he acquired it, nor can its descent be traced *from* Gower. It is *now*, and has been for many centuries, part of the possessions of the Archbishop of York. The passage in Gower's Will is therefore perfectly inexplicable, these are the exact words:—
 "Item volo quod si dicta agnes uxor mea, diucius me vivat, tunc
 "ipsa libere et pacifice immediate post mortem meam percipiat
 "omnes redditus michi debitos de firmis *Maneriorum* meorum
 "tam de *Southwell* in Comitatu Nott: quam de Multon in
 "Com. Suff. prout in quodam scripto inde confecto sub sigillo
 "meo nec non sub sigillis aliorum plenius constari poterit."—
 Gower's death in 1402 must be an error; it being certain that he was born before 1340, and died not till 1408. [v. 2 Retrospect. Rev. N. S. 103 to 117, and also 506 (note), for an extract from the original warrant].

Griffith's Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica, p. 143

[V. article *Longman*, in the first volume.]

Guagninus, p. 95

Alexander Guagninus is thus spoken of in *Tiraboschi's Storia*

della Letteratura Italiana—" Neither was Poland without an
 " Italian Historian, it had Alessandro Guagnino, a Veronese,
 " whose *Descriptio Sarmatiæ Europææ*, was printed in 1574 for
 " the first time (but without indicating where), dedicated by
 " the Author to the King Arrigo Valesio, then King of Polonia,
 " and reprinted in 1578 in Cracovia, dedicated by him to the
 " King Stefano Battori; and again in *Spira*, in 1581. [This is the
 " edition mentioned in the 1st vol. at p. 95.] Guagnino had
 " been honoured many years in Poland with military distinc-
 " tion, and therefore had great opportunity of gaining infor-
 " mation for the fulfilment of his designs; but he is accused
 " by many of *plagiarism*, because Mattio Strykowski published
 " in 1582 his description of Lithuania in the Polish language,
 " and dedicated it to the same King Stefano, and therein com-
 " plains that Guagnino had robbed him of his labours, by
 " translating from the Polish into Latin (with some slight
 " alterations), that which he had written, and this History had
 " ruined his work. The assertion of Strykowski has been
 " maintained by many other more recent Polish Authors, & the
 " History, though already published under the name of Guag-
 " nino, is found inserted by Lorenzo Miztero amongst the writers
 " of Polish affairs in 1761, under the name of Strykowski. It
 " appears, however, that the accusation is not sufficiently
 " founded, the Polish Author ought to have complained of the
 " Italian as soon as he saw the work published in 1574, and
 " not have waited as he did, eight whole years, even till 1582.
 " Besides he is not credited by many of his own countrymen,
 " and the work of Guagnino had been reprinted several times
 " during his life, and after his decease (in 1614), under his own
 " name. Simon Starovolscio, amongst other writings, pub-
 " lished in 1625 (*una Centuria of Polish Authors*) distin-
 " guishes the works of Guagnino from those of Strykowski,
 " and commends them both. Perhaps Guagnino, who was
 " acquainted with the Polish language, had in his possession
 " the memorials which Strykowski was collecting, and availed
 " himself of them to compile his History; but this is not
 " sufficient to pronounce judgement upon him as guilty of
 " plagiary. I speak of these works without the power of in-
 " specting them, and I should not have been able to give these
 " memoranda had not il Sig. Card. Giuseppe Garampi kindly
 " communicated them to me."

The embellishments to Guagnini's History of 1581 (besides the picture of the writer on the title page), consist of the portraits of 13 Dukes, Princes, and Governors of a date prior to the dynasty of the kingdom of Poland, and of near 50 Kings and Princes of Poland, Lithuania, &c.; innumerable cuts of the Insignia, Coats of Arms, Cognizances, &c. of the Peers and great Men of Polonia, Lituania, Samogitia, Russia, Mas-

sovia, Prussia, Pomorania, Livonia, Moschovia, and Tartaria; and a magnificent engraving (of the size of two entire leaves), representing the King, Nobles, &c. in Council.

Gualthere, p. 96

Gualtherus was a learned Divine, who pursued his studies with assiduity, and being admitted into the Ministry, officiated at his native town of Zurich from 1542 to 1575 with great diligence and acceptability, in which latter year, (on the death of Bullinger) he was chosen the principal Minister of Zurich, and died when about 77 years of age. He was the author of numerous works which display extensive learning and considerable critical skill, among which are *Commentaries* on the Psalms, Isaiah, the twelve Minor Prophets, the Evangelists, (Matthew, Mark, and Luke) the Acts of the Apostles, and St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans.—2. *Treatises* on Grammar, the Belles Lettres, and History.—3. *Translations* of *Julius Pollox*, the Sermons of *Theodoret* on Providence, and Homilies on the Book of Esther.

Gurney, p. 97

Hudson Gurney, Esq. M. P. F. R. S. and S. A. turned so much of the Golden Ass of Apuleius into English verse, as comprized the beautiful Episode of the Loves of *Cupid and Psyche*, (a Mythological Tale) which he first published in 1792, in 4to.

The present edition of 1801 is printed in royal 8vo. and is illustrated by two beautiful engravings.

Lucius Apuleius, a Platonic Philosopher, who lived in the second century under Adrian, and the two Antonines, was a native of Madaura, an African city on the borders of Numidia and Gætulia. His father Theseus was a Chief Magistrate in Madaura; his mother a descendant from the family of Petrarch. The first part of his education he received at Carthage, where he imbibed his first knowledge of platonic philosophy; thence he proceeded to Athens and Rome. His account of the progress of his studies is amusing, and affords a curious specimen of his style.

“ Our *first* cup of knowledge, which we receive from the
 “ hand of the teacher of letters, removes entire ignorance—
 “ the *second* furnishes us with the language of the grammarian
 “ —the *third*, arms us with the eloquence of the rhetorician;
 “ and thus much is drunk by most persons; but at Athens I
 “ drank other cups from the deceitful *fountain* of poetry, from
 “ the *clear stream* of geometry; from the *sweet waters* of music;
 “ from the *rough current* of dialectics; and from the nectarious
 “ and *never-satiating deep*, of universal philosophy.”

Apuleius spent a considerable fortune.—“ I should not have
 “ hesitated (he said) to expend my whole patrimony; in ac-
 “ quiring what is more valuable; a contempt of patrimony.”—
 His Fable of the Golden Ass is a satirical romance, in which a

Milesian Fable, on the Metamorphosis of Lucius into an Ass, (invented by Lucius of Patras, and abridged from him by Lucian) is enlarged and embellished. The Episode of Cupid and Psyche, has been repeatedly translated into various languages.

H

Hakewill, p. 97

The famous Dr. *George Hakewill*, the third son of John Hakewill, of the city of Exeter, merchant, was born in the parish of St. Mary Arches, and was educated in Grammar learning within the said city. He took his Bachelor's degree in Arts, 1599, and that of Master in 1602. After he had entered upon the sacred function he travelled beyond the seas, but whither or on what occasion is not recorded. In 1610 he was admitted to the reading of the sentences (B. D.) and the following year he proceeded *Doctor*. After this Dr. Hakewill became the first sworn Chaplain to *Prince Charles*, by whose interest he obtained his Archdeaconry; but was hindered from rising higher for opposing the match of the Infanta of Spain with his master the Prince. *Mr. Prince* gives the story in this manner:—The Doctor having with some pains written a small tract against that match (not without some reflections on the Spaniard) which could not be pleasing to King James I. caused it to be fairly transcribed by another hand, and presented it to the Prince. The Prince after he had perused it showed it to the King, who being offended at it, commanded the author and all others who knew of, or were consenting to it to be committed to custody, (1621) whence being soon after released, Dr. Hakewill was dismissed from attendance on the Prince.—The Doctor was a venerable person somewhat tall of stature, of very polite learning, a subtile philosopher, and a profound Divine. He builded a fair and elegant Chappel, belonging to Exeter College, at his own cost and charges, and conferred other benefits upon the same College. His work called “The Vanity of the Eye,” mentioned in the first volume, was written for the comfort of a young gentlewoman who became blind by the small pox.

Dr. Hakewill wrote many Theological Works, and translated into Latin the Life of his Kinsman, Sir Thomas Bodley.—His last ecclesiastical preferment was the Rectory of Exeter College, in Oxford.

Hammond, p. 99

Fuller says that Dr. Hammond died (of the stone) in the house of Lady Packington, at Westwood, (Worcestershire), which as the facetious Historian observes, was “his *Pella*,” “where he peaceably reposed himself, whilst all our English *Jerusalem* was in combustion,” (v. 1st vol. article “Whole Duty of Man.”)

Harrington, p. 100

It is related by a credible writer, that Sir John Harrington often frequented an ordinary in Bath, where a female waiter, neglecting gentlemen of *higher* condition, applied herself wholly to *him*, not only accommodating him with every thing demanded, but officiously *preventing* his wishes. On asking from her, the *reason* of her so careful attention, she answered “ Sir, I understand you are a very *witty man*, and if I should “ displease you in anything, *I fear you would make an Epi-gram of me.*”

Hemmingii Postilla, p. 103

Nicholas Hemmingius, a learned Danish Divine, was born in the Isle of Laland, in 1513. Having lost his father, the care of his education devolved upon his uncle, who was only a blacksmith, but who generously supported him through the schools of Laland, Falster, Zealand, and Lunden. After which he went to study at Wittenberg, and was for five years a constant auditor of the benevolent *Melancthon*, was then tutor to the daughter of a nobleman, and soon afterwards Minister of the Church of the Holy Ghost, at Copenhagen, and Professor of Hebrew. In 1557 Hemmingius was D. D. and in 1559 being declared *Emeritus* he retired with the reward of a Canonry at Roschild, which he held until his death in 1600. He was the author of a great variety of exegetical, didactic, and polemical works.

Herbert's Poems and Country Parson, p. 105

This writer's name was *George* and not William, [v. more of him in this volume, under article “ Walton's Lives.”]

Heylin, p. 107

Dr. Heylin's History of St. George recommended him to King Charles I. who gave him his Stall at Westminster with Hunningford Rectory, from which being ejected during the civil war, he was reduced to great straits, but supported himself by his pen. The number and bulk of the Doctor's writings are very great, and he continued to publish when he could no longer see to write, and retained an amanuensis to the day of his death.

Higden

V. article *Polycronycon*, both in the first and second volumes.

Hoadley, p. 108

This learned Prelate was educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge; was Lecturer at St. Mildred's, (Poultry), in 1701; Rector of St. Peter's le Poor, 1704, and of Streatham, 1710; King's Chaplain, 1715; Bishop of Bangor, 1716; of Hereford, 1721, of Salisbury, 1723, and of Winchester, in 1734, which last See he held nearly 27 years.

Hull, p. 118

Mr. Thomas Hull, (a learned man and respectable actor) was the *real Founder* of the *Theatrical Fund*, notwithstanding the somewhat surprising and perhaps disgraceful fact, that at the anniversary celebrations of that benevolent institution, *his* name is never mentioned.

Upon *Mr. Hull's* death, *Mr. Taylor* wrote the following lines, which are placed on the Tombstone of this benevolent man, in the church-yard of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*.

“ EPITAPH

“ On the late *Thomas Hull, Esq. Founder of the Theatrical*
“ *Fund.*

“ *Hull*, long respected in his scenic art,

“ On life's great stage sustain'd a virtuous part,

“ And some memorial of his zeal to shew

“ For his lov'd art, and shelter age from woe,

“ He form'd that noble FUND, which guards his name—

“ Embalm'd by Gratitude, enshrin'd by Fame.

“ JOHN TAYLOR.”

I

Jewell, p. 122

Buden (where *Bishop Jewell* was born), is in the parish of *Berynbert*, near *Ilfracombe* (*Devonshire*), at which place there was a farm possessed for more than 200 years by the ancestors of this most excellent *Prelate*.

Johnson, p. 124

Mr. Johnson was admitted into *St. Mary Magdalen College*, in 1677, from whence after taking the degree of *A. B.* he removed to *Bene't College* in 1682, upon his nomination to a *Scholarship* therein of *Archbishop Parker's Foundation*. He entered into *Deacon's orders* in 1684, and was *A. M.* in 1685. In 1697 *Archbishop Tenison* placed *Mr. Johnson* in the great and laborious *Cure of St. John Baptist*; (including *Margate*), in the *Isle of Thanet*, and added to it the *Vicarage of Appledore*, with the *Chapel of Eboney*. His sermons were published by his daughter. *Mr. Johnson* was a voluminous writer and controversialist; he was buried in the churchyard at *Cranbrooke*, close to the outer wall of the vestry, within which there is a monument of white marble, with a *Latin inscription* upon it, to his memory.

Jonson, p. 124

Although *Jonson's* mother married a bricklayer for her second husband (with whom *honest Ben* was obliged to work at his manual labour, and to wield the trowel), yet his education went regularly through a private school in *St. Martin's Church*, through the public school at *Westminster*, and through the

Colleges of St. John, in Cambridge, and Christ Church, in Oxford.

Isocrates, p. 128

To the short account of this celebrated Greek Rhetorician, given in the first volume, may be added, that his father, who gave him a good education, was a maker of musical instruments, but being ruined in the Peloponnesian war, left him no other inheritance. A weak voice and timid disposition prevented Isocrates from exercising the talent of speaking in public; and he therefore employed himself in composing discourses in his closet, and in teaching the art of Rhetoric.— He first opened a school at Chio, where one of his auditors was *Timotheus*, whom he accompanied to several parts of Greece. He then taught in his native city, with great reputation and considerable emolument. A moral discourse which he addressed to Nicocles, King of Cyprus, was rewarded by a gratification of *twenty talents* (between 4 and 5000*l.*) It was Isocrates's praise, that he never by writing or accusation injured a single individual, whence he passed a long life in peace and honour. His death was occasioned by a wilful abstinence from food, in the year B. C. 338. A statue of bronze was raised to his memory by *Timotheus*, and another statue by his adopted son *Apharcus*.

To the Latin title given in the first volume “*Isocratis Orationes, &c.*” should have been added “*cum Latina Interpretatione Hieronimi Wolfi,*” for the purpose of giving some account of that eminent translator.

Jerome Wolf, a German Philosopher, descended from an ancient family in the county of Oettingen, was born at the chateau of that name in 1516. Having gone through the usual elementary parts of education, he was sent at the early age of 13 to the college about that time established by the Senate of Nuremberg, where he was instructed in Greek, Latin, and Philosophy, by *Joachim Camerarius* [v article ΘΕΩΝΟΣ, in the former part of this volume], and in Poetry by *Eobannus Hessus*. Just as *Wolf* began to have a strong attachment to study, he was recalled by his father, and placed in the service of Christopher Julius, Chancellor to Count Von Oettingen. The object proposed by thus interrupting his studies, was to soften a misanthropical turn of mind to which he had given way, and which close application served only to increase. The scheme succeeded in part, the severity of his countenance and manner becoming somewhat relaxed by intercourse with the Court, and if any moroseness of character remained, it was fully counterbalanced by the more solid qualities of probity, diligence, and modesty, which gained him the esteem and affection of his employer.

Wolf, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Chancellor,

Warton in his *History of English Poetry*, says, was written in Imitation of the *Vision*, but by a different hand) was imprinted at London, by *Reynolde Wolfe*, in 1553, and *that* text is *verbally* given in Mr. Whitaker's edition. The *Crede* was added to the *Vision* for the first time (by Owen Rogers) in 1561.

Langley, p. 135

The Rev. Thomas Langley, M. A. the author of the *History and Antiquities of Desborough and Deanery of Wycombe*, in Buckinghamshire, including the Borough Towns of Wycombe and Marlow, and sixteen parishes; died in 1801, at the early age of 32.

Lanquet and Cooper, p. 135

Bishop Cooper died in 1594.

Laud, p. 137

Fuller says that a *Cardinal's Hat* was no less freely proffered to, than disdainfully refused by, Archbishop Laud, and with added words to this effect: "*that the Church of Rome must be much mended, before he would accept any such dignity.*" The Archbishop was a liberal benefactor to St. John's College, Oxford, and built and munificently endowed an Almshouse in his native town.

Liber Quotidianus, p. 141

This volume (says Mr. Nicolas) abounds in highly interesting information, illustrative of the history, manners, expenses, army, navy, provisions, costume, &c. of the 13th century, and as an adjunct to historical and antiquarian inquiries, it cannot be too highly estimated. Few MSS. have been so well edited, &c. but the want of an Index lessens its utility.

Littleton, p. 141

Adam Littleton, D. D. was from Westminster School elected Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and was ejected by the Parliament Visitors in 1648. He was afterwards the Usher, and (in 1656) second Master at Westminster. After the Restoration he kept a School at Chelsea, and was Rector of that Church in 1674. He obtained a grant to succeed Dr. Busby, was then King's Chaplain, and in 1670 accumulated his degrees in *Divinity*, which were gratuitously conferred upon him, (without his taking any degree in *Arts*) on account of his extraordinary merit.

Livy, translated by Holland, p. 142

The books alone that Philemon Holland, (the *Translator General*) turned into English, will make (says honest Tom Fuller) a competent *historical* Library.

"Holland with translations doth so fill us

"He will not let *Suetonius* be *Tranquillus*."

The Pen mentioned in the *Catalogue* note, is thus memorialized by Holland:—

“ With one sole pen I writ this book,
 “ Made of a grey-goose quill,
 “ A Pen it was when I it took,
 “ And a pen I leave it still.”

Longman's Bibliotheca, p. 143

This extremely useful Catalogue made by *Acton Frederic Griffith*, is deserving of a place in every good Library, from the interesting information which it affords of the works of our early Poets.

Lydgate, p. 145

This antient Poet was born at Lydgate, in Suffolk. A noted writer, who agrees with those who think that he *excelled* Chaucer in the art of versification, delivers his opinion in the words following:—“ If Chaucer's Coin were of a *greater weight* for “ *deeper learning*, Lydgate's were of a *more refined standard* “ for *purser language* ; so that one might mistake him for a “ *modern writer*.” Lydgate's Epitaph was in these words:—

“ Mortuus sæclo, superis superstes
 “ Hic jacet Lydgate tumulatus urna,
 “ Qui fuit quondam celebris Britannæ
 “ Fama Poesis.”

M

Marbek, p. 152

John Marbek, was a very zealous Protestant, and of so sweet and amiable a nature, that all good men did love, and few bad men did hate him. One of the causes that procured his *pardon* (after his condemnation in 1544 upon the statute of the six articles) was, that it was *doubtful* whether his Concordance was made *after* the passing of that severe act, or *before* ; for if before it, he was freed by the King's *general pardon*.—Marbek was living in 1583, at least 39 years *after* the time of his condemnation.

Markland, p. 154

The Rev. *Abraham Markland*, D. D. (shortly noticed in the first volume) was one of the many eminent Clergymen who held the good Isaac Walton in very high esteem, and was one of the witnesses to his Will. Dr. Markland was installed a Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral, 4th July, 1692, and Master of St. Cross, in August, 1694. He published several Poems, in 1667, (4to.) composed in the retirement of Hampshire, and a Sermon preached before the Aldermen in Guildhall Chapel, London, 1683, (4to.) He was the immediate ancestor of James Heywood Markland, Esq. F. R. S. the editor of the Chester Mysteries, mentioned in this second volume.

Marmontel's Belisarius, p. 155

Belisarius the great Hero of declining Rome, was by birth and rank a peasant of Thrace, and first rose to notice through his valour when serving among the private guards of Justinian, (then general of the Roman forces.) The great acts of *Belisarius* after his being appointed the Commander-in-Chief, (A. D. 536) are recorded in History. Being suspected by the Emperor, he was unjustly condemned, his estates confiscated, and his person guarded in his own house. At length his innocence was recognized, and his liberty and fortunes restored, but he survived only eight months, dying in 565. The story of his being deprived of sight, and reduced to beg in the streets is a fiction of later times, and only attests the celebrity of this hero in popular fame, which caused *him* to be *selected* as the most striking example of a *change of fortune*.

Maurice, p. 159

Very copious extracts from Mr. Thomas Maurice's Autobiography, are introduced into the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1824. His situation in the British Museum latterly, was that of Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts. His family is of high Cambrian origin. Mr. Maurice was at the age of 19 entered of St. John's College, Oxford, from whence he removed to University College. In 1798 he was presented by Earl Spencer to the Vicarage of Wormleighton, and in 1804 the Lord Chancellor gave him the Vicarage of Cudham; but it was not till 1808 that he took his degree of M. A. His publications were numerous and valuable. In talent, attainments, virtue, industry, and perseverance, his equal will rarely be met with, added to these, he was a man of great genius and imagination, lively, instructive, and good humoured.

Melmoth on the Sublime, &c. p. 160

There was no such person as *Courtney Melmoth*. The name was invented and assumed by *Mr. Pratt*, and under which his various publications were ushered into the world from the time when he first assumed the character of an author, (in 1774) until his sending out his "*Emma Corbet*," in 1780, from which time he dropped the name of Melmoth. "*Sympathy*" was published *anonymously* in 1781, and the rest of his subsequent productions came out in his own name. Mr. Pratt's Biographer concludes his account of him with these words:—
 "Upon the whole, the stationers and printers must thank him
 "for his excellent *custom*, but if he ever wrote for fame, he
 "seems mightily to have *mistaken* the means of obtaining his
 "object."

Mer (la) des Histoires, p. 160

A very antient writing upon the title page of the first volume, attributes this work to Jean de Columna, Archbishop of Messina. The additions made to this edition, since the Editio

Princeps of 1488, are thus expressed on the title page :
 “ Augmentee en la fin du dernier volume de plusieurs belles
 “ hystoires. Et premierement des faictz gestes & victoires des
 “ roys Charles VIII.^e et Loys XII.^e Avecques aucunes vail-
 “ lances, triumpantes conquestes et oeuvres cheualerenses
 “ faictes au temps du treschrestien roy Francois premier de ce
 “ nom.”

Mirror of the World, by Caxton, p. 164

The venerable first English Printer, “ William Caxton,” in his Recuyell of the Hystorye of Troye, says “ In France was
 “ I never, and was born and learned myne English in *Kente*
 “ in the Weeld, where English is spoken broad and rude.”—
 A passage that ought to have terminated the dispute as to Caxton being or not born in Cambridgeshire.—Caxton had most of his education *abroad*, living 30 years in the Court of Margaret, Dutchess of Burgundy, (sister to King Edward IV.) and died in 1491, aged about 80 years.

Miscellanies, p. 165

This volume contains :

a. Memoirs of the Life of Voltaire, writted by himself, (1784.)

Marie François Aronnet de Voltaire, was born at Cha'enay, near Paris, in 1694, and died at Paris, in 1778. This highly gifted man, had many admirers, but not one friend.

b. Windsor Guide, (1793.)

c. Benson's Letters in Defence of the Methodists.

Joseph Benson, of Manchester, in these letters attacks the Rev. Dr. Tatham, for the contents of a Discourse preached by the Doctor at four Churches in Oxford

d. Bentley's Poetical Compositions, (Portrait), 1791.

Elizabeth Bentley, (the person who wrote the Poems mentioned in p. 22 of the 1st vol.) was born in the parish of All Saints, (Norwich), in 1767, and was the only child of a journeyman cordwainer, who had taught her to read, spell, and write, (from copies in a spelling-book) and who died when she was about 15 years old. His daughter, about two years after her father's death, discovered in herself (as she states it) an *inclination for writing verses*, and with the approbation of friends her Poems were published by subscription.

Miscellanies, in *two* volumes, p. 165, containing

e. Pope's Essay on Man, (1732), v. 1st vol. 192.

f. Supplement to Tristrem Shandy, (1760.)

g. Shakespear's Richard 2nd, v. 1st vol. p. 225.

h. Carey's Honest Yorkshireman, a Ballad Farce, (1736.)

Henry Carey's birth & parentage are unknown ; he was both a Poet and a Musician, and wrote the following dramatic pieces, i. e. The Contrivances—Amelia and Teraminta—Chrononhotonthologos—The Honest Yorkshireman, (a little Eng-

lish Opera that had a great run)—The Dragon of Wantley, (which had a greater run than the Beggar's Opera).—Margory, or the Dragoness—and Nancy, or the Parting Lovers.—His *burlesque Birth-day Ode*, turned the Odes of *Cibber* into ridicule, as effectually as Pope's *Dunciad* could do—and his *Ballad of Sally in our Alley* was much admired. From embarrassed circumstances, domestic unhappiness, or some cause not explained, in a fit of insanity or despondency, in 1743, at his own house, in Warner Street, Cold Bath Fields, Carey terminated with a cord, a life innoxiously and not uselessly spent.

i. Hippesley's *Hob in the Well*, an Opera, (Frontispiece) 1743.

k. *Akenside's Pleasures of Imagination*, (v. 1st vol. p. 2.)

l. *Lucubrations, Civil, Moral, and Historical*, (1779.)

m. *Shakespeare's Richard 3rd and Merchant of Venice*, (1768) v. 1st. vol. p. 225.

n. *Etherege's Man of Mode*, a Comedy, (1768.)

Sir George Etherege, remarkable for his wit and gallantry, was born in 1636, somewhere near the metropolis; educated at Cambridge; spent some time abroad; and then entered one of the Inns of Court. His talents were ill adapted to the laborious profession of the Law; he was volatile, gay, and accomplished, and became a writer for the stage. Sir George lived a dissipated life, and in a few years injured both his fortune and constitution. With the view of still upholding his rank in society, he paid his addresses to a lady of considerable fortune, who refused to marry him, unless he could procure the honor of Knighthood, which he easily accomplished.—He died soon after the Revolution, but the place and manner is differently related: some authors say that he died at Ratisbon by a fall down stairs.

o. *Sheridan's School for Scandal*.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, (noticed before in this volume under the article "*Comedies*") was placed at Harrow School soon after Christmas, 1762. He married Miss Linley, at Bath, having fought two duels (in support of her character) with a *Mr. Matthews*, then in the fashionable circles. Mr. Sheridan's talents were of the highest order, he obtained public fame and emolument as a writer of Comedies, and in the sequel raised his literary character to undisputed pre-eminence over all contemporary dramatic writers. His Parliamentary and political life were equally astonishing, and may be found recorded as well in the *Obituary for 1817*, as in many other biographical works. He died in 1816, and was buried in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey.

Moss's Sermons, p. 169

Dr. Robert Moss was educated at the Free School of Nor-

wich, and admitted a Sizar in Ben'et or Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1682. The Chapel Clerk's Place was given to him in the year following, and immediately after taking the degree of A. B. (1685) that Society elected him into a Norfolk Fellowship, wherein he continued many years. He proceeded B. D. in 1696, and in 1698 was appointed to the Preachership of Gray's Inn, (London.) The following year he was Assistant Preacher at St. James's, (Westminster,) Chaplain to King William, and in 1705, D. D. In 1708 Dr. Moss was appointed Tuesday-Lecturer at St. Lawrence, Jewry, and installed Dean of Ely in 1712. The only living he ever possessed was the Rectory of Gelston, Gliston, or Gedlestone, (Hertfordshire), which he valued more for its convenience than its profits, as it not only afforded him an agreeable retirement, but a good resting place in his passage from London to Ely, at which last mentioned city he died, and was buried on the north side of the Presbytery in that Cathedral, under a black marble stone, with only this short inscription on it, "Robertus Moss, S. T. P. Decanus Eliensis obiit. 29 Martii, 1729, Ætatis 63."

Munkhouse, p. 169

Richard Munkhouse, D. D. died and was buried at Wakefield, in 1810, aged 54 years, and (as it is stated on the brass plate upon the floor of his own parish Church) was presented to that Vicarage by the Right Hon. William Pitt, in 1805, [vide *Sisson's Historic Sketch of Wakefield Church.*]

Munsteri Cosmographia, p. 170

Of this very extraordinary volume, containing 1333 folio pages, and nearly 1000 wooden cuts of various merit, much might have been offered in the way of commendation, in the first volume of this Catalogue. But having there given a reference to Dr. Dibdin, I shall only in this place, give one curious instance of the manner in which a work, intended no doubt for general and *veracious* information, is executed.

Under the article "*Imperium Cathay*," cap. CLI. p. 1256, is the following passage :—"Est et alia consuetudo apud quosdam Indos, ut qui Filias præ inopia, locare non possunt; in ipso ætatis flore, cum tuba et classicis, quibus bellica significari solent; in forum producunt. Tum multitudine convocata, puella coram astantibus, primum posterior humero tenus detegit, postea anteriora. Quæ cum placita fuerit et approbata, quibuscunque videtur illa nubit," and there is an *engraving* illustrative of the *first* of the young woman's discoveries.

N

Naunton, p. 172

Sir Robert Naunton, an eminent Statesman, who is noticed by Weaver, (at p. 756) was born at Alderton, in Suffolk, (the

patrimony of his ancestors.) He was Proctor of the University of Cambridge, in 1602, and had in his youth addicted himself to such studies as tended to accomplish him for those public employments, he was appointed to fulfil in his manhood.

Newcome's Memoirs of the *Goodmans* p. 173

Gabriel Goodman, (one of the subjects of the Reverend writer's memoirs) was born at Ruthin, (Denbighshire) in 1528, was D. D. in St. John's College, Cambridge, and for 40 years Dean of Westminster. He translated the Bible into Welsh, founded a Grammar School in the place of his nativity, repaired the Cloisters (the Warden's residence) and purchased a mansion (with lands) at Chiswick, for the use of the Master and Scholars of Westminster. The Dean died in 1601, and was buried in St. Benedict's Chapel, Westminster Abbey.

Godfrey Goodman, (nephew of Gabriel) was born at Merllyn, (near Ruthin) in 1582, and was educated first at Westminster, afterwards in Trinity College, Cambridge, where he commenced D. D. and was in succession Prebendary of Windsor, Dean of Rochester, and (in 1624) Bishop of Gloucester. He died in 1665, and was buried in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

The Rev. Richard Newcome, (Warden of Ruthin, &c.) has enriched these Memoirs with divers illustrative plates, one of them being a fac simile of a monumental brass, representing Dean Goodman's *Father*. The plate is affixed to one of the pillars in the Church at Ruthin, and has the following lines inscribed at the bottom :—

Hic jacet Edwardus Goodmannus nomine dictus
 Gratia virtutis, cui bona multa dedit
 Pars hominis tegitur mortalis, et altera coelum
 Scandit perque orbem nomen ubique volat.
 Obiit. 20 Maii, Anno. 1560.

From which lines, and from various facts, arguments, and records in existence (particularly the family pedigree) Mr. Newcome comes to the conclusion, that *Goodman*, was not the name by which the paternal ancestors of the Dean and Bishop were known; but that *Edward* recorded by the monumental brass, was the *first* of his race who assumed that name, OR, that the effort of the recording muse, was meant to convey; that *He* who lies buried beneath, was, from his *charitable* deeds called the *good* man of the place, like the good man of Ross in aftertimes, and he adds, that the expression "*good* man of the house," always carries with it the idea of liberality as well as the possession of wealth.

Nowell, p. 175

In Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, p. 110, is given a good

etching of the monument erected in that Cathedral to the memory of *Dean Nowell*, with a copy of the Latin inscription printed on the opposite leaf, (also preserved in *Stow's Survey*, Ed. 1633, p. 362.) The whole is too long for insertion, and I shall therefore present the reader with the few lines following, which were cut upon the tablet immediately under the Doctor's effigy :—

“ Quàm speciosa Vestigia evangelizantium pacem”

“ Exul quæ amisit primævo flore Nowellus,
 “ Fœnore centeno repperit aucta redux :
 “ Dat Christus, reddit danti longævus honores,
 “ Reddenti æternos gratia dantis habet ;
 “ Præco, Auctor, Condus Christo, colit, ampliat, ornat,
 “ Voce, Libris, Opibus, sabbatha, Templa, Scholas ;
 “ Dans, meditans, orans, Christi expiravit in ulnis ;
 “ Sic oritur, floret, demoriturque Deo.”

O

Oliver, p 176

This Book was written by *Thomas Oliver*, author of “ *De Sophismatum Præstigiis Cavendis*,” “ *De Rectarum Linearum Parallisma et Concursu*,” and other works enumerated in *Dr. Watts's Bibliotheca Britannica*, in which work this, his *New Handling of the Planisphere*, (which is quite full of well executed Diagrams) is omitted.

Owen and Blakeway, p. 180

Hugh Owen, M. A. F. S. A. Archdeacon of Salop, Prebendary of Lichfield and Salisbury, *Minister of the Royal Peculiar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury*, and Portionist of the Vicarage of Bampton, in Oxfordshire. (the other joint publisher of the *History of Shrewsbury*) died 23rd December, 1827, aged 66. [For his Life and Character, see *Gentleman's Magazine* for Jannary, 1828, p. 89.]

P

Parker, p. 25

Although there are five distinct editions of the English Bible, commonly called Parker's, (or the Bishops) of the respective dates of 1568, 1569, 1572, 1574, and 1588 enumerated in the first volume of this Catalogue, (v. article “ Bible” p. 25) yet no account of the worthy Prelate who was the cause of the Translation, appears throughout that volume ; and as a mere reference to the *Archbishop's Life*, by *John Strype*, M. A. in that place has not proved satisfactory, the omission is intended to be here supplied.

Matthew Parker, D. D. the son of *William Parker*, a manufacturer of stuffs, in the city of *Norwich*, (whose family had long been considerable traders there) was born in the parish of

St. Saviour's, in 1504, (the year wherein the great light of the Helvetian Churches, *Henry Bullinger*, came into the world, v. p. 40, 1st vol.) His mother placed him for education with divers masters, and finally he was instructed at home in Grammar learning, by Mr. William Neve, who qualified him for the University. In 1521 [a year remarkable for the *Theatrum Imaginis Crucifixi*, i. e. a *Roodloft*, then first magnificently built in St. Mary's Church, and partly gilt, which remained until the 4th year of Queen Elizabeth, when by the means of this sometimes young scholar, but then Archbishop of Canterbury, it was for the most part demolished.] Matthew was admitted into the College of Corpus Christi or Ben'et College, in Cambridge, was chosen one of the Bible Clerks, and made extraordinary progress in his studies. He proceeded A. B. in 1524, became Subdeacon in 1526, and the next year entered into full Orders; soon after which being created A. M. and having approved himself to the Society by his regular and studious behaviour, he was in 1531, elected into a Fellowship.—Mr. Parker was so much taken notice of for his acquirements in Divinity, that Cardinal Wolsey invited him to go into his new College at Oxford, but this he declined. Good and solid Preachers being at that time very rare, Mr. Parker had a license granted to him to preach through the province of Canterbury, & a King's Patent to preach throughout the kingdom, and (being much afflicted with the head-ache) the University likewise readily passed a Grace that he might preach covered. In 1533 he was appointed Chaplain to the Queen of King Henry VIIIth. In 1535 he proceeded B. D. and was preferred by the same Queen to the Deanery of Stoke Clare, in Suffolk. On the death of his much honored and beloved patroness, the King took him into his more immediate protection, appointed him his Chaplain, and gave him a Prebendal Stall at Ely. In 1538 Mr. Parker visited Cambridge, where having performed his exercises with general applause, he commenced D. D. and after a faithful discharge of his duty in the several parochial Cures he took upon him, was next advanced to the *Mastership* of Be'net College, and filled that office with the greatest zeal, fidelity, and discretion, and revised the Statutes. Dr. Parker succeeded to the Vice Chancellorship in 1544, and during that period the great silver Crucifix, belonging to the University, (whose weight was 336 ounces) was sold for £91. 13s. 0d. & most of the money was employed in procuring a confirmation of their Charters and privileges. In 1545 Dr. Parker obtained the Rectory of Land-Beach, in Cambridgeshire, but was compelled to resign his beloved College of Stoke-Clare, the same being dissolved in 1547. In 1550 he lost his most intimate friend *Dr. Martin Bucer*, who appointed him one of his executors, and he preached Bucer's funeral

sermon. In 1552 the King (Edward VIth) gave him the Canonry and Prebend of Corringham, in the Church of Lincoln, where he was soon after elected Dean. In Mary's reign, he was stripped of all his preferments, retired into Norfolk, and employed his time in translating the Book of Psalms into various and elegant English metre, and in other sorts of literature. After Queen Elizabeth's Accession, he refused the Primacy and many other places of dignity and profit, but at length accepted, and in 1559 was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Queen to do him still greater honour ordered Garter King at Arms, to make an addition to his paternal Coat of *three Estoiles Gules on a Chevron Argent*. His benefactions to Bene't College are enumerated at large by Masters, in his History of that Establishment. The Archbishop drew up a form of Common Prayer in the room of the Mass Book, had the Bible newly translated by himself & many eminent Divines, and first published in 1568, (for which see *Lewis*) published a Saxon Homily on the Sacrament, Matthew of Westminster, and Matthew Paris, in 1570, and divers other learned works, but more especially *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*. He died in 1575 of his old complaint the stone and strangury, and was buried in his own Chapel, at Lambeth. Fuller thought him a learned and religious Divine, and one who confuted that character given of Antiquaries, *that generally they are either superstitious or supercilious*, his skill in Antiquity being attended with *soundness* of doctrine, and *humility* of manners.

Pasquine, p. 182

Cælius Secundus Curio, (noticed in the first volume as the author of the original work) was descended of a noble family, and born at Cherico, in Piedmont, in 1503, (being the last of twenty children.) He was sent to a public school, and then to Turin, where he applied for some years under the Professors of that city to Elocution, Poetry, and History, and studied Civil Law under Francis Sfondrata, who was afterwards Cardinal. In his 20th year as himself and two friends, were passing through the valley of Aosta in their way to Germany to embrace the doctrines of *Zuinglius* and *Luther*, their free discourse on matters of religion was overheard, and they were denounced to the Bishop of Yvrea, who caused them to be arrested, and conveyed to the Castle of Capriano. At the end of six months Curio was severely admonished and dismissed, but with letters of recommendation to the Abbey of St. Benigno. Obtaining the keys of the shrine in which the relics were kept, he took them away and deposited in their place a Bible with these words written therein, "*Hæc est Arca Fœderis, ex qua vera sciscitari oracula liceat, et in qua veræ sunt sanctorum reliquiæ,*" and then fled to Milan; from whence he proceeded to Rome and other cities of Italy. He

afterwards resided in Milan for several years, and by his good conduct acquired great esteem. In 1530 he espoused a young lady of a noble family named Margarita Bianca Isaci, and resided some years at Casal, the Capital of Montserrat. On the death of his father he returned to his native country, and finding that his sister had seized his large patrimony, he contested her right, but until the matter was arranged, took upon him the education of the young nobility of the country. For a contest with a Monk respecting the doctrines of Martin Luther, he was arrested by the Bishop of Turin, but escaped from his prison by an ingenious device, and abandoning his patrimony fled to Salo and Pavia and took refuge at Venice, Ferrara, Lucca, and finally at Lausanne, in Switzerland, where he was made principal of the College, and in 1547 was appointed Professor of Eloquence, &c. at Basil, which he held with reputation for more than 20 years, and rejected the most earnest and splendid offers of various Sovereigns (inducing him to leave Basil), where he ended his days, in 1569.—He published many curious works, and amongst others the “*Pasquillus Extaticus*,” of which the “Pasquine in a Trance,” at p. 182 of the first volume, is a translation by an unknown writer.

Perkins, p. 185

William Perkins was buried in the parish Church of St. Andrew, in Cambridge.

Pleaser's Guide, p. 189

This Poem was written by a son of *Anstie*, the author of the New Bath Guide.

Polycronycon, p. 190

This much celebrated Chronicle was compiled in Latin by *Ranulph Higden*, a Benedictine of St. Werberg's Monastery, (now the Cathedral) in Chester. He was a Monk for 64 years, died in 1377, at the advanced age of between 80 and 90 years, and was buried at Chester. From a comparison of some old manuscript copies of the Polycronycon with the *Polycratica Temporum* of *Roger Cestrensis*, (also a Benedictine of St. Werberg) a suspicion has arisen (says Dr. Dibdin) that Higden borrowed (without acknowledgement) the greater part of his Chronicle, from the *Polycratica Temporum*.—This suspicion is strengthened by a discovery of Bishop Nicolson, (v. Historical Library, p. 53, edit. 1776) that “if you spell “the first letters of the several chapters that begin it, [The Polycronicon] “you read *præsentem Chronicam compilavit frater Ranulphus monachus Cestrensis*.” It is however probable that both *Roger* and *Ranulph* were compilers from the same more *antient* materials; at any rate, says Dr. Gale, we are indebted to the one or the other, for the preservation of “many remains out of antient Chronicles now wholly lost or

“ mislaid.” The Polycronicon was *translated* into English by *Johā De Trevisa*, who was (says Fuller) born at Caradock, in Cornwall, and was Chaplain to the Earl of Berkeley, which translation was completed in 1387, printed by *Caxton*, in 1482, and by *Wynkyn de Worde*, in 1495.

Prior, p. 194

An ill natured reflection of Bishop Burnet's, beginning with the words “One Prior,” produced the following Epigram by *Mr. Dodsley*, (v. Trifles, p. 241.)

“ *One Prior!* and is this, this, all the Fame,

“ *The Poet*, from th' *Historian* can claim?

“ No; Prior's verse posterity shall quote,

“ When 'tis forgot, *one Burnet* ever wrote.”

Public Records, 1800, p. 197

This volume containing the two Reports (with the Appendix) from the select Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Public Records of the Kingdom, &c. ordered by the House of Commons to be printed; is illustrated by the following explanatory plates, viz:—

Plans of Repositories of Records in Somerset Place.

Plans, Elevation, and Section of the Office for the Public Records of Scotland, severally marked A, B, C, D, and E.

Table I. and II. Exemplar Chartarum Regum Angliæ (in two divisions.)

III. Exemplar Libri Censualis vocati Domesday Book.

IV. *a.* Exemplar Computi de exit:

PRIOR ALIEN: Com: Sussex, 18,
Edw. 2.

IV. *b.* Exemplar Inquisitionis NONÆ,

in Com: Sussex, 15, Edw. 3.

V. *a.* Articula Magne Carte Libertatum sub sigillo Regis Johannis.

V. *b.* Magna Carta Regis Johannis.

VI. Bulla Leonis X. Papæ pro titulo Defensoris Fidei.

VII. and VIII. Exemplar Chartarum ad res privatas spectantium in Officio Augment' remanentium, (in two divisions.)

IX. Exemplaria de magnis Rotulis Pipæ extracta.

X. Exemplar Rotuli Hundredi de Oxon

Exemplar Perambulationis Forestæ

de Exemore Com'. Somerset'

Exemplar Extentæ Manerii de Up-
ton' Com.' Berk.'

XI. Alphabets [Modern Gothic, Old English, Set Chancery, Court Hand, Secretary.]

XII. Declaratio Parliamenti, ubi Johannes, Primogenitus Roberti, Habet succedere in Regnum, 1371.

Public Records, 1819, p. 197

These volumes contain the first and second General Reports (with each distinct Appendix) from the *Commissioners* appointed by his Majesty, [King Geo. 3rd.] to execute the measures recommended by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, respecting the Public Records of the Kingdom, also an Index and a third *Appendix* containing engraved *Fac-similes* inserted in the various works, with printed explanations : of which engravings, (86 in number) the following is an abstract, (the alphabets being first repeated) :—

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--------|----|
| From the Statutes of the Realm | - | - | - | Plates | 21 |
| Taxatio ecclesiastica P. Nich. IV. | - | - | - | | 1 |
| Rotulorum Originalium Abbreviatio | | | - | | 1 |
| Nonarum Inquisitiones | - | - | - | | 1 |
| Testa de Nevill sive Liber Feodorum | | | - | | 1 |
| Placitorum Abbreviatio | - | - | - | | 3 |
| Valor Ecclesiasticus Temp. Hen. VIII. | | | - | | 1 |
| Domesday Book | - | - | - | | 5 |
| Rymer's Foedera (new edition) | - | - | - | | 20 |
| Rotuli Hundredorum | - | - | - | | 2 |
| Placita de Quo Warranto | | - | - | | 1 |
| Rotuli Scotiæ | - | - | - | | 2 |
| Inquisitionum Retornatarum Abbreviatio | | | - | | 1 |
| Registrum Magni Sigilli | - | - | - | | 5 |
| Acta Parliamentorum Scotiæ | | - | - | | 21 |
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Publicii Opera, p. 198

The volume of *Jacobus Publicius*, (called by Tiraboschi, Publicio Jacopo, professor di gramatica) will be understood as to its contents, (though by no means so clearly as such an extraordinary and interesting work deserves) by transcribing the title, as it appears at the head of the Proem, in *Capitals*.—

“ Oratoriæ Artis Epitoma: vel quæ brevibus ad consummatum
 “ spectant oratorem : ex antiquo Rhetorum Gymnasio: di-
 “ cendi scribendique breves rationes: nec non et aptus optimo
 “ cuique viro titulus: insuper et perquam facilis memoriæ artis
 “ modus IACOBI PVBLICII, FLORENTINI Lucubra-
 “ tione in lucem editus.”

Dr. Lempriere, in his Classical Dictionary, says (from Valerius Maximus) that there was a Roman freedman of the same name with the above Professor, (Publicius) so much like Pompey the Great, that they were often confounded together.

R

Ramsay, p. 200

¶ Vide this second work, under article “ Bannatyne.”

Rogers's Method, &c. p. 209

The curious device stated to be placed at the end of Rogers' *Method unto Mortification*, is that which was often used by *John Windet*, the printer of the volume. He once dwelt at the sign of the White Bear, in Adling-street, nigh Bernard's Castle. The device (to which both Ames and Herbert give the appellation of *pretty*), is this, Time appears mowing down a sheaf of corn, behind a clasped book, having on its cover the words, "*Verbum Dei manet in æternum*," the whole within a rich compartment, having the Royal Arms at the top, the City of London Arms at the right side, the Stationers Arms at the left, and the Printer's Sign, *the Bear* beneath, (over which are the letters I. W.) and the motto, "*Non solo pane vivet homo*," is set round the inner edge of the compartment.

S

Saints, Lives of p. 214

That *the Rev. Alban Butler*, who is stated in Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica* to have been born in the county of Northampton, in 1710, and to have died in 1773, (a full account of whom may be found at p. 476 of the first volume of Baker's *Northamptonshire*) was *really* the author of the *above* work, is extremely problematical, *notwithstanding* a memorandum which I found at York, in 1828, (by a former owner) written with a pencil upon another copy of it (exposed for sale in the shop of Messrs. Todd) to the following effect, i. e. "*By the Rev. Alban Butler*," *notwithstanding* the worthy Mr. Alban Butler, *was* the author of a "*Lives of Saints*," & *notwithstanding* he was *likewise* the writer of a "*Treatise of the Moveable Feasts and Fasts throughout the Year*," and that a *Treatise* so described is attached to the *above* work; *because* Watt and Baker, and other authors affirm that *Butler's* *Lives of the Saints*, was *first* published in the year 1745, (in *five* quarto volumes) and the *above* work came out in 12 monthly numbers in the years 1728 and 1729, having separate title pages for each month, which in 1750 were *collected*, and published by Osborne, in four volumes, (each having a *distinct* title page of the latter date.) Todd's Book was also of 1729.

As the above dates are *irreconcilable*, I must leave the question as undecided as I have found it.

Sallustius cum Commentariis *Minellii*, p. 215

John Minellius, an useful Critic, was born at Rotterdam about 1625, passed his life as a teacher of the learned languages, and died about 1683. He published short but clear and serviceable Notes upon Terence, Sallust, Virgil, Ho-

must be one of those various foreign and English impressions of which that learned Bibliomanist observes, no perfect Catalogue can be made.

Sidney, p. 229

The most shining quality of Sir Philip Sidney, was his *valour*, which though not exceeded by any of the heroes of his time, was equalled by his *humanity*. After he had received the wound which killed him, overcome with thirst from excessive bleeding, he called for drink, which was presently brought to him. At the same moment, a soldier was carried along desperately wounded, who fixed his eager eyes upon the bottle just as Sir Philip was lifting it to his mouth, who instantly delivered it to the soldier with these words, “Thy necessity is yet greater than mine.”

Skene, p. 230

By *Sir John Skene or Skeene*, author of many valuable works on the Laws and Customs of Scotland.

Smith's Sermons, &c. p. 232

It should have been noticed that a Portrait of Henry Smith appears in 2 Nichols's Leicestershire, opposite to p. 392.

Spenser, p. 237

It has been commonly reported and believed, that on Queen Elizabeth being presented with Spenser's Fairy Queen, she ordered her Treasurer Cecil to give him £100. that on the Treasurer alleging that £100. was too much, the Queen replied, “then give him what is reason.”—That the Poet having received *nothing*, and his Poem being *detained*, after a time he presented her Majesty, in one of her progresses, with the following lines :—

“ I was promis'd on a time
 “ To have reason, for my rhyme,
 “ From that time unto this season
 “ I receiv'd nor rhyme nor reason.”

Stow's Survey, p. 243

This third edition of Stow's London I have illustrated with a Plan of the City, as it was in the time of the Saxon Dynasty, A. D. 1000.

By the title page to this volume, it appears that the original Survey, edited by Stow in 1598, was in 1618 *enlarged*, by the care and diligence of A. M. and in 1633 *completely finished*, by the study and labour of A. M. H. D. and others. And it is manifest on the authority of Ritson, Chalmers, &c. &c. independent of the testimony afforded by the book itself, that the letters A. M. in the editions of 1618 and 1633, are the initials of the name of *Anthony Munday*, whose Epitaph (quoted below) is to be found in that *separated* part of Stow's present Survey, which is called the *Remaines*, or Remnants, (the

same separated part being distinguished by a fresh title.)

Anthony Munday, Citizen and Draper of London, and Poet Laureat to that famous City, (says the sneering *Ritson*) and who is celebrated by Meres, amongst the Comic Poets, as the best *Plotter*, seems to have been a writer through a very long period, (probably before 1580 to the time of his decease.) He was the author of the City Pageants from 1605 to 1616; detected the treasonable practices of Edmund Campion, in 1582; was afterwards servant to the Earl of Oxford, and a Messenger of the Queen's Bedchamber. He died in 1633, and was buried in the parish Church of St. Stephen, (Coleman Street) and had the following Epitaph placed upon his monument:—

“ To the memory of that antient servant to the city with his
“ pen, in divers employments, especially *the Survey of London*,
Master Anthony Munday, Citizen and Draper of London.

“ He that hath many an antient tombstone read

“ (I'th labour seeming more among the *dead*

“ To live, than with the *living*)—that survaid

“ Obstruse Antiquities; and o'er them laid

“ Such vive and beauteous colours with his pen,

“ That (spite of time) those old, are new agen.

“ Under this marble lies interr'd : His Tombe

“ Clayming (as worthily it may) this roome,

“ Among those many monuments his quill

“ Has so reviv'd, helping now to fill

“ A place (with those) in his *Survey* : in which

“ He has a monument, more faire, more rich,

“ Than polisht stones could make, where he lies

“ Though dead, still living, and in that, n'ere dyes

“ Obiit. Anno Ætatis suæ 80, Domini 1633, Augusti 10.”

In the Preface to *Nichols's Progresses of King James I.* (p. VI) it is stated that a great portion of Howes's Chronicle of the first eleven years of James's reign, (*appended* to that edition of Stow's Chronicle which is mentioned in the first volume of this Catalogue; but chiefly *omitted* in every *other* edition) has been transferred to the pages of the same Progresses, by their venerable writer.

❧ I have not discovered to whom the initials H. D. refer.

Stradlingi Epigrammatum, &c. p. 244

In the grand Catalogue of the Library of *George Hibbert, Esq.* of Portland Place, sold by auction in 1829, the above work of Sir John Stradling, (of whom there is a short account at p. 244 of the first volume) is noted as *extremely rare*. It is, says Mr. Evans, (supported by the authority of the Sale Catalogue of the late *John Dent, Esq.*) a most curious and interesting volume. It contains verses on the celebrated Comedian *Tarlton*, “ *Princeps Comoedorum tulit quos Anglia Tellus.*”—

Verses addressed to Spenser on the destruction of some of his *MSS. Poems by the Irish Rebels by Fire*. [v. article "Spenser" 1 vol. p. 237.] Verses addressed conjointly to Spenser and Daniel—to Sir J. Harrington—to Drayton—to Sir P. Sydney—to the Countess of Pembroke—to his "Friend Camden on the death of the renowned Sir Richard Grenville, after an heroic action with the Spanish Fleet." Verses addressed to Lord Essex and Lord C. Howard on the Cadiz Expedition—to Sir M. Frobisher, Sir Francis Drake—to Hawkins—to Queen Elizabeth—Lord Burghley—Secretary Walsingham—to James I.—to Lord Haddington "who rescued the King and slew Gowrie"—on the Gunpowder Plot—to Lord Monteagle—to Owen the Epigrammatist, &c. &c.

In the Epitaph on Tarlton before alluded to, we find that *Tarlton* excelled in Tragic as well as Comic Performances.—*Malone and all the writers of the History of our Stage, appear to have been unacquainted with this fact.*

Strypes Lives, p. 245

For an account of *Archbishop Cranmer*, v. vol. 1, p. 61.

For an account of *Matthew Parker*, the second Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, v. the Additional Notices to the 1st vol. in *Loco*.

Edmund Grindal, a learned and eminent Prelate, was born at Hensingham, a small village near Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland, in 1519. He very early discovered a strong inclination for learning, and after a suitable foundation of School learning, he was sent to Magdalen College, in Cambridge, but removed from thence to Christ's, and afterwards to Pembroke Hall; where having taken his first degree in Arts, he was chosen Fellow in 1538, and commenced M. A. in 1541. In 1549 he became President of his College, and being now B. D. was unanimously chosen Lady Margaret's Public Preacher, at Cambridge, as he was also one of the four Disputants in a Theological Extraordinary Act performed that year for the entertainment of King Edward's visitors. Thus distinguished in the University, his merit was observed by *Ridley*, Bishop of London, who made him his Chaplain in 1550, perhaps by the recommendation of *Martin Bucer*, who in a letter to that Prelate stiles our Divine "a person eminent for his learning and piety." In 1551 Grindall was made Chaplain to the King. In 1552 he had a Stall in Westminster Abbey, and there being a design on the death of Dr. Tunstall to divide the rich See of Durham into two, he was nominated into one of them, but owing to the rapacious intrigues of a powerful Courtier this did not take effect. In 1553, upon the death of King Edward, he fled from the persecution under Queen Mary, and was one of the *Exiles* for religion in Germany, where he diligently collected materials for a Mar-

tyrology, and greatly assisted *John Fox* in compiling his laborious work. Settling at Strasburgh, he made himself master of the German tongue, that he might preach in German Churches. In the disputes at Frankfort about a new model of Government and King Edward's Service Book, he sided with Dr. Cox against John Knox. Returning to England on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he (with others) was employed in drawing up the New Liturgy, and was one of the eight Protestant Divines, chosen to hold a Public Disputation against the Popish Prelates, in 1559. He was frequently appointed to preach before the Queen and Council, and was one of the Commissioners on the Royal Visitation for restoring the Supremacy of the Crown and the Protestant Faith and Worship, at which Visitation Dr. Young being removed from the Mastership of Pembroke Hall for refusing the oath of Supremacy, Grindall was chosen by the Fellows to succeed him. In the same year he was nominated to the Bishopric of London, vacant by the deposition of Bonner, and by the advice of *Peter Martyr*, at length accepted it.—In 1563 he assisted in preparing a Book of Statutes for Christ Church College, Oxford. In 1564 Bishop Grindal took the degree of D. D. at Cambridge, the oaths being administered to him at his Palace in London, by *Miles Coverdale*. In 1570 this Prelate was translated to the See of York by the recommendation of Secretary Cecil and Archbishop Parker, the latter not thinking him resolute enough for the Government in London. On the death of Archbishop Parker in 1575, Grindal was translated to Canterbury. In 1582 Archbishop Grindal was deprived of his eye-sight, and in 1583 finding himself under great infirmities, not only by the loss of sight, but also by the stone, strangury, and cholic, he resigned his Archbishopric; retiring on a small but honourable pension to Croydon, where two months after he expired aged 63. He died unmarried, and was at his own desire buried in the Chancel of the Church at Croydon, where a stone monument with his effigy lying at length, is erected on the south side of the Communion Table against the wall, on which is inscribed a long historical, elaborate Epitaph, and in three several compartments of the same tomb, the following verses :—

“ GRINDALLUS, doctus, prudens, gravitate verendus,
 “ Justus, munificus, sub cruce fortis erat,
 “ Post crucis ærumnas Christi gregis Anglia fecit,
 “ Signiferum, Christus cœlica regna dedit.

“ Præsulis eximii ter postquam est auctus honore,
 “ Pervigilique greges rexit moderamine sacro
 “ Confectum senio, durisque laboribus, ecce
 “ Transtulit in placidam mors exoptata quietem.

" Mortua marmoreo conduntur membra sepulchro
 " Sed mens sancta viget, fama perennis erit,
 " Nam studia et Musæ, quas magnis censibus auxit
 " GRINDALLI nomen tempus in omne ferent."

It appears, upon the whole of Archbishop Grindal's life, as exhibited to us by the pens of many Biographers, that he was well deserving of the glorious character given him by one of the first and greatest men of that or any other age, (Lord Bacon), i. e. *that he was the gravest and greatest Prelate of the land.*

For an account of *Archbishop Whitgift*, v. vol. 1, p. 281.

Student, p 245

The late James Boswell, Esq. in his first vol. of the *Life of Dr. Johnson*, (p. 113) assumed it as a well known fact, that the late *Bonnell Thornton* and *George Colman*, were the principal writers of "The Student, or Oxford and Cambridge Miscellany."

Systema Agriculturæ, p. 246

The Author of this work was *John Worlidge*. The above is the first edition of a volume that was so much esteemed, as to go through at least four other editions.—"The Mystery of Husbandry discovered,"—(its second title) has the writer's initials upon the title page, and treats of tilling, planting, sowing, manuring, ordering and improving all sorts of grounds, the instruments used in agriculture, a *Calendarium-rusticum*, and a *Dictionarium-rusticum*, for general instruction.

T

Taverner, p. 248

In the Preface to Sir John Cheke's book, called "The true subject to the rebel," (printed at Oxford), it is stated that Mr. Taverner's *sermon* preached at St. Mary's, began with the following passage :—

" Arriving at the *Mount* of St. Maries, in the *stony stage*,
 " where I now stand, I have brought you some fine *Biskets*,
 " baked in the *oven of Charity*, and carefully conserved for
 " the *Chickens* of the Church, the *Sparrows* of the Spirit, and
 " the *sweet Swallows* of Salvation."

Tertulliani Opera per Beatum Rhenanum, p. 253

Beatus Rhenanus (whose father [Anthony Bilde] assumed the name of Rhenanus from the town of Rheinach, the place of his birth), was born at Schletstad, in Alsace (1485), where he received the first part of his education, then travelled, and studied at Paris, Strasburgh, Basil, and Nuremberg; became the friend of Erasmus, and was corrector of the press to the celebrated Frobenius. "I have a great esteem (said Du Pin) for his notes on *Tertullian*." Rhenanus was a

man of extensive learning, and *Scaliger* and *Scioppius* were his warmest admirers. *Rhenanus* had recourse to the baths of Baden, in Switzerland, for a disorder which afflicted him; but the disorder increasing, he caused himself to be conveyed to Strasburg, where he died in 1547. This learned Critic never spake with contempt of *other* writers; possessed great integrity, was mild and modest in his behaviour, and so agreeable in conversation, as to be universally beloved.

Testament, Rhemish, p. 254

Gregory Martin, to whom the *translation* of the Rhemish Testament was imputed, was born at Maxfield, in Sussex; became a Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and going abroad, lived for sometime both at Douay and Rome, but fixed himself at last in the English College at Rhemes, where he was Professor of Divinity, and died in 1582 (the year when his Translation of the Testament was first published), and was buried in the church of St. Stephen, in that city.

Thesauri, p. 255

The title of this extraordinary volume is given in these words: "Patriarchæ sive Christi servatoris Genealogia per mundi Ætates traducta A. D. EMANUELE THESAURO, Patritio Taurinensi, Comite, & Magnæ Crucis Equite Sanctorum Mauritii & Lazari." The body of the work consists of irregular Latin ode-like verses, upon those persons through whom the Redeemer of the world derived his human descent from Adam (also some of the most remarkable persons of the collateral line). The first age is distinguished as "*Mundi Pueritia*," including Adam and Eve, down to Lamech, who are denominated "Pastores," (and containing 14 odes). The second age is called "*Mundi Adolescentia*," and comprises from Noah to the Sons of Jacob (all denominated "Milites"), and containing 11 odes. The third age is "*Mundi Juventus*," containing 15 odes (from Judah to Jesse), and the personages are called "Duces." The fourth is the age of "Reges," called "*Mundi Virilitas*," beginning at David and ending at Jeconiah, and contains 20 odes. The fifth age classed as "*Mundi Senectus*," and distinguishing the persons "Solitarii," includes Salathiel down to Hircanus, and has 18 odes. The finishing age is distinguished as "*Nova Ætas*," the persons (who are called Sancti), proceed from Eleazar to Christ, and the odes are in number 7.

The author of the above elegant and characteristic book is thus mentioned by Tiraboschi:—"Count Emanuel Tesauro, a Torinese Noble, and Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order d'SS. Maurizio and Lazzaro, amongst the numerous works on every subject with which he enlightened the middle of the century, published in Torino, in 1664, *The Kingdom of Italy under the Barbarians*, a work in which, as in

“ all his others, one discovers an author gifted with much
 “ talent, and who might have held an honourable place in
 “ the literary world, if he had not so entirely abandoned
 “ himself to the prejudices of the age. He also wrote the
 “ History of *Piedmont* and of the city of *Torino*.”

The following is a list of the works of Emanuel Thesaurus, taken from *Watts's Bibliotheca Britannica* :—

1. *Cæsares et ejusdem varia Carmina, quibus accesserunt nobilissimorum orientis et occidentis Pontificum Elogia, et varia opera politica*, Oxon, 1637, 8vo.
- *2. *Istorie del Piemonte*, Bol. 1643, 4to.
3. *Patriarchæ, &c.* [as above].
- *4. *Del Regno d'Italia sotto i Barbari*, Tor. 1664, 8vo.
5. *Il Cunnocchiale Aristotelico*, Torin, 1664, 1670, fol.
6. *La Filosofia Morale*, Torin, 1670, fol.—Ven. 1708, 8vo.
- *7. *Istorie dell' augusta città di Torino*, Torin, 1679, fol.
8. *La Virgine trionfante, e il Capricorno scornato, Apologia in Difesa di una sua Inscrittione contra il Capricorno, &c.* Torin, fol.

N. B. The three works marked thus*, are those mentioned by Tiraboschi.

Tonstall, p. 259

Although this Roman Catholic Prelate (Cuthbert Tonstall), was restored to his Bishopric by Queen Mary, he was no bloody persecutor. When Mr. Russell (a *Lutheran* preacher), was brought before him on certain charges (too common in those times), and Dr. Himner, his Chancellor, was for urging a very strict and particular examination of the accused, Bishop Tonstall stopped him by saying, “ hitherto
 “ we have had a good report among our neighbours, I pray
 “ you bring not this man's blood upon my head.”

Tracts, Miscellaneous, p. 260

The Contents of these Volumes are as follow : -

VOL. 1.

1. The Judgement of whole Kingdoms and Nations concerning the Rights, &c. of Kings, and People, by *Lord Sommers*, 1771.
2. Historical Account of Lincoln Minster, (Anon.) 1771.
3. *Spilsbury* on the Scurvy, Gout, &c. 1783.
4. A Plan of Police, (Anon.) 1776.
5. A Nottinghamshire Farmer's Call to a County Meeting in 1785.
6. Thoughts on the projected Tax on Attorneys, 1785.
7. A Sportsman's Essays on the Game Laws, 1770.
8. An Assize Sermon against Murmuring, by *Samuel Berdmore*, M. A. Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, and Prebendary of Southwell, 1715.

9. **Remarks on the Public Service of the Church, (Anon.) 1760.**

10. **A Sermon preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by James Lord Bishop of Gloucester, 1758.**

11. **A Charge to the Clergy, by John Lord Bishop of Lincoln, 1765.**

12. **Priestley's Letters to the Jews, 1786. [See an account of *Joseph Priestley*, in the first vol. p. 194.]**

VOL. 2.

1. **An Essay on Establishments in Religion, (Anon.) 1767.**

2. **Memoirs of Frederick III. King of Prussia, (Anon.) 1757, but stated by Boswell to be the work of Dr. Johnson.**

3. **Dr. Heathcote's Justice of the Peaces Manual, 1771.— [An account of *Ralph Heathcote*, D. D. will be found in Nichols's Leicestershire.]**

4. **Howard's Account of the Prisons, &c. in the Midland Circuit, 1789. v. 1st vol. p. 117, article "*Howard's Life*."**

5. **Plans of the Sunday Schools, &c. in Bath, (Anon.) 1789.**

6. **Account of the Society for Equitable Assurances, (Anon.) 1766.**

7. **A Third Letter to the People of England on Liberty, Taxes, &c. 1756.**

VOL. 3.

1. **First Report of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, 1797.**

2. **Thoughts on Taxation, (Anon.) 1799.**

3. **Jones's System of Book-keeping, 1795.**

4. **A Farmer's Address to Britons on Public Affairs, 1792.**

5. **Cooper's Charge to the Grand Jury at Southwell, 1793. [Son of *John Gilbert Cooper*, Esq. noticed in the 1st volume, p. 58.]**

6. **An Old Rotford Magistrate's Address to Lord Loughborough, S. A.**

7. **Report of the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Commons, 1799.**

8. **Letter to the Inhabitants of Cornwall, about to assemble at Truro, 1792.**

9. **Hoadly's Letter to Milner, in Defence of Bishop Hoadly, 1799.**

VOL. 4.

This additional Volume has been selected since the first volume of this Catalogue was published, and contains:—

1. **Letters to Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq. M. P. on the depreciated value of human Labour, (Anon.) 1819.**

2. **Taylor's Remarks on the Nature of Money, 1826.**

3. **Warner's Letter to Bishop Ryder on admitting Young Men to Holy Orders holding Evangelical Principles.**

4. Two Letters from the King to his People, (Anon.) 1821.
5. Jackson's Shakespear's Genius Justified, 1818.
6. Trial of Brittlebanks, &c. for the Murder of W. Cuddie, 1821.
7. Hunt's Trial at York Assizes for a Conspiracy, 1820.
8. Cato's Address to the Throne, 1829.
- 9 Bye Laws, &c. of the Literary Fund Society, 1827.
10. Nichols's Sermon at Bawtry on the Murder of John Dyon—Powell's Remarks upon that Sermon—Nichols's Letter to Powell occasioned by those Remarks—and Powell's Strictures on Nichols's Letter.

Tragedies, miscellaneous, p. 260

These six volumes of Tragedies are by the Authors following—such of them as are mentioned in the first volume being distinguished by a reference to the page; and others (of whom any notice is hereafter given), by numerals and letters, to be found at the foot of this article, namely, Baillie (p. 12), Cradock (No. 1), Cumberland (p. 63), Delap (A), Dodsley (p. 70), Dow, Franklin (p. 86, and in this 2d volume also), Glover (p. 94), Godwin, Greatheed (B), Hartson, Hoole (p. 114), Hull (No. 2), Lewis (p. 141), Manners, Mason (p. 157), Maturin (p. 158), Milman (in this second volume), More (p. 167), Murphy (in this second volume), Pratt (No. 3), Shakespear (p. 225), Sheridan (in this second vol.) and Shiel.

No. 1.—*Joseph Cradock*, Esq. M. A. Senior Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, was born in 1742, at Leicester (where his family had long resided). He was educated at Leicester school, and had the misfortune to lose his father when he was only 17 years old. Before going to College, he was permitted to visit London, and soon acquired a lasting relish for those *intellectual* pleasures which are only to be enjoyed in perfection at the Metropolis. He then retired to his studies at Emanuel College, Cambridge, for which he ever retained a pleasing recollection, and in his will bequeathed to that College a fine antique Roman Urn (an engraving whereof is given in Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. 2, p. 590). In 1767 Mr. Cradock was High Sheriff of the county. He had a taste for theatricals, landscape gardening, and music. His own tragedy of *Zobeide* was brought out in 1773; it was in part taken from an unfinished drama of Voltaire's, who in *return* for a copy sent to him, gave Mr. Cradock the following answer:—

“ SIR,

“ 9 8bre, 1773, à Ferney.

“ Thanks to your Muse, a foreign *copper* shines,

“ Turn'd into *gold*, and coin'd in sterling lines.”

“ You have done too much honour to an old sick man of
“ eighty.

“ I am, &c. &c.”

Mr. Cradock travelled abroad from 1784 to 1788. He was a classical scholar of very high attainments, and published many works. He died in his 85th year, (1826.)

No. 2.—The times of the birth and decease of *Thomas Hull*, a dramatic writer and an actor, are mentioned on p. 118 of the 1st. volume. He was born in the Strand, (Westminster), and educated at the Charter-house, being intended for a Clergyman, but afterwards engaged in the profession of an Apothecary, which he was obliged to relinquish after an unsuccessful trial. In 1759 he obtained a situation as a performer at Covent Garden Theatre, wherein he continued for life. Shennstone patronized him on account of his irreproachable moral conduct. Besides several miscellaneous works, Mr. Hull altered or entirely composed nineteen pieces for the stage. [v. p. 250.]

No. 3.—*Samuel Jackson Pratt* was born at St. Ives, (Huntingdonshire) in 1749, was educated at Felsted, in Essex, was originally brought up to the Church, which he quitted and made an attempt to act upon the London stage, but with little success, (in 1774.) After this failure, he subsisted by his pen, and was certainly a prolific writer, but his dramatic pieces were unsuccessful and soon forgotten, and he died at Birmingham, in 1814.

A.—The Rev. *John Delap*, D. D. published the *Royal Suppliants*, and the *Captives*.

B.—*Samuel Greatheed*, Esq. (son of Lady Mary Greatheed, and nephew of the Duke of Ancaster) wrote *The Regent*.

V

Veron, p. 264

John Sennonoys Veron, (or Vernon) was a very voluminous author, and the writer of the work called “A Fruitful Treatise
“ of Predestination and of the Devyne Providence of God,
“ as far forth as the Holy Scriptures and word of God shal
“ lead us, and an answer made to all the vain and blasphemous
“ objections that the Epicures and Anabaptists of our time
“ canne make ¶ Set forth Dialoge wise.”

The volume was printed by *Ihon Tisdale*, dwelling in Knighte Riders Strete near to the Quene’s Wardroppe; and the title is surrounded by a border of pieces.

Vigerii, p. 265

Marcus Vigerius, of Savonne, the author of the very interesting volume of 1507, called “*Decachordum Christianum*,” (entered in the first volume of this Catalogue, p. 265) was taken by Pope Julius the IInd. from the Convent or Cloister of the Cordeliers de Sancta Maria Trans-Tyberim, and created a Cardinal, but was first made Bishop of Preneste, and Arch-priest of the Church of the Vatican. He was eminent in Theology both at Rome and at Padua. He died in the year

1516, aged 78, after giving many works to the public, and one (amongst others) to shew and dilate upon the two Reliques which Bajazet once had in his possession 1. The Tunic of Jesus Christ—and 2. The Lance of Saint Longin.

The Decachordum is printed in a bold, & what the printers call a fat type, with most excellent ink; is clean and faultless throughout. The title page and all the large plates are surrounded by broad Arabesque borders, and are the full size of the leaf. These well executed plates, are ten in number, and on the following subjects:—1. The Annunciation—2. The Birth of Christ—3. The Circumcision—4. The Adoration of the Wise Men—5. The Presentation in the Temple—6. The Entrance into Jerusalem—7. The Agony in the Garden—8. The Resurrection—9. The Ascension—and 10. The Descent of the Holy Spirit. There are besides the above, 33 engravings of very excellent workmanship, two inches square each illustrative of the subject matter treated of. The title has the following words, (all in capital letters, uniform in size) “*Marci Vigerii, Saonensis San Mariæ trans Tibe, Præsbi, Car. Senogallien. Decachordum Christianum, Julio II. Pont. Max. dicatum,*” under which is a Cardinal’s Hat over a Shield of Arms.

The Colophon on the reverse of p. CCXLVI. is thus:—
 “*Marci Vigerii Saonensis ordinis minorum Tituli Sanctæ Mariæ Transtyberim presbyteri Cardi. Senogallien. Decachordum Christianum finit. Quod Hieronymus Soncinus, in Urbe Fani his characteribus impressit die X Augusti M. D. VII. Sacræ Theologiæ magistris Guido de Sancto Leone & Francisco Armillino de Serra comitum ejusdem ordinis Correctoribus.*”

After I had drawn up the above account of my “Decachordum Vigerii,” I received from *Mr. John Bohn*, of Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, his last interesting sale Catalogue for 1829, and found therein amongst the *Books printed on vellum*, the following article, which I shall take leave to transcribe verbatim et literatim:—

“*Vigerii Decachordum [Decachordum] Christianum, folio, with 10 large and 33 small woodcuts of very superior execution, splendidly bound in Venetian morocco, richly tooled, leather joints, by Charles Lewis, £31. 10s. In Urbe Fani, H. Soncinus, 1507. Printed upon beautiful vellum, and universally allowed to be the most finished production of the Fano Press. Only two others are known on vellum.*”

The difference in value between any book printed on vellum and on paper is well known. The above described copy from the identical press as the vellum copy, is however clean and has very ample margins.

Virgil’s 13 Bukes of *Æneados*, by Douglas, p. 265

At the end of Bishop Douglas's excellent Translation of Virgil's *Æneis*, is a *Glossary* or Alphabetical Explanation of its hard and difficult words, which in Chalmers's edition of the poetical works of Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount, (3rd vol. p 188) is stated to be a Glossary, which may indeed serve "*for a Dictionary to the Old Scottish language*," but came abroad without a name, owing to the unassuming modesty of *Ruddiman*, (the compiler); the diligent, the judicious and learned Ruddiman, to whom the late Lord Hailes when pronouncing his eulogy, acknowledges, how much he had profited by the labours of this *studious, intelligent, and modest* man. It is indeed *such* a Glossary as we might expect from *such* a Scholar.

Thomas Ruddiman was born in the parish of Boyndie, Banffshire, in 1674, where he received the rudiments of his education, and in 1690, he was sent to King's College, Aberdeen, and there obtained a Bursary. He took the degree of M. A. in 1694, and in the following year was elected Master of the public school of Laurence-Kirk. Here his merit accidentally became known to the celebrated *Dr. Pitcairn*, and in 1700, he removed to Edinburgh, and two years afterwards was appointed Librarian to the Faculty of Advocates, where his situation was so favorable to his literary pursuits, that he declined an invitation from the Magistrates of Dundee, to the office of Rector of the Grammar School in that town. In 1715 he, in conjunction with his brother Walter, commenced the business of a printer. Mr. Ruddiman wrote, printed, and published many valuable and critical works, and was the conductor of a newspaper called *The Caledonian Mercury*.—At an advanced age his eye-sight began to fail him, and he resigned his office of Librarian in 1752, and died in 1757, at the age of 83.

Virgilii Opera, printed by Baskerville, p. 266

In No. XIV. of the Appendix to Mr. Horne's Introduction to the Study of Bibliography, p. XC. entitled "Editions of Classics executed by Baskerville," at the end of the 4th enumeration, appears "P. Virgilius Maro, 1757," and the following remark is made under it, i. e.—"The earliest production of Baskerville's Press, and the most celebrated of *all* his editions. He reprinted it under the same date, but the *Re-print* is held in but little estimation."

Mr. Horne then points out certain criteria by which to ascertain the first original edition, and upon a minute examination of my copy, I have the satisfaction to find that, it is the *first* original edition, and *not* the reprint. On p. 342 the title of the tenth book is *Liber decimus Æneidos*, instead of *Æneidos Liber decimus*—a similar transposition *does* occur at

the beginning of the eleventh book : but the following and main criterion is perfectly decisive, for verse 457 of the *Æneid* lib. II. "*Ad soceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat,*" (which is entirely omitted in the reprint) does form the first line of p. 144 of my copy. I have not adverted to one of the criteria specified by Mr. Horne, because of some inexplicable error or misprint in his work. The fourth Eclogue "*Pollio*" is printed in my volume upon the 10th, 11th, and 12th pages, and not upon pp. 224, &c.

Virunnii, &c. p. 267

The following extracts have most decidedly proved, that the book entered (at p. 267 of the first volume) under the name "*Virunnus*" would have been more correctly inserted under the name "*Ponticus*"

In *Hofman's Lexicon* are the following words : "*Ponticus Virunius vel Virumnus Trevisanus, composuit A. C. 1490, Epitomen Historiæ Anglicæ in gratiam familiæ Badoeriorum, qui Veneti, tum Anglicæ Originis erant. Item Commentarios in Statium, Claudianum, &c. Plura alia quoque prosa versuque scripsit.*"

Moreri in his *Historical Dictionary* seems to have transcribed *Hofman's* account, almost literatim :—" *Ponticus Virunius ou Virumnus de Treviso, (Ville dans l' Etat de Venise) vivoit vers l' an 1490. Il composa un Abrege de l' Histoire d' Angleterre, en faveur de la Famille de Badoeri de Venise, originaux de la Grand Bretagne, & des Commentaires sur Stace, Claudien, &c. Il composa aussi plusieurs autres Ouvrages en prose & en Vers.*"

In *Saxii Onomasticon*, the above author is thus noticed, "*Ponticus Bellunensis, unde quod Belunum olim Virunum ; ipse Virunius Historicus et Philologus Ferrariensis et Foroliviensis, Nat. 1467, 1520.*"

Having been favoured by a young Lady (whose name I am not at liberty to disclose) with *her own* translation of that portion of *Tiraboschi* which relates to the above mentioned author ; I shall present my friends with the Lady's own words, as a more acceptable relation than any thing that I could offer in their place. Under the head *Pontico Virunio*, *Tiraboschi* says, " Let us draw up this dissertation on the Latin Poets with an account of one, who for the variety of his expressions and extent of knowledge, was not inferior to any of his time ; but his works being known to so very few, his name has almost fallen into oblivion. I speak of *Pontico Virunio*, respecting whom I have not had much search to weary me ; because *Il ch. Apostolo Zeno* has already illustrated his life with great exactness, availing himself of that which *Andrea Ubaldo*, of Reggio, (brother to the wife of the said Pontico,) "

“ had previously written. I then shall only first mention *that*
 “ upon which he wrote diffusely, and refer my readers to the
 “ proofs which that able writer produces.”

“ *Lodovico Pontico*, was descended from Mendrisio, in the
 “ territory of Como, but born about the year 1467, in *Belluno*
 “ (to which place his ancestors had retired.) He would not be
 “ called by any other name than Pontico Virunio, alluding to
 “ the *tradition* of those times, *now refuted*, that *Belluno* was
 “ the antient *Viruno*. He had learnt the Greek language from
 “ his mother Cattinia daughter of Radichio, Prince of Mace-
 “ donia, and afterwards from Niccolo da S. Mansa, one of the
 “ Greek refugees in Italy. He was instructed in Latin by
 “ Giorgio Valla, in Venice, and by Battista Guarino, in Fer-
 “ rara, whose school he frequented *ten* years. Other cele-
 “ brated Professors in every sort of science were attended to
 “ by Pontico, who afterwards kept a school himself, and
 “ taught in several cities of Italy with great applause. At
 “ Milan he was summoned to instruct the sons of the Duke
 “ Lodovico il Moro; in the misfortunes of this Prince he was
 “ also exposed to danger, and escaped with great difficulty (by
 “ changing his abode) from the hands of the conquering
 “ French. He transferred himself to Reggio. In the Coun-
 “ cil Chamber he undertook to expound publicly *Claudiano*,
 “ assembling an immense number of people to hear him. But
 “ however numerous were the applauses which his learning
 “ exacted, as many were likewise the jeers with which he
 “ heard himself derided for his questionable integrity.—
 “ The marriage which he here contracted with Gerantina
 “ Ubalda, sister of the above mentioned *Andreas*, nearly put a
 “ a stop to these Discourses. He afterwards left Reggio to
 “ visit the countries described by the Poets. He was detained
 “ in Forli to teach the Greek and Latin languages; but a short
 “ time after being suspected by the Governor of that city (who
 “ was nominated by the Pope) was thrown into chains in the
 “ year 1506, but was set at liberty at the solicitation of the
 “ Cardinal Ippolito da Este. After having remained five
 “ months in Bagnacavallo, he returned to Reggio, where he
 “ purchased printing presses and Greek and Latin characters,
 “ and began to print some of his works. When returned to
 “ Reggio the Duchess of Ferrara together with her Physician
 “ Lodovico Bonaccioli, by great promises enticed him to Fer-
 “ rara, and stole from him his characters and press, (though
 “ in a manner, *exchanged* the things) so that the unhappy Pon-
 “ tico without being able to give his reason, retired to Lugo.—
 “ Here he had an ample stipend, and kept a public school, and
 “ he wrote a book of invectives against Il Bonaccioli; but fall-
 “ ing ill, and being reduced to a most miserable condition, he

“ went to Bologna, then to Jesi, and afterwards to Macerata,
 “ where the Cardinal Legate Sigismondo Gonzaga, engaged
 “ him to instruct his nephew Il March : Fredirico, in Astro-
 “ nomy and Greek. Finally, if we believe Leandro Alberti,
 “ he died in Bologna in 1520, and was buried in the Church
 “ of S. Francesco. Il Zeno gives a long Catalogue of the
 “ works of Ponticus, *but they are so excessively rare*, that one
 “ can feel no certainty respecting them. He wrote Comments
 “ on an infinite number of Greek and Latin Authors, small
 “ Grammatical Works, Treatises on Antiquities and Philo-
 “ logy, Orations, Dialogues, Invectives, *Histories*, Transla-
 “ tions from many antient Greek Writers, and other works
 “ written in that language, Elegies, Epigrams, two Books in
 “ Heroic Verse on the Miseries of the Litterati, and one in
 “ the Praise of Beatrice, wife of Lodovico il Moro, many
 “ Latin Poems, Books in short of every description, and in
 “ such numbers, that they excite astonishment considering
 “ they are alone the work of one man who lived only 53 years,
 “ and in such continual adversity.”

The title of the work mentioned in the 1st volume, p. 267, as written by Ponticus Virunius, runs thus:—“ Pontici
 “ Virunnii, Viri doctissimi Britannicæ Historiæ libri sex,
 “ magna et fide et diligentia conscripti, &c.” at p. 47 the
 “ *Itinerarium Cambriæ*” commences and ends on p. 230, and
 the “ *Cambriæ Descriptio*” begins at p. 231, and ends upon p.
 284. The three works were all printed by *Edmund Bollifant*,
 and have each a distinct title page, upon which the device
 (used by the printer) of Abraham and Isaac, with this motto,
Deus providebit, appears, although the pagination continues un-
 broken through the volume.

W

Warton, p. 272

The name of *Joseph Warton* is mentioned in the first volume, as if he were the sole author both of the Observations upon Spenser and upon Pope, but this is incorrect. *Joseph* wrote *only* upon Pope.

The Rev. *Thomas Warton*, (brother of Joseph) the author of the Observations upon Spenser's Faery Queen, was born at Basingstoke, (his Father's Vicarage) in 1728. He manifested a poetic bias in early life, and was in 1743 admitted a Commoner of Trinity College, Oxford. His “Progress of Dis-
 “ content,” a Poem published in *the Student*, (v. 1st volume, p. 245) being his College exercise in 1746, exhibited to great advantage, his powers in the familiar style, and a talent for humour with a knowledge of life, very extraordinary at his early age. In 1750 Mr. Warton took the degree of M. A. and becoming a Fellow of his College in the following year, he un-

alterably devoted himself to the pursuit of Poetry and elegant Literature in an University residence. In 1757 he was elected Professor of Poetry to the University. He contributed three papers to Johnson's "Idler." In 1764 he edited the *Oxford Sausage*, (v. 1st volume, p. 180) of several pieces of which lively miscellany he was the *writer*, and was in many other instances an interesting and learned author. The "History of English Poetry" is regarded as his *Opus magnum*. He took the degree of B. D. in 1761, and in 1771, was instituted to the small living of Kiddington, in Oxfordshire, on the presentation of the Earl of Lichfield, then Chancellor of the University. In 1782 Dr. Warton obtained a beneficial donative in Somersetshire. In 1785 the place of Camden-Professor of History, was conferred upon him, and he was soon afterwards appointed Poet *Laureat*. He died in 1790, and was buried with every academical honor in the Chapel of his own College.

Whitaker

V. second volume, article "Langland."

Wilkins, p. 283

The last paragraph but one of the notice in the first volume upon this learned Prelate and Philosopher, beginning "*He was then successively,*" &c. should be read—"He was then chosen Preacher of the Society of Gray's Inn, Rector of Cranford, in Middlesex, (1661), Vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry, (1662), Dean of Ripon, Rector of Polebrook, in Northamptonshire, (1666), Prebendary of London, (1667), and in 1668 was elevated to the See of Chester."

➤ See Wilkins' Life and Character in 1 Baker's Northamptonshire, p. 395.

World, (the) p. 289

There is an error in the note upon this article in the first volume, in having the date (1790) inserted. The original papers began to be printed 4th January, 1753, and ceased printing 30th December, 1756.

Wright, p. 289

Since the note upon *Dr. Samuel Wright* was printed in the 1st volume, I have seen another short biographical account of this Minister, in which most of the particulars stated in that note are confirmed, and the following additions occur, i. e. That Samuel Wright was *born* at East Retford, 3rd January, 1683, but losing both his parents in early life, the care of his education devolved upon his grandmother and his maternal uncle; that he was Pastor at Blackfriars for the long period of 38 years, and that during his lifetime he printed thirty-seven single Sermons at the request of those who had heard

them delivered. His Biographer says further, that Dr. Wright's practical works are considered to be highly important, fully answering the noble ambition which he expressed in the preface to his *Treatise on the Deceitfulness of Sin*, "I had rather be the author of a small book that shall be instrumental to save a soul from sin and death, than of the finest piece of science and literature in the world, that tends only to accomplish men for the present state of being." Dr. Doddridge has observed that Wright's *Treatise on being born again*, was one of the most useful published in that age.— Dr. Wright died in 1746.

A Supplement to the Annotation given on pages 17 and 18 of this volume, upon the article "Breydenbach."

The following extract upon the subject of the volume called "*Peregrinatio Bernhardi De Breidenbach*," taken from a *Survey of Egypt and Syria*, (1422) by *Sir Gilbert De Lannoy*, Knight, and translated from a Manuscript in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford. (with an introductory Dissertation and Notes of illustration, and reference to the Croisades) by the Rev. *John Webb*, M. A. F. S. A. ought to have concluded, the author's observations upon *Breidenbach*, but was casually overlooked.

Mr. Webb (in a note) says, "The estimation in which this work was held was very great; and *John Rous*, [meaning a noted Antiquary (mentioned several times in Bishop Nicolson's Historical Library) who died at Guy's Cliff or Warwick, A. D. 1491] "in a passage which has often been brought forward to exhibit his ignorance, considered the *authority* of the writer, superior to that of the *inspired* Historian of the Creation.— After mentioning that Cain built the city of Enoch, he observes; that though Moses is *silent* upon the foundation of any other cities before the Deluge, *eight* more are mentioned by that *excellent* man Bernhard de Breidenbach, who visited the Holy Land in 1483."

☞ The Plate of *Jaffa* (8½ inches by 3) given in the 21st volume of the *Archæologia*, is a *fac simile* portion of the Cut or Chart of Jerusalem, (or the Holy Land) to be found in the above *Peregrinatio*, and mentioned on p. 18 of this volume to be upwards of four feet long. [In *Re vera*, 50 inches long and eleven wide.]

FINIS.

ERRATA.

| Page. | Line. | FIRST VOLUME. |
|-------|-------|--|
| 30 | 13 | for Middlesex read Surrey. |
| 49 | 36 | and 38 for Calcott read Catcott. |
| 64 | 36 | for Dalzell read Dalyell. |
| 68 | 38 | for Dioscoridis read Dioscorides. |
| 82 | 26 | for 1807 read 1804. |
| 87 | 21 | for muneri read munere. |
| 97 | 4 | for 8vo. read 4to. |
| | 37 | for at Suffolk read in Suffolk. |
| 99 | 34 | for VI. read VIII. |
| 105 | 20 | for William Herbert read George Herbert. |
| 191 | 30 | for Megalopilis read Megalopolis. |
| 215 | 7 | for Alcoran read "Koran." |
| 223 | 42 | for Oxford read Cambridge. |
| 230 | 3 | for Sketch read "Historic Sketch." |

SECOND VOLUME.

| | | |
|-----|----|--|
| 9 | 30 | for againt read against. |
| 15 | 18 | for 1752 read 1572. |
| 81 | 23 | for Suffolk read Sussex. |
| 100 | 35 | for Minnesingern read Minnesingers. |
| 122 | 9 | read rhetoric and philosophy. |
| 141 | 21 | for learing read learning. |
| | 45 | for Cotton read Cottonian. |
| 148 | 14 | and 15 for Periothione read Pericthione. |
| 178 | 6 | for quocunque volumus read "qcnqu volius." |
| 199 | 24 | for Gelris read Gelais. |
| 212 | 22 | for 1723 read 1728. |
| 223 | 20 | for from read <i>form</i> . |
| | 20 | a parenthetical mark is wanting <i>after &c.</i> |
| 224 | 20 | for hand read <i>hand siculum</i> . |
| 226 | 19 | a parenthetical mark is wanting <i>after Essex.</i> |
| 237 | 25 | and 26 for Landino read Landino. |
| 263 | 21 | for Stranguary read <i>Strangury</i> . |

A
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
BOOKS,
IN
THE LIBRARY
OF
JOHN HOLMES, F. S. A.
WITH
NOTICES OF AUTHORS AND PRINTERS.

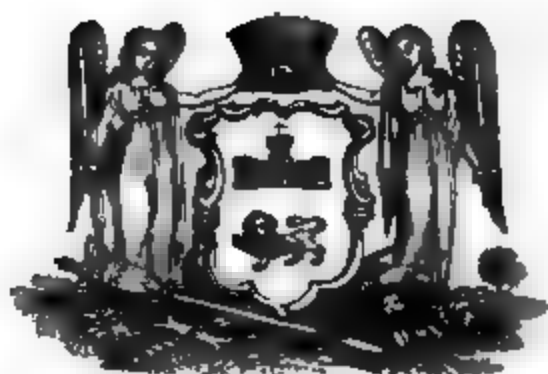
VOL. III.
CONTAINING ALSO
A Second Series of Additional Notes
TO THE
FIRST VOLUME,
AND
SOME ADDITIONAL NOTES
TO THE
SECOND VOLUME.

**Incipit et dubitat, scribit, damnatque Tabellas ;
Et notat et delet, mutat, culpatque, probatque.**

From grave to gay—from lively to severe.

NORWICH:

PRINTED BY MATCHETT, STEVENSON, AND MATCHETT, MARKET-PLACE.
1832.



TO

SETH WILLIAM STEVENSON, Esq. F.S.A.

MAYOR OF NORWICH,

**THIS VOLUME IS INSCRIBED AS A
TOKEN OF LONG CONTINUED REGARD,**

BY HIS MOST FAITHFUL AND

AFFECTIONATE FRIEND,

JOHN HOLMES.

July, 1832.

1

1

1

P R E F A C E.

RATHER more than five years have elapsed since I first entertained the idea of forming a Catalogue of the Books in my possession, that should contain not only an enumeration of the works, but likewise Annotations upon the several Writers, Translators, Commentators, Printers, Editors, &c. by which I might be enabled to converse with accuracy, upon the Authors ; the subjects of their respective volumes, the times when they flourished, and other useful particulars ; and I accordingly drew up, so copious a volume in manuscript, that I was afterwards, as I firmly believed, compelled to reduce its size by abandoning the larger part of the Biographical Notices, supposing that my Readers were in little or no need of *such* Notices, and under that impression, I did, very unwillingly I must own, and (as was then observed) *after a hard struggle, strike out*, much more than half the manuscript—*gave up*, what had been composed with much labour and research, (touching very good and valuable writers) and printed the *first* volume, with the greater portion of its Biographical Department thus *annihilated*.

The Friends to whom I had distributed Copies, so soon as they became apprized of the fact, expressed in very strong terms their regret that I had *so* abridged my volume, and *so* lost my time and industry, and they kindly added, that the Biographical Notes, Anecdotes, &c. which *remained*, were to themselves, the most instructive and amusing parts of the production.

When I set about the composition of the *second* volume, I did not forget the opinions thus freely and generally promulgated, and I came to a determination not only to *endeavour* to have the alleged deficiencies of the first volume (occasioned as before stated) in some small degree supplied; but yet to proceed with the new volume, in its biographical portion, upon the extensive plan at first laid down. By renewed exertions, I was enabled to make Annotations, not only on some of those Authors, who were totally omitted in, or struck out of, the first volume; but likewise respecting those writers who had *died* in the interval, or whose deaths were only in that interval brought to my knowledge, or decisively ascertained. Such notices took up many pages of the second volume, yet I extended the new portion of its Biography to the bulk originally planned, because the new articles therein described were fewer in number.

The Almighty Governor and Disposer of all human Events, has been graciously pleased to bestow upon me, a continuance of strength and

spirits, sufficient to complete a *third* volume of my Descriptive Catalogue. Before the commencement of the pleasing employment, I had considered whether I possessed the means for undertaking and finishing such a work, and firmly believing that I *had* such means in my power, I cheerfully began my operations.

This volume is made to consist of three distinct portions (all of them alphabetically arranged.) The *First Part* contains (as a matter of course) a description of all the articles yet remaining upon the shelves of my Library, which have never before been noticed, (some of them very curious and of extreme rarity) to which is attached an account of the respective Authors, Commentators, Printers, &c. upon the original plan.

The *Second Part* [entitled “ A Second Series “ of Additional Notes to the First Volume”] gives an account of certain Books, of which (although enumerated in the work) no description at all, or no sufficient description had been furnished in the first volume. Of Notes upon many Authors, Editors, &c. who had been casually omitted or unnoticed in the same Volume, (and the defects thereof, *not* supplied by the additions to the second volume) and also of Notes upon those who had died, or whose deaths had come to my knowledge, since the printing of the second volume. This portion of the third volume contains upwards of *two hun-*

dred Annotations and Descriptions, (some of them of great length) and, it is hoped, will not only amply supply the Biography which was thrown away, before the publication of the first volume, but will give a much clearer view of the contents of the Books above alluded to (more especially the topographical and embellished works) than was originally contemplated. The second volume of the Catalogue having been prepared and printed, with a larger portion of Biography than the preceding one contained after its mutilation, did not require more than twenty-seven supplemental Notes, and these form the *Third Part* of the present work, [called “Some Additional Notes to the Second Volume.”]

Having thus informed my courteous Readers, what they have to expect on the perusal of my valedictory Volume, I humbly withdraw myself from public observation. Had I *more* Books, I should most probably amuse some of my remaining hours with their contents; yet it is doubtless better for me, that those hours must be passed more profitably, in preparation for my *great change*. I have already, by God’s goodness, lived *beyond* the appointed age of man; and, in the sublime language of holy Job—“*I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth.*”

JOHN HOLMES, aged 74 years

Retford, 14th Feb. 1832.

A CATALOGUE.



A

ABRAHAMI, *Sphæra Mundi* (Hebraice), 4to.
1546

This beautifully printed volume, is both in its Hebrew and Latin parts, illustrated by neat Diagrams and Figures cut in wood; and subsequent to a Preface in Latin, gives us (underneath a short Hebrew Title) the following copious Latin Title:—

“ *Sphæra Mundi*, autore *Abrahamo* filio *Chai*, natione
“ Hispano, miro ingenio Hebraice conscripta, et ab *Osualdo*
“ *Schreckenfuchsio*, ex vetustissimo exemplari, latine facta.

“ Item *Arithmetica* secundum omnes species suas, in nu-
“ meris integris et fractis, a *Rabi Elia*, Hebraice cum ex-
“ emplis conscripta.

“ Accesserunt quoque opera *Sebastiani Munsteri*, annota-
“ tiones marginales, quæ et Hebraismum et Astronomicas
“ speculationes adhibitis opportunis figuris, pulchre explicant.
“ Geminum ergo fructum eumq’ eximium, hinc studiosi, sibi
“ acquirere possunt.”

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“ *Abraham R. Fil. Haijæ*, a native of Spain, and author
“ of *Sphæra Mundi*, Hebraice, cum versione *Oswaldi*
“ *Schreckenfuchsii*, et *Notis Sebastiani Munsteri*, Basil,
“ 1546, 4to.”

The Device of *Henry Petrus*, (the printer of this finely executed volume) appears at the end both of the Hebrew and Latin texts.

The following extract from the “General Biography” must necessarily be understood to designate the author of the “*Sphæra Mundi*” notwithstanding the variation in spelling his *Father’s* name—“*Abraham Ben Chaila*, a *Spanish Rabbi*,

“ in the 13th century, practised *Astrology*, and assumed the character of a *Prophet*. He predicted the coming of the “ of the Messiah, and fixed for the time of his advent, the “ year 1358, but fortunately died in 1303, (fifty-five years “ *before* the time when his prediction *was* to be fulfilled.) A “ treatise of his “ *De Nativitatibus*” was printed in 4to. at “ Rome, 1545.

“ He is also (continues the Biographer) SAID to have written a Treatise on the Figure of the Earth in Hebrew and “ Latin, which was published at Basil, in 1546, 4to.” [The “ very *Sphæra Mundi*” above described.]

I cannot find any account of Oswald Schreckenfuchius.

. On the title page of the *Sphæra Mundi*, there is the autograph of Dr. John Dee, [Johannes Dee, 1562] the Astrologer, mentioned in the first volume, (v. p. 79) written (as stated) in his 35th year.

Æschines, vide article “ *Demosthenis et Æschinis Opera*”

Æschylus, v. article “ *Potter*”

Æsop's Fables, v. article “ *Ogilby*”

Agnew and Zanetti's Historical Account of the Collegiate Church, School, and Hospital, Manchester, v. article “ *Manchester*”

Anacreon, v. article “ *Stanley*”

Annual Register, continued from the year 1828

Apollonius Rhodius, translated by Fawkes, 8vo. 1780

Apollonius Rhodius, was a native of Alexandria, though his long residence at *Rhodes*, has caused him to be designated as belonging to that Island. He flourished about the year 244 B. C. under Ptolemy Euergetes. Callimachus was his Master, and he is said to have treated his Preceptor with ingratitude, and (in consequence) to have felt the effects of his satire.

Apollonius is mentioned by Suidas, as the successor of Eratosthenes in the care of the Alexandrian Library. He composed several works of which the most distinguished is a Poem in four books on the Argonautic Expedition. This Poem, at its first publication, was censured as a crude and trivial composition; and it was the shame of this mortification that drove him to Rhodes; where he opened a school of Rhetoric. He had however the good sense to profit by criticism; and by great care and diligence he so much corrected and improved his work, that at its public *recital* in Rhodes, it obtained universal applause; and also acquired for him the

Freedom of the City. Critics, both antient and modern, have notwithstanding, differed as to its merit. Quintilian and Longinus, deny its claim to real genius. Yet it is judged by some, to possess *considerable beauties* both of the sentimental and descriptive kind; and *Virgil* has given a testimony to its value, by copying several incidents (from the Relation of the Loves of Medea and Jason) into his beautiful story of Dido and Æneas. The Argonautics of Apollonius, have come down to ourtime, though they have been seldom edited.

Francis Fawkes, was born in Yorkshire, about 1721, and received his school education at Leeds, whence he was transferred to Jesus College, Cambridge. After graduating in Arts at this University, he took Orders, and first settled at Bramham, in Yorkshire. He afterwards removed to Croydon, in Surrey, where he obtained the notice of Archbishop Herring, to whom he addressed *an Ode* upon his Recovery from an Illness. The Archbishop collated him to the Vicarage of Orpington, (with St. Mary Cray) in Kent, and the Poet expressed his gratitude in an Elegy upon that Prelate's Death, in 1757. In 1761 he published a volume of his Poems, and carried on the *Poetical Calendar*, and *Poetical Magazine*, in conjunction with *Woty* (vide the first volume, p. 289.) The peculiar *strength* of Fawkes, however, lay in *Translation*, and it is from his performances under this head, that he is entitled to commemoration. He gave Metrical Versions of the Fragments of Menander; of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Musæus; of the Idylliums of Theocritus; as well as of the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius (the last not published until *after* his death.)

These works were well received by the public. He possessed an easy flow of versification; and although his diction is not *highly* poetical, yet it has the merit of extraordinary *clearness*, which leaves no hesitation about the meaning of the original; a praise to which *some* translations of note, are not entitled. Mr. Fawkes (who seems to have suffered under the effects of want of economy) exchanged his Vicarage in 1774, for the Rectory of Hayes; at which place he died in 1777.—The above version of the Argonautics, was published *by subscription*, under the care of the Reverend Mr. Meen, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, who *supplied the deficiencies*.

Augustinus de civitate Dei, cum Commento, B. L. folio, 1489

This beautiful, clean, and perfect volume, was executed at the Press of *John Amberbach*, a learned Printer, who was a native of Rentling in Suabia; and practised his art with great reputation at Basil. On the reverse of the Title page is a large wood cut, which for its *appropriate* peculiarity, I shall attempt to describe minutely.—On the highest part, *Anrelius*

dred Annotations and Descriptions, (some of them of great length) and, it is hoped, will not only amply supply the Biography which was thrown away, before the publication of the first volume, but will give a much clearer view of the contents of the Books above alluded to (more especially the topographical and embellished works) than was originally contemplated. The second volume of the Catalogue having been prepared and printed, with a larger portion of Biography than the preceding one contained after its mutilation, did not require more than twenty-seven supplemental Notes, and these form the *Third Part* of the present work, [called “Some Additional Notes to the Second Volume.”]

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*. * The last volume is yet unpublished, I can therefore only present my readers with a List of the Maps and Views in Bell's Geography, already given in the first five volumes.

MAPS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>The World.</i> | 17. <i>Ireland, (with the Giants Causeway.)</i> |
| 2. <i>Europe.</i> | 18. <i>Asia.</i> |
| 3. <i>Russia in Europe, (North Part.)</i> | 19. <i>Russia in Asia.</i> |
| 4. <i>Switzerland.</i> | 20. <i>France.</i> |
| 5. <i>Italy, (with Mount Vesuvius)</i> | 21. <i>East India Islands.</i> |
| 6. <i>Russia in Europe, (South Part) with the beautiful Palace of Moscow.</i> | 22. <i>The Kingdom of the Netherlands, (with the Hotel de Ville, Brussels.)</i> |
| 7. <i>Sweden and Norway, (with the great Mine at Falun.)</i> | 23. <i>Hindoostan.</i> |
| 8. <i>Turkey in Europe, (with St. Sophia, Constantinople.)</i> | 24. <i>Prussia.</i> |
| 9. <i>Austrian Empire.</i> | 25. <i>China.</i> |
| 10. <i>Denmark, (with a View of Copenhagen.)</i> | 26. <i>Comparative View of the Heights of Mountains.</i> |
| 11. <i>Germany, (North Part.)</i> | 27. <i>Africa, (with Algiers.)</i> |
| 12. <i>Germany, (South Part) with a View of the Fall of the Rhine at Schafhausen.</i> | 28. <i>Egypt.</i> |
| 13. <i>Southern Africa.</i> | 29. <i>Asia Minor, (with a View of Smyrna.)</i> |
| 14. <i>Spain and Portugal.</i> | 30. <i>North America, (with the Falls of Niagara.)</i> |
| 15. <i>Scotland, (with Fingal's Cave, Isle of Staffa.)</i> | 31. <i>British North America, (with a View of Quebec from the Chaudier.)</i> |
| 16. <i>England, (with Stone Henge.)</i> | 32. <i>West Indies.</i> |
| | 33. <i>Colombia.</i> |
| | 34. <i>Mexico and Guatemala.</i> |

VIEWS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Palace of the Kremlin.</i> | 6. <i>Table Mountain—Cape of Good Hope.</i> |
| 2. <i>Riddarholm Place in Stockholm.</i> | 7. <i>Government House, Calcutta.</i> |
| 3. <i>Cologne.</i> | 8. <i>Jerusalem, from the Mount of Olives.</i> |
| 4. <i>Constantinople.</i> | 9. <i>Athens, (from the East.)</i> |
| 5. <i>Principal Square—Grand Cairo.</i> | 10. <i>The great Square in Mexico.</i> |

Beloe's Herodotus, v. article "Herodotus."

Benson's Hulsean Lectures, 8vo. 1825.

By C. Benson, M. A. Rector of St. Giles' in the Fields, London.

This work consists of twenty Discourses on Scripture Difficulties, preached before the University of Cambridge in 1822, at the Lecture founded by the Reverend John Hulse, M. A.

Beroaldi, Orationes, &c. (by Ascentius) 4to. 1494, &c.

Philip Beroaldo, descended from a noble family of Bologna, was born at that city in 1453. After passing through his grammatical studies, he learned the Greek and Latin languages,

and such was his progress, that when only 19 years old, he was made public Professor of the Belles-Lettres at Bologna. He then read lectures at Parma, Milan, and Paris, at which latter city, he kept a public school of eloquence, with great applause. Returning to his scholastic labours at Bologna; he had 600 auditors at a time. To the study of polite literature, he added those of Philosophy, Medicine, and Jurisprudence. In 1498 he took a wife. His good humour kept him generally free from literary squabbles, and he lived on good terms with all the men of learning of the age; two or three excepted.—Beroaldo died in 1505, having only reached his 52nd year, a short period for the multiplicity of his literary labours.

The above volume is a *Collection* of Beroaldo's writings, printed at different periods. There are several distinct title pages. The first and most general one (which has the device of J. B. Ascentius, as shewn in 2 Dibdin's Bib. Dec. p. 118, upon it) runs in the following words:—"Orationes, Prelectiones, "Præfationes & quædam Mythicæ Historie, Philippi Beroaldi "—Item Plusculæ Angeli Politiani, Hermolai Barbari, "Atque *Una* Jasonis Maini Oratio. Quibus addi possunt "varia ejusdem Philippi Beroaldi, *opuscula*, cum epigram- "matis et eorum Commentariis."

Bible, printed by Baskerville, Folio, 1772.

For a notice of the far-renowned Typographer *John Baskerville*, v. the article *Terentii Comoediæ*, in the first volume, p. 252.

Bible, B. L. 4to. 1630.

This Bible was printed by *Thomas and John Buck*, Printers to the University of Cambridge, and has not only its well-known elegant frontispiece, by *Jo. Payn*, but a map (with the description) of the land of Canaan.

Biblia sacra (Germanice) 4to. 1518, B. L.

That I may give as satisfactory an account of this volume, as my total ignorance of the Duytsch or German language; and the torn and otherwise obliterated state of its title page, &c. will allow; I will first copy the recto of signature A (which contains the title, together with an extraordinary cut of the creation of the world under it), in the imperfect condition in which it now appears (premising that the alternate words are in red and black ink).

"Den bibel ghetranslateert en vnict—vuolghede allen
"die boecke als inde le—en mitten figuren Gheprent ano.
"XV^c.XVIII."

[The above portion of the title is in a large type, the following is in small type.]

"Keert omme ende daer vintmen die tafelmet alzijn capit-
"telen."

The colophon (perfect) is in these words and figures :—

“ Gheprent tot Antwerpen in enser lieuer vrouwen pant bi
 “ mi Claes die grave Intiaer ons here *M. viifhondert en*
 “ *XVIII.* dach Junii.”

The above Bible (or more truly to write, copious *History* of the Holy Scriptures—for the original text is seldom closely followed, and a large portion of the New Testament seems purposely omitted) is a quarto of nearly 400 leaves, printed in columns, and illustrated by sixty-six wood cuts (of very rude design) many of which cover an *entire* page, and most of the others *half* a page. They are very similar to those given in the *Biblia Pauperum*—(Germanice) described in 1 Spenseriana (pp. 100 to 103) of which wood cuts Dr. Dibdin has favoured us with *three* fac-simile copies. That of Elijah's Translation, whilst in the act of throwing his mantle upon Elisha, which the Doctor pronounces to be singularly grotesque and ridiculous in regard to perspective and proportion [v. p. 102] is in *both* those respects exceeded in the cut on the reverse of p cxxxi of the present volume. In the *Biblia Pauperum* Elijah has a covering upon his head, and Elisha receives the mantle from his *immediate hands*, although Elijah is supposed to be then borne *aloft* in the Chariot, and he himself kneeling upon the earth. In the cut now describing, the chariot is even *smaller* and of ruder construction, than that in the *Biblia Pauperum*—and is more like a child's go-cart, having four wheels of solid rough wood without spokes, (either ornamented or otherwise.) Elijah's head is *not* covered, and Elisha stands upon the Banks of the River Jordan, (Jericho being in the distance.) The cut of David viewing Bathsheba washing herself (grotesquely enough delineated in many of the antient Bibles) is thus singularly represented in the volume before us. David instead of walking upon the roof of his house, is placed *with a companion* in a gothic balcony, which hangs upon (or rather protrudes from) the main building (like an oriel window) over a river—Bathsheba (*fashionably* dressed) is sitting in a low room (directly opposite to David) having her legs bared up to her knees; her feet placed in a shallow dish, and her maid standing by, with a pitcher in her hand. I need not to adduce any further specimens. It is the peculiar character of this Bible, that the table of contents, signatures, and numerals shew it to be finished and *complete* as to the press work, and yet contains no more of the New Testament than the Acts of the Apostles, and the Revelations of St. John.

There are a few blooming Capitals in the volume (particularly two differing specimens of D's and E's, and one H, one N, and one V.) so *beautifully* designed and executed, as to rival those spirited initials which decorate the great English Bible of 1539, called *Cranmer's*.

Biblische Figuren, folio, S. A.

Besides an elegantly engraved Frontispiece to this volume, (containing four distinct titles) there is a letter press *general title page*, on which are the following words:—"Bybel
"Printen vertoonende de voornaemste Historien der Hey-
"lige, Schrifture - konstigh afgebeelt Door *Matthæus Me-*
"rian, En nu met veel treffelicke Historien vermeerderd,
"aerdigh geteeckent en in koper gemaect door Pieter
"Hendricksz Schut; Waer by geveoght zijn tot verklaringe
"van yeder Figuere, sinrijcke vaersen, in Latijn, Hoogh-
"duyts, Frans, Engels, en in Nederduyts: Mitsgaders
"Een kort Historisch verhael van yeder afbeeldinge in
"Prosa."

The history of the Bible is well delineated by fine engravings, explained (underneath) by verses in Latin, German, French, English, and Low Dutch, (as promised in the general title), and also by a short note in prose to each plate.

Of *Peter Hendricksz Schut*, (who augmented Merian's work) I have not discovered any account.

Matthæus Merian, an eminent engraver and geographer, resided at Franckfort in the 17th century, and was the father of *Maria Sybilla Merian*, (a superior artist, and very skilful naturalist), by a daughter of the famous engraver *Theodore de Bry*, [v. article Boissardi Emblematum Liber.]

The above volume was printed at Amsterdam, by *Nicholaes Visscher*, and contains 260 plates.

Bibliotheca Beauclerkiana, 8vo. 1781

A Catalogue of the Library of the Honourable *Topham Beauclerk*, F. R. S. (deceased) comprehending books to the number of upwards of 30,000 volumes, in most languages.—This Catalogue (divided into two parts) was very skilfully classed. The Library was disposed of in 1781, the sale by auction continuing fifty days.

Bion, v. article "Stanley"

Bocace des nobles maleureux. B. L. Folio, 1538.

This is a very desirable, perfect, and clean copy of a French Edition (in prose) of Bochas's Tragedies, or the Falls of Noble Men and Women, &c. It is printed by the celebrated *Nicolas Couteau*, whose device of a Lion in a quiet and stately attitude (his paws resting upon a shield bearing the Arms of the City of Florence) is represented in 2 Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, p. 107, but is *not* shewn in the above volume: the title whereof is surrounded by a very broad and rich border of pieces; whereon the emblems of the four Evangelists, the Adoration of the Magi, and other Scripture subjects, are well engraven, and it is printed in red and black ink. The initial-letters are *beautiful*; and each of the nine books, has a wooden cut applicable to *one* of the stories therein contained.

. That the above very handsome volume, once formed part of the library of the illustrious Ann-Claude-Philip De Tubiere, De Grimoard, De Pestels, De Levy, *Count De Caylus* (who succeeded to the large estates and other property of the *Duke De Caylus*, his uncle) can hardly be doubted. A Nobleman's Coat of Arms, surmounted by a *Ducal* Coronet is stamped in gold, upon each of the covers; and the single word "CAYLVS"—is impressed upon the back in golden letters. The celebrated literary and scientific Nobleman; the *Count De Caylus* died in 1765; and by *his* death, the family became *extinct*.

Boissardi, Emblematum Liber, (Plates) 4to, 1593

John James Boissard, (an eminent Antiquary), was born at Besançon, in 1528. Possessing an extraordinary passion for collecting Antiquities, he travelled for that purpose into Italy, the Isles of Corfu, Cephalonia, and Zante, and the Morea. His ardour for antiquarian knowledge appears from the following anecdote. Being with a party in the garden of Cardinal Carpi, at Rome; which was full of antient marbles; he designedly strayed from the company, and employed the whole day in copying inscriptions, and designing the relics of antiquity. While thus occupied, the garden gates were closed upon him, and he was confined there during the night. Early the next morning, the Cardinal seeing a person busied in copying and drawing, wondered how he should *so soon* have obtained admission; but being informed of the case, gave him a good breakfast, and full permission to copy *all* the rarities of his Palace. On his return home, Boissard was made Governor to the sons of the Baron de Clervant, with whom he travelled into France, Germany, and Italy. He lost his valuable collection at Montbelliard; but having soon repaired his loss, he published his great work *De Romanæ Urbis Topographia et Antiquitate*; which is much valued by Antiquaries, and is become scarce. In 1593 he published his *Book of Emblems*, and in 1597 and 1599, his *Theatrum Vitæ Romanæ*. He settled finally at Metz, where he died in 1602.

The title of the above volume (engraved within a most beautiful architectural compartment) is in the following words:—
 “Jani Jacobi Boissardi, Vesuntini, Emblematum Liber.
 “Ipsa Emblemata ab Auctore *delineata*; a Theodoro de Bry
 “*sculpta*, & nunc recens in lucem edita—Francofurti ad
 “Moenum—**CIO IO XCIII.**”

Underneath the title, is a shield, charged with the stump or bole of a tree upon rising ground; with an assemblage of *Ants* at the root, the whole surrounded with a motto upon a garter or fillet “Nul sans soucy De Bry”—besides the title page, the work contains 52 elegant engravings by *De Brye*.

John Theodore de Brye, (who executed the Emblems de-

signed by Boissard) excelled in the arts of designing and engraving. He was a native of Liege, but resided chiefly at Franckfort; where he carried on a considerable commerce in prints. His taste was formed on the works of Sebald Beham. He seldom used the point, but worked almost wholly with the *graver*. His style of engraving was neat and free, excellently adapted to *small* subjects, comprehending many figures; such as funeral parades, processions, &c. His drawing was very correct; his heads spirited and expressive, and the other extremities of his figures, well marked. His back-grounds, though slight, are admirably touched. He died in 1598.

Bonner, v. article "Goodrich Castle"

Boswell's Description of Picturesque Views of the Antiquities of England, folio, S. A.

This was one of the publications (in numbers) of *Alexander Hogg*, book-maker.

It is manifestly a compilation (abridged) from the works of various writers, for the express purpose of *vending the Plates*, which are called in the pompous title page "A grand Repository of Elegance, Taste, and Entertainment."

The volume was published under the fictitious name of Henry Boswell, Esq. assisted by other ingenious gentlemen.

The plates amount in number only to 100, but contain more than 500 subjects—views and maps.

Bower's History of the Popes, 7 vols. 4to. V. Y.

Archibald Bower, was born at or near Dundee, (Scotland) in 1686; was sent to study at the Scot's College of Douay, and thence removing to *Rome*, entered into the Society of *Jesuits*. After passing through his Noviciate, he finally settled at *Macerata*; where, by his own account, he was made *Counsellor* of the Inquisition. Something here occurred, which caused his removal (in 1726) to *Perugia*, whence he escaped *secretly*, and after many extraordinary adventures he reached England. *Here* he acted the convert, and after a time, openly *conformed* to the Church of England, by which measure he obtained some respectable patrons. He lived for some time with Lord Aylmer, as classical reader; and then engaging with the booksellers, was employed in a monthly publication entitled "*Historia Literaria*," and took a share in the composition of the "*Universal History*" which occupied him nine years. The education of two of Lord Aylmer's children, was also confided to his care. The employment of the money he thus obtained occasioned a *detection*, which ruined his character. He had paid it to a *Jesuit*, who transacted money matters, and it appeared from evidence little to be doubted, that this was a *loan*, by way of *peace-offering* to the Society, into which he was re-admitted in 1744.

He again, however, broke with his old associates, and recovered the money he had lent them. In 1747 he emitted proposals for a History of the Popes, which met with encouragement. By the interest of his firm friend (afterwards Lord) Lyttleton, he was made Keeper of Queen Caroline's Library; and his credit was now so good that he married a niece of Bishop Nicholson, with a handsome fortune.—Bower's Lives of the Popes, came out in *successive* volumes; and were written in a spirit *very hostile to the Romish Church*. They were therefore attacked by writers of *that Communion*, and his Correspondence with the Jesuits, was thus brought to light; which notwithstanding his confident and spirited *Defences* [which are introduced at the end of the fourth volume of the above History] brought him at length into total disgrace. He scarcely retained a single advocate but Lord Lyttleton; who could not be brought to give up a man, he had once considered as a kind of a religious Confessor.

Mr. Bower died in 1766, at the age of 80, and his widow attested that he died in the *Protestant Faith*.

Bowyer's Life, &c. by Nichols, 4to. 1782

William Bowyer, one of the very few *learned Printers*, whom *England* has produced was born at London, in 1699, educated under Mr. Ambrose Bonwicke, (a nonjuring Clergyman) and at a proper age, admitted a Sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge. On leaving College, (in 1722) he entered into business as a Printer, with his father, and immediately gave proof of the *advantage* derived from his education; by the correction he bestowed on various learned works which issued from their press. The death of his old master [Bonwicke] gave him occasion to display his gratitude for the benefits he had received from him; by officiating for some time in the school, for the emolument of his *family*. Mr. Bowyer then returned to the press; which thenceforth became the great business of his life. As no other in London, possessed such a director, the Bowyer Press was naturally preferred for works of erudition; but it would swell this annotation to an improper length, if only its most valuable labours were to be enumerated. In 1729 Mr. Bowyer obtained the lucrative office of Printer to the *House of Commons*, which he retained almost *fifty* years. He was afterwards appointed printer to the *Society of Antiquaries*, and became an assiduous and useful member of it. To his other professional honours was added that of printer to the *Royal Society*, which Mr. Bowyer obtained by the favour of the Earl of Macclesfield, and held under several successive Presidents. For some years before Mr. Bowyer's death, he had partly withdrawn from the cares of business, by taking as a co-partner, the worthy and industrious *John Nichols*, the writer of the inte-

resting as well as entertaining work now under consideration, (of whom a short account is given on p. 173 of the first volume of this Catalogue) but his attention to the literary reputation of his press, continued to the last. He died in 1777, and by his Will, bequeathed considerable sums for the relief of *de-cayed printers or compositors*, and for the encouragement of a learned education, among that class of men. Mr. Bowyer was a man of good sense, and steady application; moral and religious; upright in his transactions; active and liberal in assisting the necessitous; and peculiarly grateful to his own and his father's benefactors. Although of a retired cast of temper, Mr. Bowyer preserved an acquaintance with all the principal *scholars* of his time in England.

**Britton's Cathedrals, continued as far as published
Britton's Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities,
(plates) imperial 4to. 1830**

It is extremely painful to have occasion to state the shameful want of encouragement, which the highly spirited editor of the "Antiquities of English Cities" experienced during the progress of its publication. At its termination (25th August, 1830) the following Address appeared (printed upon the cover of the 6th number) which, without expressing any unbecoming disappointment or complaint, speaks *volumes* in favour of the well deserving Author.

ADDRESS.

In submitting the concluding portion of "The Picturesque Antiquities of England" to his patrons, and the public; the Author has the consolation of knowing that every *pledge* of his original prospectus has been redeemed, both in the spirit and to the letter. He also feels assured the critical amateur will perceive that the *execution* of the work has been improved, rather than deteriorated during its progress. It may now be referred to as a volume which will reflect credit on the artists whose works it brings before the world! and it is hoped that these representations of Picturesque *Buildings*, will induce their proprietors, or those who have controlling power over their destinies, to preserve them from destruction, or frivolous alteration. Whilst Englishmen are in the habit of viewing with veneration and delight, the famed ruins of Egypt, Greece, and Italy; and our travellers and artists often incur great expense and risk in visiting and exploring those distant regions; it is a duty which the true *English Antiquary* owes to his native country, to himself, and to history; to exert his influence in behalf of those *remaining works*, which serve to mark the customs and arts of his ancestors. They are evidences and objects of incalculable value and interest. Whilst *standing* (however mutilated) they shew the varied and

fluctuating customs of man in his domestic economy and historic relations; and they also furnish the Antiquary with facts for inquiry, for comment, and for inference; superior to all description and illustration. Whilst the man, therefore, who *protects* one pure work of antiquity, is entitled to the gratitude and applause of his contemporaries and of posterity, every person who *destroys*, or heedlessly *neglects* them, deserves the indignation of the civilized world. As Dr. Stukeley indignantly hung in graphic effigy, the wanton destroyer of the vast Druidical Temple of Avebury; so every other similar delinquent, should be consigned to the literary gibbet. The fanatic madman, who fired York Cathedral, is incarcerated for life; and thus prevented doing further public mischief; but there are other *fanatics* still roaming at large, and committing frequent devastations on Cathedrals, Churches, Castles, Old Mansions, &c. "*such men should not be trusted.*"

"Nor rough nor barren are the winding ways

"Of hoar Antiquity, but strewn with flowers."

T. WARTON.

Britton's Dictionary of Architecture and Archaeology, &c. (plates) 8vo.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1830, p. 349, the first number of this Work, was reviewed in the following terms:—

"A Work of the sort which this promises to be, has long
"been a desideratum; and has been for many years con-
"templated by Mr. Britton; whose previous studies for
"the last quarter of a century, have well qualified him for
"the task. The ample list of authors consulted and referred
"to, will give authenticity and accuracy to this Dictionary;
"and Mr. Britton has but to apply his usual discrimination
"in the *selection*, and judgement in the compression of the
"ample information to be found in the authors, to produce a
"work, which will doubtless be well received by the pub-
"lic. * * * * * Of the merit of the Dictionary,
"we shall have ampler means of judging as it advances in
"progress; but we hasten at once to speak in terms of unqua-
"lified approbation of the style in which the *plates* are exe-
"cuted. Although small in size, they appear most *accurately*
"drawn, and *admirably* engraved by J. Le Keux, and will
"form a delightful *study* for the *architectural amateur.*"

Buckler's Royal Palace at Eltham (plates) 8vo. 1828.

By *John Chessel Buckler*, who dedicated this descriptive account of the Royal Palace at Eltham, in Kent; To the Right Honourable Frances Jerningham, Lady Stafford.

The above descriptive account is illustrated by

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. <i>A North View of the Remains</i> | | 4. <i>A Pendant Corbel, formerly at</i> |
| 2. <i>The Badge of King Edward IV</i> | | 5. <i>A Section of the Palace Wall-</i> |
| 3. <i>The Stafford Coat of Arms.</i> | | <i>plates, Cornice, & Parapet.</i> |

Bullingeri Decades quinque Sermonum, in tres Tomos digestæ, folio, 1567

This is the *Editio princeps* of the five Decades of the Sermons of Bullinger, which were translated by H. I. (Student in Divinity) in 1577, and are mentioned on p. 40 of the first volume. The above work was printed in three divisions or tomes, by *Christopher Froschover*, of Zurich, and bears on its title page, that device of his (by mistake called the device of *Christian Froschover*) which appears uppermost on p. 199 of 2 Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron; in which volume the type of the printer is commended; and the learned writer beseeches his friends to let the *Frogs* of Froschover have always a bit of meadow land in the territories of their libraries, wherein they may disport themselves at large.

Of *Henry Bullinger*, there is some account in the first volume. One of the most memorable acts of whose life (not there recorded) was the successful resistance he made to the *proposed* renewal of the *Subsidy* Treaty, between the Protestant Swiss, and King Henry the II^d of France—*against* which Bullinger made use of this argument—*That it was not lawful for a man to let himself out to hire to kill those, who had done him no wrong*—a position apparently as essentially connected with *Christian* Principles, as any theoretical dogma can be; yet strangely overlooked by some of the most zealous believers.

Byron's (Lord) Miscellaneous Works, 2 vols. 8vo. 1830

The above volume (which either constitutes a distinct publication of itself, or else will compose the two finishing volumes of the Noble Author's entire Works, as lately edited by Hunt and Clark in several volumes) comprises 1. *Werner*, a Tragedy—2. *Heaven and Earth*, a Mystery—3. A Translation of the First Canto of *Morgante Maggiore* Di Messer Luigi Pulci *.* 4. *The Age of Bronze*, or *Carmen Seculare*, et *Annus haud mirabilis*—5. *The Island*; or *Christian and his Comrades*—6. *The Vision of Judgement*, by *Quevedo Redivivus*, and --7. *The Deformed Transformed*, a Drama.

No. 1. The dedication of this *Tragedy*, is expressed in these terms—"To the *Illustrious Göethe*; by one of his humblest admirers *This Tragedy* is dedicated." The following Drama (says the preface) is taken entirely from the *German's Tale, Kruitzner*, published many years ago, in *Lee's Canterbury Tales* * * * * * I have adopted the characters, plan, and

even the language of many parts of this Story. Some of the characters are modified or altered; a few of the names changed, and *one* character (Ida of Stralenheim) added by myself; but in the rest, the *original* is chiefly followed * * * * * The whole is neither intended, nor in any shape adapted for the Stage. [Feb. 1822.]

No. 2. This *Mystery*, is, on its title page, announced to have been founded on the following passage in Genesis, chap. VI. "And it came to pass, that the Sons of God, saw the daughters of men, that they were fair; and they took them wives of all which they chose."

No. 3. The Noble Translator, observed in a prefatory advertisement—that "*The Morgante Maggiore* (of the first Canto of which this Translation is offered) divides, with the Orlando Innamorato, the honor of having formed and suggested the style and story of Ariosto. The great defects of Boiardo, were, his treating too seriously, the narratives of Chivalry; and his harsh style. Ariosto, in his continuation, by a judicious mixture of the gaiety of Pulci,* has avoided the one, and Berni in his Reformation of Boiardo's Poem, has corrected the other. * * * * * It has never yet been decided entirely, whether Pulci's intention was, or was not, to deride the religion, which is one of his favorite topics. It appears to me, that such an intention would have been no less hazardous to the Poet, than to the Priest, particularly in that age and country, and the permission to publish the Poem, and its reception among the classics of Italy, prove that it neither was, nor is so interpreted."

No. 4. *The Age of Bronze* appears intended to convey a general satire on *modern* manners, politics, &c.

No. 5. By a note affixed, we are given to understand, that the foundation of the story contained in *The Island* [of four Canto's] will be found partly in the account of the *mutiny* on board the *Bounty*, in the south seas, (1789), and partly in *Mariner's* Account of the Tonga Islands.

* *Luigi Pulci* was the youngest of three brothers of a noble Florentine family, all of whom addicted themselves to polite literature—*Luigi* was born in 1431. Of his life, little is known, except that he lived on intimate terms with *Lorenzo de Medici*, and *Angelo Poliziano*. It was at the instigation of *Lucretia*, mother of *Lorenzo*, that he undertook the composition of his principal Poem, entitled "*Morgante Maggiore*." This was first printed at Venice in 1488, and was therefore *prior* at least in publication to the *Orlando Innamorato* of *Boiardo*; with which it ranks, among the burlesque heroics. Of his character and merits various opinions have been formed. *Tiraboschi* is supposed fairly to have estimated it in the following terms: "It displays invention and poetical imagination, with a purity of style, with respect to *Tuscan* proverbial phrases, of which it has great abundance; but the want of connection, and the disorder of the narrative, the harshness of the versification, and meanness of the expressions, render the perusal scarcely tolerable to a modern. Further, it is censurable for the abuse of turning to ridicule the most sacred things, and even texts of Scripture; a fault, (however) common to many burlesque writers."

No. 6. Is a severe attack upon Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureat, and his works; and upon the late King George III. *The Vision of Judgement* first appeared in a work called "*The Liberal*," and on the 15th of January, 1824, an indictment was preferred by the Constitutional Association against *John Hunt*, for publishing in a book called *the Liberal* a libel on the memory of the good old King, and had a verdict of *guilty* recorded against him.

No. 7. *The Deformed Transformed*, is a Drama, founded partly on the story of a novel called *The Three Brothers*, (published many years ago, from which M. G. Lewis's *Wood Demon* was also taken) and partly on the *Faust* of the great Goëthe. The present publication contains only the two first parts, with the opening chorus of the third part, of the proposed work. The Noble Author said that the rest, *might* perhaps appear thereafter, but, as it is believed, he never *did* complete it.

C

Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, (plates) folio, 1830

By Edmund Cartwright, M. A. F. A. S. Canon of Chichester, Rector of Earnley, Vicar of Lyminster, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, who begins his preface to the above work, by observing that "The book here presented to the public is intended to form the second part of the second volume of the History of *Western Sussex*, of which the first volume, and first part of the second (containing the History of the Rapes of Chichester and Arundel) were written by the Rev. James Dallaway, the Earl Marshall's Secretary." [v. 1st vol. p. 64, title Dallaway's Western Sussex.]

The Plates, &c. which ornament the above expensive and valuable publication, are much too numerous to be *particularized* in this Catalogue. I hope it will suffice my readers to be informed, that there are in the volume, one hundred and sixty-one engravings, (including many fine portraits.)—That of those engravings, *ninety-four* are coats of arms, seals, &c. illustrative of pedigrees and accounts of families, (both existing and extinct.)—That the residue of the plates are either portraits, family seats, views, buildings, mansions, antiquities, ruins, or monuments, and that the heraldic bearings of different branches and individuals of the Howard and Peverel families are (in outline) very frequently repeated.

Chartier Oeuures de, B. L. folio, 1526

Of this *Editio princeps* of the entire collected works of *Alain Chartier*, I will transcribe the title page at length.

"Les Faictz et dictz de feu de bonne memoire Maistre
"Alain Chartier, /en son vivant Secretaire Du feu roy

“ Charles *Septiesme* Du Nom, Nouuellement imprime/ reueu
 “ et corrige oultre les precedentes impressions/ et diuise par
 “ chapitres pour plus facilement comprendre le contenu en
 “ iceulx, Adionste le Debat du gras et du maigre /que nauroit
 “ encores este imprime/ avec le repertoire des matieres conte-
 “ nues au present Volume Letout nouuellement imprime a
 “ Paris.”

“ On les vend a Paris en la grant salle du Palais au pre-
 “ mier pillier en la boutique de Galliot du Pre Libraire
 “ iure en L’uniuersite.”

“ **C** Mil cinq cens vingt et six.

“ Avec priuilege.”

Alain Chartier, one of the first French writers who aspired to elegance, was a native of Bayeux, and *flourished* about the year 1430. He was Secretary to the Kings Charles VI. and VII. and was in high esteem at the Courts of those Princes, who employed him in several Embassies. He *spoke* as well as he *wrote*, and has been called the *Father* of French eloquence. An anecdote is related concerning him, which is a curious trait of the times. Margaret of Scotland, first wife to the Dauphine (who was afterwards Louis XI.) as she passed through the Louvre, seeing Alain asleep upon a chair, went up and kissed him. Her attendants expressed their surprise, that she should thus honour a man remarkable for his ugliness, she replied, *I do not kiss the man, but the MOUTH that has uttered so many charming things*. Moreri states that the piece called *Curial* (or le Breviaire des Nobles) and other works, were first printed in *one volume*, in 1526. Alain Chartier died at Avignon, says the Frenchman, in 1449, but Herbert says, in 1458. Caxton translated *the Curial*.

. The above volume, printed by *Anthony Couteau* for *Galliot Du Pre*, is ornamented with two or three wooden cuts, ruled with red lines, gilt upon the edges, and in fine condition.

. A dateless copy of *Les faictes, dictes et ballades de maitre Alain Chartier*, without the additions comprised in the above volume, but printed on *vellum*, sold in 1790 for thirty guineas. [v. Dibdin’s *Bibliomania*, pp. 546, 547.]

Chesterfield’s Life, &c. (portrait) 2 vols. 12mo.
 1774

The full title of the above work is “ The Life of the late
 “ Earl of Chesterfield, or *The Man of the World*, including
 “ his Lordship’s principal speeches in Parliament; his most
 “ admired Essays in the paper called *The World*, his Poems,
 “ and the substance of the System of Education, delivered in
 “ a series of letters to his Son.”

Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, a Nobleman celebrated as a wit, statesman, and man of letters, was the

eldest son of Philip third Earl of Chesterfield, by Lady Lucy Savile, daughter of George Marquis of Halifax, and born at London, in 1694.—Losing his mother and neglected by his father, he was educated under the care of his grandmother, (Lady Halifax), who was fully adequate to such a task, and the able masters provided by her, had the advantage of finding in their pupil, an ardent desire of *excelling* in whatever he undertook, and a resolution to *persevere* in the track he approved of, notwithstanding every difficulty. In his 18th year Lord Stanhope, (as he was then called) was entered of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and *by his own account* left the University (after two years residence) a thorough *classical* PEDANT, and was sent abroad; and true it is that at the Hague and at Paris, he *did* rub off some of his College *rust*, yet acquired at the same time propensities and vices, but ill exchanged for *Pedantry*. In 1715 he was appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, and elected a Representative for St. Germain's. On the death of his father in 1726, the Earl entered the House of Peers, where his eloquence, (the fruit of much study) was less characterised by force and compass, than by elegance and perspicuity; and especially by good taste, urbanity, and a vein of delicate irony, which while it some times inflicted severe strokes, never passed the limits of decency and propriety. Soon after the accession of King George II. Lord Chesterfield was nominated Ambassador at the Hague, and in 1730 appointed High Steward of the Household, and decorated with the Order of the Garter. In 1733 he married Melusina de Schulenburg, Countess of Walsingham, (a lady of merit and accomplishments) by whose prudence and attention his disordered affairs were greatly retrieved. In 1745 he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but returned home the following year. This Earl of Chesterfield had no legitimate issue, but found full exercise for his paternal affections, in the education of a son (the offspring of a connection formed abroad) whom he brought up under his own name, and destined for a political life. His letters to this youth were never intended for publication. The obnoxious portions of them, would doubtless have been suppressed, had the *writer* been the publisher; and in that case, he would have escaped a censure to which he must now submit, with no other protection, than the license usually given to "A Man of the World." Lord Chesterfield died in 1773.

Claude's Defence of the Reformation, 4to. 1683

John Claude, one of the most eminent among the French Protestant Ministers, was born in 1619, at La Sauvetat, in the Agenois, where his father was Minister. He was edu-

cated with great care in classical learning by his father, and finished his studies at Montauban. After being admitted into the Ministry he served at two country Churches, and went afterwards to Nismes, where he obtained great reputation by his lectures in Divinity. He had officiated for eight years at Nismes, when the opposition he made to a person, whom the Court had gained over to attempt a re-union of the Protestants with the Established Church in France, caused a *prohibition* to be issued against his exercising the ministerial functions in Languedoc. Repairing to Paris to have this prohibition removed, Claude (at the solicitation of Mad. de Turenne) composed a brief answer to a work of the Port-royalists, on the perpetuity of the doctrine of the Roman Church concerning the Eucharist. This was the origin of a Controversy, in which Claude displayed his talents for disputation to great advantage. Unable to obtain any favor from the Court, he went from Paris to Montauban; where he was chosen Minister, and after four years duty, being again *silenced* by an order from Court; he in 1666, accepted an invitation from the Church of Charenton. In this last situation he performed the most essential services to his party, by several controversial works, and by his able conduct at Synods and Consistories, in which he displayed admirable talents in the management of business. At the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, (1685) Claude received an order to depart the kingdom in 24 hours, (though 15 days was the time allowed to the *other* Ministers) so eager were the Catholic Clergy to get rid of a man, whose influence they had sensibly felt. He retired to Holland, where he was honourably received by the Prince of Orange, who also granted him a considerable pension, which Claude lived but a short time to enjoy, being carried off by a sudden illness early in 1687, to the great concern of the whole Protestant circle. Claude was allowed (even by his antagonists) to possess great powers as a Controversialist. He had sound learning, and solid judgement, keen wit, and ready elocution. His morals were irreproachable, and his integrity untainted.

Cole's Biographical Account of the late Rev. Samuel Bottomley, 8vo. 1831

This is another of those publications of local interest at *Scarborough*, which have been edited by Mr. *John Cole* (mentioned in vol. 2, p. 33). It is one of twelve copies only, which were printed on paper tinted pink, has a good engraving of Mr. Bottomley, and was kindly sent for my acceptance.

Commines, Memoirs de, folio, 1614

This is a translation into the *English* tongue of those Memoirs written by *Philip de Commines*, Lord of Argenton (containing an account of the principal events of the reigns of Louis XI. and Charles VIII. Kings of France, during a

period of 34 years), which have rendered his character as an historian so justly celebrated. These Memoirs are peculiarly valuable, because composed by one personally acquainted with most of the transactions he records; and possessed of a sincere and candid disposition, added to a simple and unaffected style of writing, and intermixing his narration with reflections generally solid and judicious. He has been supposed rather too favourable to the memory of King Louis XI. yet not so as to falsify facts. The learned *Lipsius* did not scruple to equal Communes with the historians of antiquity; and recommends his work, as a fit pocket companion for Princes. Many editions as well as translations of it have been published, with notes and illustrations by different learned men. The best is reputed to be that of the Abbè Lenglet du Fresnoi, in 1747. Dr. Dibdin, in his Library Companion, p. 167, observes, that no English Historical Collection can be complete without the Memoirs of Philip de Communes.

Some account of the Author may be seen in vol. 1 of this Catalogue, p. 64, under the article “Danett’s Life of Philip de Communes,” (attached to the above Memoirs.) His name was Clytus. His father and uncle had both served under Duke Philip of Burgundy, as chief Governors of Flanders [called by Meyer “summi Prætores Flandriæ;” and to them he gave this title, “Domini Ruscurii Buscurii, et Watenenses.”] Communes possessed various qualities which fitted him for public life. He had a good person, and a quick understanding, spoke several modern languages, and had such a power of memory and comprehension, that he could dictate at once to four secretaries.

Cullum’s Flora Anglica, 12mo. S. A.

It is about sixty years since, that the venerable Sir *Thomas Gery Cullum*, Bart. had composed, and had also printed off 104 pages of the above work, which he then abandoned, and it never proceeded further towards publication. He is now in the ninetieth year of his age, and has kindly presented to me all the sheets of the above work that were originally issued from his printer. Dawson Turner, Esq. of Yarmouth, has reason to suppose that *his own copy*, another in the *Banksian Library*, and *the above copy*, are the whole of the sheets that were ever sent out or given away by the kind hearted Author. My copy is particularly interesting and valuable to myself; because, previous to the worthy Baronet transmitting it to me, he caused my name, coupled with *his own*, to be stamped in gilt letters upon its back, and did himself inscribe the following very flattering expressions of regard, upon one of the fly leaves:—

“The two elegant volumes of your Catalogue raisonnée, & your affectionate address of them to me, demand at all times my

“ acknowledgment of them ; but the trifling attempt of my
 “ *juvenile* days to complete a little *Flora Anglica*, is too insig-
 “ nificant to appear on the shelves of your Library. I have
 “ bound it up neatly, and the only satisfaction I have is, that
 “ by giving it a place in your Library, it will shew that we ex-
 “ *tertained a mutual esteem for each other.*

“ THOMAS GERY CULLUM,

“ Born 30 Novbr. O. S. 1741.

“ Dame Mary Cullum, uxor mea dilectissima,

“ Obiit 13th Septbr. 1830. Anno Ætatis suæ 87.

“ T. G. C.”

Since the preceding annotation was drawn up, it has pleased the Almighty Disposer of all human affairs, to take my good old friend to his mercy—and I trust I shall evince the regard in which I hold his memory in no unpardonable manner, when I transcribe for the perusal of my readers, the account (entire) given of him in the *Obituary* of the Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1831 (p. 270).

Sir T. G. CULLUM, Bart.

Sept. 8. At his house in Bury St. Edmund's, in his 90th year; Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, the seventh Baronet, of Hawsted and Hardwick House, in Suffolk; a Deputy Lieutenant, and Magistrate for that County, a Capital Burgess for Bury, F. R. A. and L. SS.

Sir Thomas was born Nov. 30, 1741, and was the second son of Sir John, the fifth Baronet, by his second wife Susanna, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Gery, of Ealing in Middlesex, Knt. a Master in Chancery. He was educated at the Charter-house, where he entered in 1752, and afterwards adopted the Medical Profession. On the death of Samuel Horsey, Esq. in 1771, he was appointed the King at Arms attached to the Order of the Bath. This office he resigned, about the year 1800, to his younger son. On the death of his brother, the Rev. Sir John Cullum, F. R. S. and S. A. Oct. 9th, 1785, he succeeded to the family title, the oldest Baronetcy existing in the county of Suffolk. From this period, blessed with a handsome competence, he dedicated his leisure to literary and scientific pursuits; particularly botany, heraldry, and antiquities. Among his earliest and intimate friends, were Dr. Goodenough, (afterwards Bishop of Carlisle) the Rev. Mr. Laurents, Master of Bury School, a distinguished botanist; and the late Sir James Edward Smith, Pres. L. S. who paid him this elegant compliment in his dedication of the *English Flora*, in 1824, “ To Sir Thomas Gery
 “ Cullum, Bart. whose knowledge and love of natural science
 “ entitle him to the respect of all who follow the same pursuit;
 “ this work is inscribed in grateful and affectionate remem-
 “ brance by the Author.” Sir Thomas Cullum constantly

paid a visit to London in the spring, and took great delight in attending the learned societies; and meeting, in other ways, his literary acquaintances. Accompanied by his late amiable lady, from whom he was seldom separated, he for a long series of years, made an annual tour in various parts of England: and he has left several note books filled with the remarks made in those journies; particularly relative to the *Churches* he visited. He published in 1813, a new edition of his brother's History of Hawstead; but we believe never printed anything with his own name. His true politeness, kindness, and hospitality, and the intelligence and animation of his conversation; made him one of the most delightful old men, that ever lived.

Sir Thomas Cullum married Sept. 1, 1774, Mary, daughter of Robert Hanson, of Normanton, in Yorkshire, Esq. and heiress to her brother, Sir Levett Hanson, Knt. of St. Joachim; author of "An Historical Account of Orders of Knighthood," of whom a brief notice will be found in our vol. lxxiv. 1. 518. They had two sons and one daughter. First, the Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, the only survivor, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; and is Rector of Knoddishall, in Suffolk; he married in 1805, Mary-Anne, sole daughter and heiress of Henry Eggers, of Woodford, in Essex, Esq. and has an only daughter. Second, John Palmer Cullum, Esq. Bath King of Arms, who died in 1829, (see our vol. xcix. 11. 284. Third, Susanna, who died in 1803, at the age of fifteen. Sir Thomas lost his affectionate wife and faithful companion, who partook of all his tastes and pursuits, within a few days of a *twelve-month* before his death; at the age of *eighty-five* [read *eighty-seven*.] He had lately lost several *other* relations at a very advanced age. His sister, Mrs. Vernon, sister-in-law to Francis, Earl of Shipbrook, and mother of the present Lady Harland, died in 1826, aged 83; and his sister, Mrs. Palmer of Bury, died in 1829, aged 93.

The remains of Sir T. G. Cullum were interred with those of his ancestors, at Hawstead, on 13th Sept. [1831,] the anniversary of the death of his wife in the preceding year.

D

Demosthenis et Æschinis Opera, Folio, 1607

The *best* edition of the Orations of Demosthenes, &c. is stated to be that in Folio (with *Wolfius's* Latin Version) which was printed at Frankfort in 1604; and from the following *Title*, it may be fairly concluded that the above volume (printed only three years *afterwards* at Orleans) is an exact copy of the Frankfort Edition. "*Demosthenis et Æschinis, principum Græciæ oratorum Opera, cum utriusque Autoris Vita, et Ulpiani Commentariis, ex postrema recognitione Græco-latina sex codicum tam impressorum, quam manuscriptorum à mendis repurgata, doctissimisque notis illustrata. Per*

“ *Hieronimum Vvolfium*, Oetingensem, utriusque linguae in
 “ Augustana Schola olim professorem [Aureliae Allobrogum
 “ Excudebat Petrus de la Roniere **CIO. DC. VII.**”]

Demosthenes the most celebrated Orator of antient Greece, born about 381 B. C. was the son of a citizen of Athens, who carried on a manufacture of sword-blades. At the age of seven he was left an orphan, with a fortune of about £2900 of our money. Being of a slender and weakly habit of body, his mother would not permit him to engage in laborious exercises; and the unfaithfulness of his guardians, deprived him of those advantages in literary tuition, which he might have expected. His ambition to become an *Orator* first developed itself in his 17th year, when he was taken to hear the pleadings in a public cause of great expectation. The honour paid to the *successful* orator, fired him with emulation, and he thenceforth bade adieu to all other objects of juvenile pursuit; and assiduously applied to the art of declamation. His master in rhetoric was *Isæus*; and he is said also to have been a hearer of *Plato*, from whom he borrowed his magnificence of diction. Several natural defects impeded his progress in eloquence, and caused him to undergo various mortifications in his addresses to the people. His voice was weak and stammering; his pronunciation indistinct; and his gestures ungraceful. To amend these faults, he employed incessant labour and attention. He declaimed in a *subterraneous* apartment, that he might not be heard or disturbed; and sometimes never quitted it for two or three months together. He likewise exercised his voice on the sea-shore, or walking up hill, and (as it is said) *with pebbles in his mouth*; though this would seem an indifferent remedy for thick speaking. He practised gesture before a mirror, and took lessons from an eminent actor. By these means, he so far overcame his natural deficiencies, as to attain *distinguished excellence* both in *action* and *elocution*. At the same time he did not neglect the study of language, and the art of composition. Extempore speaking was *not* his talent, and his orations were said to *smell of the lamp*—yet there are *instances* of his speaking unpremeditatedly *with great force*, upon important occasions. The tone he assumed in his addresses to the people, was that of a man of virtue and patriotism, who, in a manly way, censured them for their prevailing follies and vices; and inculcated vigour in action and independence in principle. Demosthenes began to engage in the public concerns of the State in the Phocian, or sacred war. These were too multifarious, and in some instances nefarious, to be here dilated upon. He was convicted of bribery, condemned in a fine of 50 talents (about £10,000), and imprisoned; but escaped into Ægina, and there seriously repented himself for having engaged in those stormy politics,

which had so much injured his peace and fame. The victory of Antipater compelled the Athenians to procure their own pardon by the sacrifice of Demosthenes, and the orators of the same party. On being condemned, Demosthenes took sanctuary in the temple of Neptune, at Calauria, and Archias was sent by Antipater, to draw him from his place of refuge: but Demosthenes had provided himself with poison, which having swallowed, he looked upon Archias (who had been a player), and said, "Now you may perform the part of Creon, "as soon as you please, and cast out this carcase unburied:" then turning to the altar, "O gracious Neptune," he cried, "I depart alive from thy temple, without profaning it, which the Macedonians would have done by my murder," and soon after expired, being in his 60th year.

The private character of this eminent person does not appear to have been amiable. He was vindictive, austere, and implacable. As an Orator his fame is sufficiently secured by the concurrent voice of antiquity, which places him at the head of his profession.

Æschines was also a celebrated Grecian Orator, and born at Athens, 327 years B. C. He possessed considerable talents, for he was able to support with credit and applause, a contest with the *Prince of Orators* (Demosthenes). *Æschines* had commenced a suit against Ctesiphon, as the mover of a decree repugnant to the laws, and pleaded his own cause, which Demosthenes opposed. Each orator exerted to the utmost his powers of eloquence. Demosthenes, who besides the advantage of superior talents, had evidently truth and justice on his side, was victorious; and the vanquished orator was sent into exile. On repeating Demosthenes's speech upon that contest to an audience who greatly admired it, *Æschines* generously said, "What would you have thought if you had "heard him *thunder out the words himself?*" A noble speech to come from the lips of an enemy! *Æschines* died in his 75th year.

Domitius Ulpianus, an eminent Civilian, was a native of Tyre, a disciple of Papian, and tutor and friend of the Roman Emperor Alexander. During a mutiny at Rome, A. D. 228, he was massacred. Of Ulpian's writings 20 titles of fragments remain.

Jerome Wolf, a German Philosopher (descended from an ancient family in the county of Oettingen), was born at the chateau of that name, in 1516. Having gone through the usual elementary parts of education, he was sent at 13 to the college at Nuremberg, and became a man of high attainments, but he was constantly under the influence of a morbid melancholy, and restless irritability, and was happy in no situation. He died *Director of the College of Augsburg*, in 1680. *Bail-*

let says that *Jerome Wolf* was one of the greatest and most laborious *translators* which Germany possessed in the 16th century; and his translations are much praised by *Huet*.—*Wolf's* translation of Demosthenes was first printed at Basle, by *Oporinus*.

* * * The above volume (as also the *Xenophon*, hereafter described), were kindly presented to me by *William Mee*, Esq. of East Retford.

Demosthenes, Orations of, translated by Leland, 8vo. 1830

For an account of *Demosthenes*, see the *last* article.

Thomas Leland, D. D. (of whom a brief notice appears in the first volume, p. 140), was born in 1722 (not 1702 as there misprinted). His parents were worthy and respectable, but not opulent or exalted. He received the first rudiments of his classical education at the school kept by the celebrated *Dr. Sheridan*; whose talents and success in forming excellent scholars were then well known. In 1737 he entered a pensioner of Trinity College (Dublin). In 1741 he was elected Scholar of the House; commenced B. A. in 1742; M. A. in 1745; and in 1746 became a Fellow. In 1748 Mr. Leland entered into Holy Orders, and in 1756 he published the first volume of his English Translation of Demosthenes; which raised his reputation very high both as a classical scholar and a critic. In 1757 he commenced D. D. and in 1768 was appointed Professor of Oratory in the University of Dublin. His course of study, and the labour he had bestowed on his translations, had furnished him with a perspicuous and energetic style, which he displayed both in the Professor's chair and in the pulpit; being the most admired preacher of his time in Dublin. Nor was he less esteemed for his talents as a controversial writer. Dr. Leland was about the same time appointed chaplain to Lord Townshend (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), and through *him* became Prebendary of Rathmichael, in the Cathedral of St. Patrick. In 1773 he was collated to the Vicarage of St. Anne's (a populous parish in Dublin). In 1781 the Doctor resigned his Fellowship and Professorship for the Rectory of Ardstraw, in the diocese of Derry; and died in his sixty-third year.

Denne's History of Rochester, v. article "WILDASH"

Dibdin's Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany (*second edition*), 3 vols. 8vo. 1829

By the Rev. *Thomas Frognall Dibdin*, D. D. Vide the first volume of this Catalogue, p. 68, for an account of the

first splendid edition of the above work. Of which *first* edition (says a *French* Commentator, mentioned by the learned Doctor in his Preface to the second edition), “ Few books
 “ have been executed with greater luxury. It is said that
 “ the expences of printing and engraving amounted to *six*
 “ *thousand pounds*—to nearly one hundred and forty thousand
 “ francs of *our* money. It must be admitted that *England* is
 “ the only country in which such an undertaking could be
 “ carried into effect. Who in *France* would dare to risk such
 “ a sum, especially for three volumes in octavo? He would
 “ be ruined if he did.”

Doni, sur les Mondes, Celestes, Terrestres, et Infernaux, cuts, 8vo. 1580

Anthony Francis Doni (a Florentine), first a Monk, and then a secular Priest, died in 1574, at the age of 61. He was a member of the academy of the Peregrini, in which he took the academical name of Bizzarro, perfectly suitable to his satirical and humourous character. Some of his works consist of (1.) Letters. (2.) La Libreria, 1557. (3.) Lazucca, 1565. (4.) I mondi, celesti, terrestri, ed infernali, [of which the above is a French translation, by *Gabriel Chappuis*] and (5.) I Marmi.—In all his writings (of which there is a list of more than *twenty* in Nicéron) he aspires at *singularity*, and the reputation of a *comical fellow*: in the first he generally succeeds, and if he fail in the second, it is not for want of great and constant *efforts* to become so. The engravings in this volume are neat, but too minute; it was printed at Lyons by *Estienne Michel*.

Gabriel Chapuis (in Latin Capusius) was a native of Amboise, and was living in 1584. He had skill in the languages, and translated many works out of Latin, Italian, and Spanish, into the French tongue. He also composed other works after his own fashion, and acquired a fair reputation.

Drake's Skakespeare and his Times, 2 vols. 4to. 1817

By *Nathan Drake*, M. D. Author of *Literary Hours*, the *Gleaner*, and other works, mentioned in this Catalogue [v. 1st vol. p. 71, and 2d vol. p. 43].

This elegant and interesting writer, developes the scheme and intended execution of the above work, in a well composed preface; some parts whereof, here introduced, will sufficiently inform the reader of the plan pursued. He thus expresses himself:—

“ Though two centuries have now elapsed since the death
 “ of Shakespeare, no attempt has hitherto been made to render
 “ him the medium for a comprehensive and connected view of
 “ *the times* in which he lived; yet, if any man be allowed to
 “ fill a station, thus conspicuous and important, Shakespeare

“ has undoubtedly the best claim to the distinction, not only
 “ from his pre-eminence as a dramatic poet; but from the in-
 “ timate relation which his works bear to the manners,
 “ customs, superstitions, and amusements of his age.—
 “ Struck with the interest which a work of this kind, if pro-
 “ perly executed might possess, the author was induced to
 “ commence the undertaking, with the express intention of
 “ blending with the detail of manners, &c. such a portion of
 “ criticism, biography, and literary history, as should render
 “ the whole still more attractive and complete.” * * * * *
 “ With a view to distinctness and perspicuity of elucidation
 “ the whole has been distributed into three parts or pictures,
 “ entitled *Shakespeare in Stratford*, *Shakespeare in London*,
 “ *Shakespeare in Retirement*, which though inseparably united,
 “ as forming but portions of the same story, and harmonized
 “ by the same means; have yet, both in subject and execu-
 “ tion, a peculiar *character* to support. *The first* represents
 “ our Poet in the days of his youth on the Banks of his na-
 “ tive AVON, in the midst of rural imagery, occupations,
 “ and amusements. In *the second*, we behold him in the
 “ Capital of his Country, in the centre of rivalry, and compe-
 “ tition, in the active pursuit of reputation and glory. And
 “ in *the third*, we accompany the venerated Bard to the shades
 “ of retirement, to the bosom of domestic peace, to the en-
 “ joyment of unsullied fame.” * * * * *

Durandus [v. article “ Rationale,” 2nd vol, p. 173]

Dyalogus Dictus Malogranatum, B. L. folio, 1487

The Colophon to this fine specimen of an early but undiscovered press is expressed in the words and figures following:

“ **Explicit Dyalogus Dictus Malogranatum com-**
 “ **pilatus a quodam venerabili abbate Monas-**
 “ **terii Aule regie in Bohemia, ordinis Cyster-**
 “ **ciensis, anno dni. M.cccc.lxxxviij.**”

The Bookseller, from whose stock the volume was purchased, had printed the following observations under the article, (in his sale catalogue):—

“ A noble production of an unknown press. Laire ascribes
 “ it to Gruniger [Grüninger] of Strasburgh, whose type it
 “ resembles. But it is highly probable that the volume issued
 “ from a [the] private press of the Brethren of the Cistercian
 “ Order, in the Monastery of *Aule Regie*, not far distant from
 “ Prague, in Bohemia. This opinion is favoured by
 “ VISSCHER, HALLERVODIUS, MATTAIRE, and
 “ PANZER. It is printed in [with] a bold thick gothic cha-
 “ racter, in double columns, with signatures. The present
 “ [copy] is in as fine, genuine, and perfect [a] state as if just
 “ issued from the press in the [its] original wooden stamped
 “ binding.”

The singular title selected by the anonymous author, for this large Treatise on the subject of Religion, will be explained by extracts from its "Prologus," but it seems previously necessary to give some account of the fruit called *Pomegranate*, the *Malum punicum* of the ancients, but sometimes called by them the *Malum granatum*, in allusion to its internal granulations, whence its English name of Pomegranate. It is a kind of *apple*, covered without by a reddish rind, and is red within, and when opened lengthways, shews red grains full of juice like wine. Pomegranates are very common in Palestine, and their fruit being very beautiful to look upon, the Scriptures have many similitudes taken from the Pomegranate.

THE PROLOGUS

Commences with part of the second verse of the eighth chapter of the Canticles of Solomon, "Et dabo tibi Mustum Malorum-granatorum meorum," and then proceeds thus—
 "Spiritus sanctus sua benigna inspiratione, ac gratiosa visitatione, diversis libris diversorum Doctorum semper ab initio suorum consolatus est ecclesiam Fidelium. *Renovando* semper et *Multiplicando*, ideo amorese alloquitur eam et dicit "*Et dabo tibi Mustum Malorum-granatorum meorum.*"—
 "RENOVANDO, quia dabo tibi Mustum, quod secundum *Bedam* est Vinum e lacu novitur sublatum; majorisque solet esse fervoris cum enim semper innovatur semper novum fervorem inspirat [Actu: 11. Quia musto pleni sunt.] MULTIPLICANDO, qr: infert malorum granatorum meorum. [Johan: ulti: nec ipsum arbitror mundum capere eos qui scribendi sunt libros.] Ex quibus presentem librum, videlicet *Malogranatum*, sic intitulatum suis electis pro edificatione atque consolatione sua benigna dispensatione tribuere dignatus est qui revera plenus est doctrina veritate et consolatione, qui etiam satis convenienter ac comparative a Malogranato tali pomo nomen accepit, nam ut dicit *Papias*, malogranatum infra corticis rotunditatem multitudinem continet granorum, sic presens Liber, infra Compendium sui tractatus multitudinem continet dogmatum et sententiarum diversorum doctorum. Unde, &c." * * * The volume is afterwards shewn to be divided into three *books*, and these books to have each three *distinctions*, thus arranged: *Primus liber* de Statu incipientium, prima distinctio, de conversione hominis ad Deum—Secunda distinctio, de contritione et confessione—tercia distinctio, de satisfactione. [These three distinctions are treated of in 30 Chapters.] *Secundus liber* de Statu proficientium—prima distinctio, de viciorum detestatione—secunda distinctio, de virtutum operatione—tercia distinctio, de temptationum perpeffione. [These three distinctions are contained in 71 Chapters.] *Tercius liber* de Statu Perfectorum—prima distinctio, de Cordis mundicia—secunda distinctio, de Dei et Proximi caritate—tercia distinctio, de

creatoris omnium contemplatione. [These three last distinctions occupy 56 Chapters.]

E

East Retford, v. article "Parliamentary Proceedings"

Elliot's Sermons, 8vo. 1764

By the Rev. *Richard Elliot*, A. B. (formerly of Bennet College, Cambridge) who was born at Kingsbridge, Devonshire, and died in 1788.

England's Vanity, (by a Compassionate Conformist) v. article "Voice of God"

Etymologicon Magnum, Græce, by Calliergus, (Venice) 1499, folio

This noble volume, being a duplicate of the one described in 3 Bibliotheca Spenceriana, (pp. 65 to 68) I must do it, and its super-eminent typographer, *Zacharias Calliergus*, the justice to give an exact but mixt up description of them both together, compounded of several distinct extracts from the works of that erudite Bibliographer and Antiquary, *Dr. Dibdin*. (I.) *Zacharias Calliergus*, was a printer of very considerable eminence both at Venice and Rome; to the labours and merits of whom, Mr. Beloe (in his anecdotes of literature and scarce books, vol. 5, p. 55) has devoted no small number of his pages, and therein paid some handsome and well merited compliments to the memory of this illustrious printer. ***** (II.) I consider this said Calliergus, as a most enterprising and consummate typographical artist, and if he had never executed any other work than his edition of the *Etymologicon Magnum*, he would have left behind him a monument of perseverance, taste, and skill, which has never been eclipsed, hardly exceeded by any of his contemporaries or successors. The borders, the capital initials—but "seeing is believing"—so take what happens to be just before us.—*The ladies* are to understand that *this letter* is intended for a Greek P. [underneath the last sentence is a facsimile cut of the capital Greek letter Π, as printed in the Etymologicon, upon signature X 5.] One of the ladies immediately admits that it is perfectly *enchanted*. * * * * * (III.) The three grand productions of Calliergus in the Greek language, are the *Etymologicon Magnum*, the *Scholia of Simplicius upon the Categories of Aristotle*, (each printed in the year 1499) and the *Therapeutics of Galen*, (of the date of 1500.) These are folio volumes of the *amplest* dimensions; and that the reader may have some notion of the taste and splendour with which they are "got up," he may consult for one instant the Bibliotheca Spenceriana, vol I, p. 263—5; vol. II. p. 36—7; vol. III. p. 65—7; where *fac-similes* of

some of the ornaments with which they are adorned, may "rejoice his eye." These performances are undoubtedly the chef d'œuvres of the press of Calliergus; and the *Etymologicon Magnum*, is probably the noblest Greek volume in existence.—[For the above (three) extracts, I am indebted to 2 Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron*; and shall go on to produce extracts from each of the three volumes of the *Spenceriana* mentioned in the last note.] In vol. I. The Scholia of Simplicius, printed by Calliergus, is described—of which rare and precious volume, it is said, that Beloe has given a brief but correct account—and that it is executed in a style of typographical elegance very much exceeding the productions of the rival press of Aldus. The beautiful *large* device of Calliergus, is represented in red ink, as it is to be seen in the *Etymologicon* (on the reverse of sheet double delta v) beneath the Colophon. In vol. II. The Therapeutics of Galen (printed by Calliergus) is described, and the Greek capital initial "Tau" is represented in red ink, as a beautiful specimen of the elegance of the early Venetian press, under the conduct of the same printer, and is a fac-simile of that given in the *Etymologicon* on the recto of leaf double alpha 7.

In volume III. the *Etymologicon itself* is described, where it is noted to have been justly said by *De Bure*, that the present is one of the most *magnificent* publications which ever issued from the press. Whether the appearance of it damped the ardour, or rendered useless the exertions of Aldus, we cannot perhaps accurately determine, but it is certain that his *promise* of publishing the *Etymologicon Magnum*, was *never* carried into execution.

The same work was indeed printed in the *office* of Aldus, but not till twenty years after his decease. Even if it had been executed under the care of Aldus himself, it would not have been more correctly, or perhaps so beautifully printed. The frequent and successful introduction of the *red* letter gives a splendor, as well as peculiarity, to the efforts of the printer, whose work is now under consideration.

The first leaf of the volume presents us with two pieces of Greek Poetry. On the reverse is an Address of Marcus Musurus. On the recto of the second leaf, the work itself commences, having at the top the usual large ornament in red ink, with two specimens of the Greek capital [alpha] beneath; one printed in a large, and the other in a comparatively small type.

[Dr. Dibdin gives on p. 66 a fac-simile copy of the *central* compartment of this very elegant Etruscan ornament, having the printer's initials in the centre, and the name of the printer's patron ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΒΛΑΣΤΟΥ, (in two distinct pieces) at the bottom of each rectangular portion of it, but it

should be observed that this Etruscan ornament, is in the *original*, seven inches in length, and that the beginning of each portion of the work (distinguished by a several letter of the alphabet) is decorated with a similar ornament occasionally slightly varied.] Besides the *large* device of Calliergus, placed under the Colophon (as before mentioned) there is underneath the *Register* (upon the recto of the last leaf), another and smaller device of his (a double necked eagle with a shield bearing the letters Z. K. upon it) also copied in 3 Spenceriana.

The Colophon is so long, that I shall content myself with giving only the *latter* portion of it, viz. :—

πόνῳ δὲ καὶ δεξιότητι, Ζαχαρίου καλλιέργου του κρητός. τῶν λογίων ἀνδρῶν χάριν, καὶ λόγων ἐλληνικῶν ἐφιεμένων. Εἴτε τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς Χριστοῦ γενήσεως, χίλιοστῷ τετρακοσιοστῷ ἐνετηκοστῷ ἐνάτῳ. Μεταγειτνιαῖος, ὁγδοῇ ἰσταμένου.

. Earl Spencer's copy of this extraordinary volume was purchased at the sale of the Roxburgh Library for £18. 10s. 0d. The above is a fine clean copy with ample margins, and is handsomely bound, and gilt on the edges.

Everhard, v. article "Stanley"

F

Fawkes's Apollonius, v. article "Apollonius
"Rhodius"

FONTHILL ABBEY.

As I am in possession of both the faithful and elegant descriptions of this once celebrated mansion, (published in 1823) I shall content myself with giving the titles of each work, and their embellishments, but with no intention to give any opinion upon the merits of these splendid performances by Mr. Britton and Mr. Rutter.

MR. BRITTON'S TITLE PAGE.
Illustrations (Graphic & Literary)
of Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire.
PLATES.

1. *Engraved Title Page—An Architectural and Heraldic Design, copied from antient ecclesiastical specimens.*
2. *View of the whole Western Range of Buildings, from the avenue.*
3. *View of the Great Hall, (or Vestibule) Central Tower, and King Edward's Gallery, from N. E.*
4. *View of the Building from the S. W.*

MR. RUTTER'S TITLE PAGE.
An Illustrated History and Description of Fonthill Abbey.
PLATES.

1. *Engraved Title Page being the Altar Piece at Fonthill Abbey, (coloured.)*
2. *South-West View of the Abbey*
3. *View of the West and South Fronts, from the Beacon Terrace.*
4. *Plan of the Principal Story.*

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| 5. <i>View of the Building from the S. E.</i> 6. <i>Distant View of the Abbey, from an eminence S. W.</i> 7. <i>View of the Hall from the Octagon, looking W.</i> 8. <i>View of Four Sides of the Octagon.</i> 9. <i>Part of King Edward's Gallery, looking N.</i> 10. <i>South End of St. Michael's Gallery, looking S. (coloured)</i> 11. <i>Oriel Window with Fire-place beneath, in St. Michael's Gallery, (coloured.)</i> 12. <i>Hall from the Octagon.</i> 13. <i>Ground Plan of the Abbey and Details.</i> | 5. <i>Longitudinal Section.</i> 6. <i>Interior of the great Western Hall.</i> 7. <i>The Grand Drawing-room.</i> 8. <i>Interior of King Edward's Gallery, (coloured.)</i> 9. <i>Interior of St. Michael's Gallery, (coloured.)</i> 10. <i>Section of the Grand Saloon, Vestibules, &c. looking E.</i> 11. <i>Specimens of the Cielings.</i> 12. <i>View of the West and North Fronts, from the End of the Clerk's Walk.</i> 13. <i>View of the South Front, from the Lawn.</i> |
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. Mr. Rutter has given in *his* volume, thirteen Vignettes and a large Map of the Fonthill Domain, Rides, &c. in *addition* to his thirteen plates.

Ford's Century of Christian Prayers, 12mo. 1817

By the Rev. *James Ford*, of Ipswich, (Suffolk.)

. There are three good engravings, [Faith, Hope, and Charity] and florescent *initials* to embellish this well printed Manuel.

Frost's Town and Port of Hull, (plates), 4to. 1827

By *Charles Frost*, F. S. A.

The above work, entitled "Notices relative to the early History of the Town and Port of Hull, compiled from original Records, and unpublished Manuscripts, and illustrated with Engravings, Etchings, and Vignettes"—opens with an introduction, which it would be desirable to see to all future histories of the kind, viz. "an engraving of an *antient* plan of the town." This plan is the most perfect and curious thing of its kind, that has yet been produced, and gives a complete idea of a fortified town of the middle age; but Mr. Frost has made it clear that *his* plan is only a copy (with some additions) of one more *antient*, and that it furnishes a correct view of the Town of Kingston upon Hull, as it appeared about the middle of the fourteenth century.

On p. 79 the Author has introduced an *emblematical* print and plan of Hull; not remarkable either for accuracy of design, or superiority of execution; but worthy of notice on account of its being found in "*Meisner's Libellus novus politicus emblematicus Civitatum*"—and displaying on a vacant portion of the plate, an Encaged Owl, tranquilly enjoying the *security* which his cage affords him, against the attacks of nu-

merous birds (his enemies.) Mr. Frost observes that the *scarcity* of the volume in which the original print occurs, was sufficiently great, to induce him to *preserve* in his work, a copy of such a curious specimen of the graphic art.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1827, a Reviewer of the above interesting volume, concludes his criticism in these words :—"The industry and intelligence which this work shews, do Mr. Frost the highest credit. He congregates scattered materials ; supplies the deficient, and elucidates the obscure, with indefatigable zeal ; and he digests the whole with great judgement."

The Plates and Vignettes are good and interesting, and are thus arranged :—

PLATES.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Copy of an Antient Plan of Hull, from a Drawing in the British Museum.</i> 2. <i>Fac-simile of a Grant of Lands in Wyke and Myton, from Maud Camin to the Monks of Melsa.</i> 3. <i>Fac-simile of Extracts from the Register of the Abbey of Meaux, and the Compotus of a Subsidy on Merchandise, A^o. 2 Henry IV.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. <i>The Common and Official Seals of the Corporation, and Merchant Adventurers of Kingston-upon-Hull.</i> 5. <i>Sketch of the Streets in Hull, about the commencement of the Fourteenth Century.</i> 6. <i>Seals of Michael de la Pole and Edmund de la Pole, and the Common Seal of the Carthusian Priory, near Hull.</i> 7. <i>The Effigy of Sir John de Sutton, Knight.</i> |
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VIGNETTES.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Seals of Galfrid, son of Robert Carpenter, and of Alicia his Wife.</i> 2. <i>Seal of the Chartered Society of Merchants of Hull.</i> 3. <i>Seal of the Archbishop of York.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. <i>Emblematical Plan of Hull.</i> [This is the Print and Plan above mentioned to have been copied out of Meisner's Book] 5. <i>Official Seal of the Admiral of the Humber.</i> 6. <i>A Silver Penny coined at Hull.</i> |
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G

Galt's Life of Lord Byron, 8vo. 1830

By John Galt, Esq. who introduces into his Preface to the *first* edition the two succeeding passages :—

"The Letters and Journals of Lord Byron, with the interwoven Notes of Mr. Moore, should have superseded the utility of writing any other account of that extraordinary man. The compilation has however not proved satisfactory, and the consequence (almost of necessity) is, that many other biographical portraits of the Noble Poet may yet be expected ; but will they materially alter the general effect of Mr. Moore's work ? I think not ; and have accordingly confined myself, as much as practicable, consistent with the end in view, to an outline of his Lordship's intellectual features—
a substratum only of the general mass of his character."

“ If Mr. Moore has evinced *too* eager an anxiety to set out
 “ the *best* qualities of his friend, to the *brightest* advantage,
 “ it ought to be recollected, that no less was expected of him.
 “ The spirit of the times ran strong against Lord Byron as a
 “ *man* ; and it was *natural* that Mr. Moore should attempt to
 “ stem the tide. I respect the *generosity* with which he has
 “ executed his task. I think that he has made no striking
 “ misrepresentation ; I even discern but little exaggeration,
 “ although he has *amiably* chosen to paint only the *sunny* side ;
 “ the limning is *correct* ; but the likeness is too *radiant* and
 “ *conciliatory*.”

* * The above *fifth* edition of Galt's work (making No. I. of the *National Library*, a publication conducted by the Rev. G. R. Gleig and others), is adorned with fine portraits (from drawings by *West*), of Lord Byron and the Countess Guiccioli, and a *vignette View of Newstead Abbey*.

Gilbert's Antient Christmas Carols, 8vo. 1823

By *Davies Gilbert*, Esq. F. R. S. F. S. A. &c. &c.

Godwin's Caleb Williams, (a Novel), 8vo. 1831

William Godwin (as appears by Memoirs of him prefixed to the present edition of the above novel), was born at Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire, in 1756. His grandfather had been a dissenting minister in London. His father was also a clergyman. In the year 1760, the father removed with his family to a village about sixteen miles north of Norwich, where he presided over a congregation. *William* was one of many children, and very early (even in childhood) developed that love of acquirement and knowledge which stamped his future career. In 1767 he was placed with a private tutor at Norwich, for the purposes of classical education. In 1773 Mr. Godwin was sent to a college of dissenters at Hoxton, (Middlesex), with the express intention of being brought up for the Church. Doctors Kippis and Rees were two of the principal Professors in this college ; and the tenets in vogue there inclined to *Unitarianism*. Mr. Godwin had been bred a *Calvinist*, and was the farthest in the world from that temper of mind which is blown about by every *new* wind of opinion. Opposition made him more tenaciously cling to his own turn of thinking, and adhere to the persuasion in which he had been brought up. In 1788 he became minister to a congregation not far from the Metropolis. He continued in the exercise of the duties of a clergyman for five years ; after which he gave it up (in the year 1783), and came to reside in London, where he became *an Author*, at once subsisting by the fruits of *his pen*, and educating himself (by its exercise), for those works of genius which he has since produced. In 1793 Mr. Godwin published “ Political Justice.” In the following year “ *Caleb Williams*” was sent to the press ; a

novel, which in despite of the brilliant works of the same species which have since adorned our literature (according to the sentiments of his *biographer*), “still holds its place, and “has been frequently *pronounced* the BEST in our language, “and raised Mr. Godwin’s reputation to the pinnacle. All “that might have offended, as hard and republican, in his “*Political Justice*, was obliterated by the splendour and “noble beauty in the character of *Falkland*.”

In 1797 the Essays called “The Enquirer,” came out, and Mr. Godwin in the same year married Mrs. Mary Wollstonecraft, a lady of extraordinary intellectual powers, who died (within the twelvemonth) in giving birth to a daughter (Mrs. Shelley). Mr. Godwin’s next work was “The Romance of “Saint Leon” (published in 1799), and in 1803 he published his “Life of Chaucer,” a volume displaying accurate research, and presenting a correct and animated picture of the times of that Poet. This was followed (in 1804) by a third novel called “Fleetwood.” The “Essay on Sepulchres” came out in 1808. In 1816 Mr. Godwin visited Edinburgh, formed an acquaintance with Sir Walter Scott, and other celebrated Scottish writers; and (in 1817) published another novel called “Mandeville.” His next work was “The History of the Commonwealth of England,” in four volumes; and in 1830 his *last novel*, called “Cloudesley,” was edited; of which his said partial biographer observes that “it is a book whose charm “goes to the heart. The spirit of virtue and “love is its soul. It breathes peace to all men, and a fervid “attachment to all that bears the human form,” &c. &c. &c.

*. The above volume is illustrated with a finely-engraved frontispiece, and a vignette of great merit, and it forms No. II. of Colburn and Bentley’s edition of “Standard “Novels and Romances.”

Goodrich Castle Description of, 4to. 1798

The above descriptive account of Goodrich Castle formed the second number of a publication called the *Copper Plate Perspective Itinerary*, and is illustrated by the following very good Engravings, by Bonner:—

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| 1. A <i>Miscellaneous Plate</i> , of Details, respecting Goodrich Castle. | <i>of the Wye (as viewed from the Water.)</i> |
| 2. The great West Tower of the Inner Ballium. | 5. The South Tower—The Fosse or Ditch—The Drawbridge, &c. |
| 3. North View of the Castle and its Situation, in the approach to it by Land. | 6. Inside View of the Inner Ballium, from the West. |
| 4. Elevation and Aspect of the Castle on the S. S. E. Bank | 7. Inside View of the Inner Ballium, from the East. |

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| 8. <i>The Breach at the North (or Ladies) Tower of the Inner Ballium, &c.</i> 9. <i>Inside View of the Kitchen—Ladies Tower—Octagon Pillar—Arches, &c.</i> | 10. <i>Remains of Flanesford Priory (now called Goodrich Priory)</i> 11. <i>General View of Goodrich Castle, taken from the Barbican</i> |
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Gore's Historical Traveller, comprising Narratives connected with the most curious Epochs of European History, and with the Phenomena of European Countries, 2 vols. 8vo. 1831

By *Mrs. Charles Gore*, (author of that beautiful dramatic Poem "The Bond," mentioned in the first volume, p. 92) who inscribes the publication to her *daughter* in the terms following:—"To *Cecilia Gore*, these Anecdotes, compiled for her use from the works of Sismondi, Schmidt, Beckmann, Eustace, and a variety of authorities; are inscribed by her affectionate mother C. F. G."

Gore's Tale of the Tuileries, 3 vols. 8vo. 1831

—— **Pin Money**, a *Novel*, 3 vols. 8vo. 1831

Both the above are by the same *Mrs. Charles Gore*, who prefaces *the Novel* with the following sentences:—"It has become so much the custom to connect every character introduced in a work of fiction, with some living original, that the writer of *Pin Money*, feels it necessary to declare its incidents and personages to be wholly imaginary; exhibiting an attempt to transfer the familiar narrative of *Miss Austin*, to a higher sphere of society, it is, in fact, a *Novel* of the simplest kind, addressed by a woman, to readers of her own sex; by whom, as well as by the professional critics, its predecessor, "*The Manners of the Day*," was received with too much indulgence, not to encourage a further appeal to their favor."

H

Heineccii, Syntagma Antiquitatum Romanorum Jurisprudentiam Illustrantium, Secundum Ordinem Institutionum Justiniani Digestum, (2nd Edition) 8vo. 1724

John Goltlier Heinecius, LL. D. an elegant writer, was born at Eisenberg, in the Principality of Altenburg, in 1681, studied Theology at the University of Leipsic, and repaired to his brother at Goslar, where he exercised himself in preaching; but having a strong attachment to *Jurisprudence*, and his brother being appointed Pastor of St. Ulrich's Church, at Halle; he accompanied him to the latter place, and applied himself to this new branch of study; improving himself at the same time in philosophy, and the Belles-Lettres. In 1708, Heine-

cus became *Adjunct*, and in 1713 *Professor* of Philosophy; soon after which he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1720, he was promoted to be Public Professor of Law, with the title of Counsellor of State. In this situation he remained three years; when, having become well known by his writings; he was invited by the States of West Friesland, to be Public Professor of Law at Franker. At the end of three more years, Heinecius was recalled by his Prussian Majesty, to Frankfort on the Oder, to which place he removed in 1727; and entered on his office of Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic. He now considered himself to be settled for life, and under that idea, he purchased a house; but in compliance with a request made by the King; he, in 1733 (much against his will) removed to *Halle*, and died there in 1741, of a mortification in his foot.

Heinecius may be classed amongst those authors, who possessed the happy talent of enlivening and embellishing the dry uniformity of jurisprudence, with the flowers of polite literature. He was a man of great diligence, as well as erudition; and his works, on account of the excellence of their style, and the extensive knowledge of antiquities displayed in them; were received with great approbation.

Hemans's Records of Woman: with other Poems, 8vo. 1828

For a notice of the talented Poet, v. 1st. vol. article "Browne's Juvenile Poems."

Mrs. Hemans has selected the *appropriate* motto to this work from Wordsworth.

mightier far

Than strength of nerve or sinew, or the sway
Of magic, potent over sun and star,
Is love, though oft to agony distress,
And though his favourite seat, be feeble woman's breast.

Herodotus Græcè et Latine, by H. Stephens, folio, 1570

Of the above volume, from the press of the celebrated *Henry Stephens*; Dr. Adam Clark (quoting Dr. Harwood) says "it is one of the most correct of the Greek Classics published by Stephens." Ex *Ctesia*, *excerptæ* historiæ—are added to Herodotus.

Herodotus the oldest of the Greek Historians, whose works are extant (and called by Cicero the Father of history) was born at Halicarnassus in Caria, 484 years B. C. He left his native place, then under the tyranny of Lygdamis (Grandson of Q. Artemisia) and travelled for the acquisition of knowledge into various parts of Greece, Thrace, Scythia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Egypt; collecting every where, all the

oral information he could obtain concerning the history and origin of nations. He is supposed to have retired to the Isle of Samos, for the composition of his history, and afterwards to have revisited Halicarnassus, and assisted in overthrowing the tyrannical government there. Herodotus was in his 39th year when the generous desire of fame led him publicly to *recite* his History to assembled Greece, *at the Olympic Games*. It was heard with great applause, and it caused him to be universally known and admired throughout the Grecian States. The other events of his life are little known. He appears in the latter part of it, to have been a resident in the Athenian Colony of Thurium, in Magna Græcia. He survived up to the Peloponnesian war, and his death is placed about 413 B. C. The History of Herodotus according to Dionysius Halicarnassensis contains the most remarkable occurrences within a period of about 240 years, from Cyrus *the great* the first King of Persia to Xerxes, when the historian was living, and containing besides the transactions between Persia and Greece, a sketch of the affairs of several other nations.

The work is divided into nine books, named after the *nine muses*, but who gave them those appellations is uncertain.—The *first* book (Clio) treats of the transfer of the Kingdom of Lydia from Gyges into the hands of Croesus; the minority of Cyrus, and his subsequent overthrow of the unwieldy Lydian Empire; and also notices the rising greatness of the powerful republics of Athens and Lacedæmon. The *second* (the Euterpe) gives a copious and judicious account of Egypt, of Egyptian customs and manners, and a long dissertation on the succession of their Kings. The *third* (the Thalia) contains an account of the exploits and achievements of Cambyses, and particularly of the subjugation of the whole of Egypt by that capricious and tyrannical monarch; and finally records the election of Darius Hystaspes to the Persian throne, which was vacant by the death of Smerdis the impostor. The *fourth* (Melpomene) gives a detailed narrative of the unfortunate and calamitous expeditions of the Persians, during the reign of Darius Hystaspes, against the Scythians. The *fifth* (the Terpsichore) mentions the republics of Athens, Lacedæmon, and Corinth, in their progress to stability and fame; gives a concise view of their resources and strength, as they existed in the time of the Persian Emperor Darius; and concludes with the expulsion of the tyrant Hippias from Athens. The *sixth* (the Erato) records the origin of the Lacedæmonian Kings; the causes which induced Darius to declare war against the Greeks; the first invasion of Greece by the Persians; and finishes with the memorable battle of Marathon. The *seventh* (the Polyhymnia) contains a full

narration of the formidable expedition of Xerxes (the son of Darius Hystaspes) into Greece; and concludes with an animated account of the battle which took place between the Greeks and Persians at the straits of Thermopylæ. The *eighth* (the Urania) narrates the farther progress of the arms of Xerxes: the taking and burning of Athens by the Persians; together with the events which took place at the sea-fight of Salamis (a battle which eventually led to the utter overthrow of the Persian power in Greece.) The *ninth* (the Calliope) treats of the battle of Platea; the fight of the promontory of Mycale; and the subsequent retreat of the Persians; in consequence of these engagements.

Ctesias, a Greek Historian and Physician (a native of Cnidus in Caria) was present with Cyrus *the younger* in the battle fought by him B. C. 401, against his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon. Ctesias was taken prisoner, and was employed to cure Artaxerxes of a wound, and remained in his Court for 17 years, where he wrote the history of the Assyrians and Persians, in 23 books, and a history of India, all of which are *lost*, except a few *fragments* preserved by *Photius* which are the *Excerptæ*, annexed to Herodotus, and other authors.

. The Royal Arms of England, as blazoned *prior* to the reign of George I, (that is the Lilies of France in the first and fourth quarters) are impressed in gold upon both the covers of the above volume; which was presented to me by the Reverend William Bury, Rector of Long-Stowe, in Cambridgeshire.

Herodotus, (in English) 3 vols. 8vo. 1830

Translated by the Rev. *William Beloe*.

Herrick's Works, (portrait) 2 vols. crown 8vo. 1823

Robert Herrick was descended (ex parte paternâ) from Robert Eyrick, of Houghton, a gentleman of an antient family in Leicestershire. In the 2nd volume of Nichol's History of that County, pp 615—636 will be found very interesting memoirs and letters (with a pedigree) of the family, whose names have been spelt Ericke, Eyricke, Eyreke, Eyrick, Heryck, Heyrick, Hearick, and finally Herrick (as at present.) The above named *Poet* was the fourth son of Nicholas Herrick, and was born in Cheapside, in 1591, and it is likely that much of his youth was spent *idly* in London. Fortunately for him, when he was about 22 years old, he obtained the protection of his uncle *Sir William Heyrick*; who placed him at College, and assisted in supporting him there for several years. He was entered a Fellow Commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1615, and applied himself

with great ardour to the studies he had formerly neglected.—Among his other pursuits, he devoted much of his time to the Poets of Greece and Rome. Of the former, his favorites appear to have been Homer, Pindar, and Anacreon—of the latter

———— stately *Virgil*, witty *Ovid*, by
Whom faire Corinna sits and doth comply
With yvorie wrists, his laureat head, and steeps
His eye in dew of kisses while he sleeps ;
Then soft *Catullus*, sharp-fang'd *Martial*
And tow'ring *Lucan*, *Horace*, *Juvenal*
And snakie *Persius*.

[*v. Hesperides*, vol. II. p. 8.]

There are few better specimens of classical translation in our language, than Herrick's *Dialogue betwixt Horace and Lydia*, and his *Cheat of Cupid, or the ungentle Guest*.—Herrick, with the approbation of his uncle, turned his thoughts to the study of the Law, and entered at Trinity Hall, in 1618; but at last took his degree in Arts. Having obtained the patronage of the Earl of Exeter, Herrick took Orders, and was presented by Charles I. in 1629, to the Vicarage of Dean Prior, in Devonshire. The next 19 years of his life were spent as a Country Clergyman, but though he enjoyed the highest degree of popularity, and was much beloved by the neighbouring gentry for his *florid and witty discourse*, he seems to have been dissatisfied with the dulness and obscurity of his retirement.

“ More discontents I never had
“ Since I was born, than here ;
“ Where I have been and still am sad
“ In, this dull Devonshire.”

His writings however appear to emanate from a happy mind, and the greater portion of the *Hesperides*, must have been composed while he was Vicar of Dean Prior. The volume indeed bears internal evidence of this.

“ Yet justly too I must confess,
“ I ne'er invented such
“ Ennobled numbers for the press
“ Than where I loathed so much.”

[*Discontents, &c.*]

The most *beautiful* of his Poems are upon *rural* subjects, and many of them are addressed to natives of Devonshire.—Nothing is known of Herrick's personal appearance ; but his portrait by Marshall, (copied by Nichols in his 2d volume of Leicestershire, p. 633) conveys no favourable idea of his *physiognomy*. When he was ejected from his Vicarage by Oliver Cromwell, in 1648, his departure from the parish was accompanied by the *regrets* of all his flock. Upon arriving in London, Herrick assumed the *lay* habit, and the title of

Esquire, but was soon assailed by *poverty* and dependent upon *charity* for subsistence ; so that *Esquire Herrick's Poems* were first published for *bread*, (in 1648), in a small thick ill printed octavo. Himself and his work were equally popular with the *generous and boon loyalists*, who looked upon Herrick as a *fellow sufferer* in the cause of *Monarchy*. The task of criticism upon the poetry of Herrick has been well performed by Dr. Drake, in his *Literary Hours*, [Nos. 42, 43, and 44] where the various merits of the author of *Hesperides*, as an amatory, anacreontic, horatian, moral, and descriptive Poet, are accurately and dispassionately stated. The above edition of his works is precisely the same as that in 1648. The exact period of the author's death is unknown. He was *re-instated* in his Vicarage at the Restoration, and closed his life as *Vicar of Dean Prior*.

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1824

By the Rev. *William Hett*, M. A. (late of Jesus College, Cambridge), who dedicated this Poem to the Venerable Archdeacon Wrangham.

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The father of *Hans* (or *John*) *Holbein* was a painter of Augsburg, in good esteem, and the son received his education under him. Besides the art of painting, he acquired those of engraving, casting, modelling, and building. Though he never visited Italy, by the force of his genius he freed himself in great measure from the Gothic style of his own country ; and he painted equally well in oil, water colours, and distemper. He possessed a wonderful fertility of *invention*, yet he had patience enough to give an exquisite *finish* to his works, but scarcely any master has equalled him in the truth and liveliness of his *flesh* colour. He early obtained reputation at home by some works in the Town-house, and some excellent portraits, among which was that of the illustrious *Erasmus* (then residing at Basil). A dissipated mode of living, however, threw Holbein into indigence, and he lived uneasily with his wife, whose temper was probably soured by *his* misconduct. Under these circumstances, he attracted the notice of the *Earl of Arundel*, who invited him to England ; the advice of *Erasmus* *seconded* this invitation ; and in 1526 he quitted his family and native place, and passed by Antwerp to England. His reception in *London* is mentioned in the account of him given on p. 108 of the first vol. of this Catalogue. A story is told of Holbein throwing down

originated with myself, and the drawings been accommodated, and the engravings executed according to my own sense of subject and style. In numerous instances they have been as satisfactory to me as to my readers ; many of whom, however, are less difficult to please than I am, and have favourably received *some* things which I have been obliged to *tolerate*, because exigency of publication left me no time to supply their place. I know what art *can* accomplish, and am therefore dissatisfied when artists *fail* to accomplish.

[Extract 2.] I may now avow, that I have other aims, than I deemed it expedient to mention in the Prospectus—to communicate in an agreeable manner, the greatest possible variety of important and diverting facts, without a single sentence to excite an uneasy sensation, or an embarrassing inquiry ; and by not seeming to teach, to cultivate a high moral feeling, and the best affections of the heart—to open a storehouse, from whence manhood may derive daily instruction and amusement, and youth and innocence be informed, and retain their innocence.

The short preface to the *second* volume of the Table Book [for the Table Book consists of *two* volumes, which together form the *third* volume of the entire work] concludes with the following passage, discovering most evidently the *disappointment* of the Author at the reception which the *third* volume met with, contrasted with that of the two former volumes.

“ The *Table Book*, like the *Every Day Book*, is undeformed
 “ by blemishes that would render it unfit for the family table.
 “ This, its praise in particular, is, to the public in general, a
 “ defect, in a work of low price and humble pretensions. It
 “ has likewise the disadvantage of containing some things of
 “ higher reach, and more literary merit, than usually fall to
 “ such a publication ; it “ *flies too much over men’s heads*”—is
 “ a little too much in advance of the *march of intellect*. I
 “ supposed that a sheet so filled *with engravings, every Satur-*
 “ *day, price threepence*, would sell to an extent that would
 “ leave something weekly to its conductor.—I erred.

“ W. HONE.”

Since I became the possessor of Mr. Hone’s work, I have found some testimonies in its favour, which I think it but justice to record. A correspondent of the Gentleman’s Magazine, under the signature of E. S. writing to Mr. Urban on the subject of the pernicious effects which follow the dissemination of *cheap Periodical Literature*, has on p. 5 of the number for July, 1825, the following remark :—“ A splendid excep-
 “ tion to this complaint is to be found in Mr. Hone’s *Every*
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Hone's Every Day Book and Table Book, (cuts) 3 vols 8vo. 1831

Without the least previous knowledge of *William Hone*, his attainments, writings, or character, I was induced to obtain a copy of the above extraordinary *Mélange*, (first edited by him in weekly numbers) from having accidentally seen the work, and its numerous illustrations, at a booksellers. I will first transcribe the *title*, and give some *portions* of the pre-faces, for the purpose of explaining the general contents of this very singular publication; and then leave it to the imagination of the intelligent reader, what he has to expect from *three* volumes filled with Facts, Anecdotes, Tales, Manners, Customs, &c. &c. occupying no less than 5180 columns, (closely printed in the Magazine form) and professing to perform the promises expressed in the title pages.

[The title page of the first volume.] “ The Every Day
“ Book and Table Book, or Everlasting Calendar of popular
“ Amusements, Sports, Pastimes, Ceremonies, Manners,
“ Customs, and Events incident to each of the 365 Days, in
“ past and present times; forming a complete History of the
“ Year, Months, and Seasons, and a perpetual Key to the
“ Almanack, including Accounts of the Weather, Rules for
“ Health and Conduct, remarkable and important Anecdotes,
“ Facts, & Notices, in Chronology, Antiquities, Topography,
“ Biography, Natural History, Art, Science, & General Litera-
“ ture; derived from the most authentic sources, and valua-
“ ble original communications, with Poetical Elucidations
“ for daily use and diversion.

“ By WILLIAM HONE.

“ I tell of festivals, and fairs, and plays,
“ Of merriment and mirth, and bon-fire blaze.
“ I tell of Christmas mummings, New Years Day,
“ Of Twelfth-night King and Queen, and children's play.
“ I tell of Valentines, and true-love's Knots,
“ Of Omens, Cunning-men, and drawing Lots—
“ I tell of brooks, of blossoms, birds, and bowers,
“ Of April, May, of June and July flowers.
“ I tell of May-poles, Hock-carts, Wassails, Wakes,
“ Of Bridegrooms, Brides, and of their bridal Cakes.
“ I tell of Groves, of Twi-lights, and I sing,
“ The Court of Mab and of the Fairy King.

“ HERRICK.

“ With four hundred and thirty-six Engravings.”

[I now introduce two Extracts from the Author's *first* Preface.]

[Extract 1.] As regards the engravings, to such as are from *old* Masters, notices of *their* prints are always annexed. The designs for the allegorical and other illustrations have

· originated with myself, and the drawings been accommodated, and the engravings executed according to my own sense of subject and style. In numerous instances they have been as satisfactory to me as to my readers; many of whom, however, are less difficult to please than I am, and have favourably received *some* things which I have been obliged to *tolerate*, because exigency of publication left me no time to supply their place. I know what art *can* accomplish, and am therefore dissatisfied when artists *fail* to accomplish.

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 “ hered to the plan laid down in his prospectus; but his book

“ is replete with diversified reading; the direct tendency of
 “ which is to improve the habits of thinking, taste, and know-
 “ ledge of its readers.” The *correspondent* alluded to by E. S.
 is to be found on p. 483 of the Magazine for June preceding
 (1825) under signature H. A. N. He says, (in addition to
 the passage quoted by E. S.) “ that Hone’s Book abounds
 “ with interesting notices of rural sports in the neighbour-
 “ hood of London, and recollections of antient customs; to
 “ illustrate these, wood cut views are given, which will be
 “ invaluable to the future Antiquary; and indeed the whole
 “ work, will be worth more fifty years hence than now.”

Another Correspondent, (E. I. C.) in May, 1830, p. 407,
 speaking of the old game of *Nine Men’s Morris*, quotes Hone’s
Every Day Book, in two places; and a fourth Correspondent
 N. S. (v. July, 1830, p. 25) treating of *Church Bells*, says,
 “ Hone’s *Every Day Book*, vol. II. p. 136, has much *gene-*
 “ *ral and entertaining information respecting them.*”

Hone’s Year Book, 8vo. 1832

This volume forms the *fourth* of the author’s work, (previ-
 ously noticed) is written with the same well intentioned
 views of instruction and entertainment, and is embellished
 with one hundred and fourteen wooden engravings.

Horæ, (Nos. 1, 2, 3,) on p. 114 of the first volume

In the original notice respecting these Missals, it is stated,
 that they were dilated upon by the pen of Dr. Dibdin in *many*
flowing sentences of his Decameron, and their binding, covers,
 &c. were only slightly adverted to. That learned Anti-
 quary’s exact and minute descriptions of them were omitted on
 account of their *extreme length*, it being then considered that a
 mere *reference* to those descriptions (more especially regarding
 No. 1 and No. 2) would, to *most* of my readers, be quite suffi-
 cient. But with respect to No. 3, I think I ought *not* to have
 contented myself with merely pointing out the Doctor’s note;
 because it was *not* too long; and is *very* interesting. I shall
 now therefore I hope gratify my readers by quoting the follow-
 ing *portion* of a note contained in the 1st Bibliographical De-
 cameron, at the foot of p. 93. * * * * “ I cannot, however,
 “ but *here* notice in a very particular manner, a volume of
 “ *Horæ in laudem beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ ad usum Roma-*
 “ *num*, bearing the following Colophon, *Parisiis Ex officina*
 “ *Reginaldi Calderii et Claudii ejus filii*, 1549, 4to. which is
 “ in the possession of my friend Mr. Douce. The text is in
 “ the Roman character. The borders are elaborate, and in
 “ fine arabesque style. In one of the largest cuts, (the adora-
 “ tion) which is subscribed *ad sextum*, [Sextam] there is a
 “ remarkable coincidence of resemblance in the portrait of a
 “ figure kneeling (presenting a box of gems) to that of *Henry*
 “ *IV.* of France; the beard, features, and expressions, being

“ very similar, to what we observe in those of the French
 “ Monarch. Mr. Douce’s copy has the additional value of
 “ having formerly belonged to *Diana of Poitiers*, (mistress
 “ of Henry II.) It is in the binding peculiar to that cele-
 “ brated character, and is in a most beautiful state of pre-
 “ servation.” * * *

*. * I may here add, that it is impossible for *any* copy of
 the *Horæ No. 3* to be in a finer state of preservation and
 beauty, than the one in my possession. The binding is also
 most excellent, and has an appropriate blind tooling. The
 leaves are gilt on the edges, and are free from stain.

Hunter’s Tractate, called, “ Who wrote Caven-
 “ dish’s Life of Wolsey,” 4to. 1814

———— Golden Sentences, 12mo. 1826

By the Rev. *Joseph Hunter*, F. A. S. (mentioned in volume
 1, p. 118) who was so kind as to present me with *both* the
 above Treatises. Of the *first*, only a very small number
 were printed in *quarto*.

Hunter’s English Monastic Libraries, 4to. 1831

Mr. Hunter says, in his dedicatory address to his friend
 Henry Bower, Esq. (at the head of this publication) that
 “ the following Catalogue will make part of a large Topogra-
 “ phical Work, now nearly completed, in the preparation of
 “ which you have cheered and aided my labours. I print it
 “ also in this form, that it may be more easily accessible to
 “ many, to whom our literary history is an object of greater
 “ interest, than our Topographical History. I have added a
 “ few notices of other Libraries of the same class, to invite
 “ the public attention to a much neglected department of our
 “ Antiquarian Literature.”

The above part of the “ English Monastic Libraries” con-
 tains I. a Catalogue of the Library of the Priory of *Bretton*,
 in Yorkshire. and II. notices of the Libraries, belonging to
other religious houses.

Hunter’s History of the Deanery of Doncaster,
 folio, volume II. (plates), 1831

This valuable Work being now brought to a conclusion, I
 can in this place, give a fuller account of it, than I could have
 been enabled to do, had I described the first part by itself,
 instead of waiting until its completion in 1831, (by the publi-
 cation of the *second* volume.) Both the volumes (headed
South Yorkshire) profess to contain “ The History and
 “ Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster, in the Diocese
 “ and County of York.” The first volume appeared in 1828.

(v. volume I. of this Catalogue, p. 88) with a preface to the entire work from whence I extract a few passages, because they give the historian's reasons for the choice of the district, he has so laboriously described.

“ For my own part I may say, with the elegantly minded *Evelyn*, ‘ it is the country of my birth and delight.’ ”

“ Dear Country ! oh, how dearly, dear
 “ Ought thy remembrance and perpetual band
 “ Be to thy foster-child, that from thy hand
 “ Did common breath and nouriture receive.

“ That the district which in the following pages I have attempted to describe, and to exhibit whatever of history belongs to it, surpasses other portions of our Island in its claims upon our attention, I dare not affirm. That it falls below them I should unwillingly admit. It seems to me to present many objects of great interest, and to invite to some curious inquiries. I consider myself, however, not as one, who had to select some particular district, with the view of making it the subject of historic and topographic enquiry, and who might therefore be presumed to select that which was the most fertile of objects of public curiosity ; but as having had this particular district in a manner forced upon me, by the necessity of my birth and early residence. I may take the liberty to say of myself, now, at the *conclusion* of a somewhat laborious undertaking, what one, of whom I am an humble follower, said of himself, that I had a *natural propension* to these studies, which manifested itself almost at the earliest period to which memory can ascend, and the ever stimulating spirit of minute historic research, naturally applied itself to those parts of the country, which were most easily accessible.”

Mr. Hunter commences his labours with the *General History of the Deanery in a connected View*. This portion of his work is reviewed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for August, 1828, and *some other* portions of the first volume in the months of September and October, 1828, when the Reviewers close their scrutiny with these words,—“ We have only further room to assure *Mr. Hunter*, that we leave his work with reluctance, and that we conceive great praise to be his just due, because he has given much interest to the dry materials of topography, by taste, acumen, and ability.”

After this just appreciation of the Author's labours, it only remains for me to give an account of the engravings, with which these two very interesting volumes are embellished.

Plates and Vignettes in the *First Volume*.

PLATES.

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|--|--|
| 1. <i>General Map of the Deanery, (No. A.)</i> 2. <i>Plan of Doncaster.</i> 3. <i>Porch, Font, and Effigies at Fishlake.</i> 4. <i>Gateway of Tickhill Castle.</i> 5. <i>Interior View of the Church at Tickhill.</i> 6. <i>Monument of Edmund Fitz-william, at Wadworth.</i> | 7. <i>Church of Laughton en le Morthing.</i> 8. <i>Porch and Font at Thorp-Salvin.</i> 9. <i>Monumental Effigies of two Fitz-Williams, at Sprotborough.</i> 10. <i>Monumental Brasses of William Fitz-William & Elizabeth his wife.</i> |
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VIGNETTES.

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| 1. <i>Roman Altar at Doncaster.</i> 2. <i>Ruins of the Pest-House in Doncaster Fields.</i> 3. <i>Antient Carvings in the Belfry at Doncaster.</i> 4. <i>The Monument of the Greyhound, in Edlington Wood.</i> 5. <i>Plan of the Castle at Coningsborough.</i> | 6. <i>Interior of the Old Cell at Lindholme.</i> 7. <i>Font at Wadworth.</i> 8. <i>Hall of the Sandfords at Thorp-Salvin.</i> 9. <i>Hall of the Mores at Barnborough.</i> |
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Plates and Vignettes in the *Second Volume*.

PLATES.

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| 1. <i>Portrait of the Author.</i> 2. <i>General Map of the Deanery, (No. B.)</i> 3. <i>Plate of Seals.</i> 4. <i>Crosses at Thribergh.</i> 5. <i>Monument of Thomas Wentworth and his Lady.</i> | 6. <i>Monument of Sir William Wentworth and his Lady.</i> 7. <i>Wentworth House,</i> 8. <i>Monument of a Gascoigne at Wentworth.</i> 9. <i>Church of Ecclesfield.</i> |
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VIGNETTES.

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| 1. <i>Bridge and Chapel at Rotherham.</i> 2. <i>Old Wentworth House.</i> 3. <i>Desecrated Chapel at Clayton.</i> | 4. <i>Monument of Walter Spencer Stanhope, Esquire, at Cawthorne.</i> 5. <i>Oak on Brierley Common.</i> 6. <i>Robin Hood's Well.</i> |
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☞ Under the account of *Dennaby* (at p. 395 of the first volume), it is stated that The *Hall* of the Vavasors is still remaining "That *Roger Vavasor* was the last possessor—that he sold to his brother in law, *Lionel Reresby*, of Thribergh, and *Anne* his wife, who *survived*, and was in possession in 1577. That in one apartment is an *Oak Chimney Piece*, richly carved with the arms and crests of *Reresby* and *Swyft*." Round the principal shield is this posy—

Blessed are they

The Scripture doth say

That heares the worde of God and keepes yt alway.

And that "we have also the old motto of the *Reresby's Mercy Jesu*, and that of *Swyft De bon servira*." [Anne, the widow of Leonard Reresby, was a *Swyft*].

Esquire, but was soon assailed by *poverty* and dependent upon *charity* for subsistence ; so that *Esquire Herrick's Poems* were first published for *bread*, (in 1648), in a small thick ill printed octavo. Himself and his work were equally popular with the *generous and boon loyalists*, who looked upon Herrick as a *fellow sufferer* in the cause of *Monarchy*. The task of criticism upon the poetry of Herrick has been well performed by Dr. Drake, in his *Literary Hours*, [Nos. 42, 43, and 44] where the various merits of the author of *Hesperides*, as an amatory, anacreontic, horatian, moral, and descriptive Poet, are accurately and dispassionately stated. The above edition of his works is precisely the same as that in 1648. The exact period of the author's death is unknown. He was *re-instated* in his Vicarage at the Restoration, and closed his life as *Vicar of Dean Prior*.

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stairs a Nobleman who intruded upon him while he was painting a lady in secret, and of his obtaining his pardon for the offence from *the King*, who observed, that of seven peasants he could make as many lords, but not one Holbein.—Whatever be the truth of this, it seems to prove, that he was reckoned a man of boisterous manners. The *Dance of Death* which is shewn as *his* in a church-yard at Basil, was painted *before his time*, but he copied the idea, *with great improvements*, in a set of drawings engraved by Hollar.

With respect to the above *Reprint* of Holbein's Illustrations of the Bible (undertaken and executed by the enterprising bookseller, Mr. *William Pickering*, of Chancery-lane, under the editorial care of the Rev. Dr. *Dibdin*), I shall content my readers I trust by giving extracts from the *opinions*, &c. of that learned Author, as contained in his *Bibliographical Decameron*, and in his *Introduction* to the Reprint. In the first volume of the Decameron, the Doctor gives facsimile copies of *five* of the cuts contained in the second edition of Holbein's original work, whose title is "Historiarum Veteris Testamenti Icones ad vivum expressæ, 1539;" having previously exclaimed (in the assumed name of Philemon), "What a *treasure* do I hold in my hand!" It is by no means a rare book, but its intrinsic beauty renders it precious in the estimation of the tasteful collector. He then speaks particularly to the execution of the engravings in *detail*. The Introduction to the Reprint thus commences—"It is just possible that the reader may not have forgotten some beautifully executed fac-similes from a *once-celebrated work*, which *in its entire and original form* now claims his particular attention. When exercised in the task of selecting *those* fac-similes, I could have little anticipated the gratification afforded me, in being engaged by the publisher of this volume to become the humble instrument of making such a work more generally familiar to the public." The Doctor then proves that the performance *was* Holbein's, enumerates the various editions, and adds some comments. He then says, that in casting even a cursory view upon the graphic attractions of *this* volume [which contains ninety engravings on wood] we are quickly impressed with a sense of the general tone of character, or of merit, of the *whole*, &c. and he adds, "It only remains to observe, that the ensuing cuts are as faithful representations of the originals as can well nigh be conceived: that they are the united efforts of a brother and a sister [*John and Mary Byfield*] engaged in the laborious profession of *wood-cutters*, with whose talents the public have been a long time gratified."

. Each cut is explained in the English, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish languages.

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The father of *Hans* (or *John*) *Holbein* was a painter of Augsburg, in good esteem, and the son received his education under him. Besides the art of painting, he acquired those of engraving, casting, modelling, and building. Though he never visited Italy, by the force of his genius he freed himself in great measure from the Gothic style of his own country ; and he painted equally well in oil, water colours, and distemper. He possessed a wonderful fertility of *invention*, yet he had patience enough to give an exquisite *finish* to his works, but scarcely any master has equalled him in the truth and liveliness of his *flesh* colour. He early obtained reputation at home by some works in the Town-house, and some excellent portraits, among which was that of the illustrious *Erasmus* (then residing at Basil). A dissipated mode of living, however, threw Holbein into indigence, and he lived uneasily with his wife, whose temper was probably soured by *his* misconduct. Under these circumstances, he attracted the notice of the *Earl of Arundel*, who invited him to England ; the advice of Erasmus *seconded* this invitation ; and in 1526 he quitted his family and native place, and passed by Antwerp to England. His reception in *London* is mentioned in the account of him given on p. 108 of the first vol. of this Catalogue. A story is told of Holbein throwing down

stairs a Nobleman who intruded upon him while he was painting a lady in secret, and of his obtaining his pardon for the offence from *the King*, who observed, that of seven peasants he could make as many lords, but not one Holbein.—Whatever be the truth of this, it seems to prove, that he was reckoned a man of boisterous manners. The *Dance of Death* which is shewn as *his* in a church-yard at Basil, was painted *before his time*, but he copied the idea, *with great improvements*, in a set of drawings engraved by Hollar.

With respect to the above *Reprint* of Holbein's Illustrations of the Bible (undertaken and executed by the enterprising bookseller, Mr. *William Pickering*, of Chancery-lane, under the editorial care of the Rev. Dr. *Dibdin*), I shall content my readers I trust by giving extracts from the *opinions*, &c. of that learned Author, as contained in his *Bibliographical Decameron*, and in his *Introduction* to the Reprint. In the first volume of the Decameron, the Doctor gives facsimile copies of *five* of the cuts contained in the second edition of Holbein's original work, whose title is "Historiarum Veteris Testamenti Icones ad vivum expressæ, 1539;" having previously exclaimed (in the assumed name of *Philemon*), "What a *treasure* do I hold in my hand!" It is by no means a rare book, but its intrinsic beauty renders it precious in the estimation of the tasteful collector. He then speaks particularly to the execution of the engravings in *detail*. The Introduction to the Reprint thus commences—"It is just possible that the reader may not have forgotten some beautifully executed fac-similes from a *once-celebrated work*, which *in its entire and original form* now claims his particular attention. When exercised in the task of selecting *those* fac-similes, I could have little anticipated the gratification afforded me, in being engaged by the publisher of this volume to become the humble instrument of making such a work more generally familiar to the public." The Doctor then proves that the performance *was* Holbein's, enumerates the various editions, and adds some comments. He then says, that in casting even a cursory view upon the graphic attractions of *this* volume [which contains ninety engravings on wood] we are quickly impressed with a sense of the general tone of character, or of merit, of the *whole*, &c. and he adds, "It only remains to observe, that the ensuing cuts are as faithful representations of the originals as can well nigh be conceived: that they are the united efforts of a brother and a sister [*John and Mary Byfield*] engaged in the laborious profession of *wood-cutters*, with whose talents the public have been a long time gratified."

* * Each cut is explained in the English, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish languages.

Hone's Every Day Book and Table Book, (cuts) 3 vols 8vo. 1831

Without the least previous knowledge of *William Hone*, his attainments, writings, or character, I was induced to obtain a copy of the above extraordinary *Mélange*, (first edited by him in weekly numbers) from having accidentally seen the work, and its numerous illustrations, at a booksellers. I will first transcribe the *title*, and give some *portions* of the prefaces, for the purpose of explaining the general contents of this very singular publication; and then leave it to the imagination of the intelligent reader, what he has to expect from *three* volumes filled with Facts, Anecdotes, Tales, Manners, Customs, &c. &c. occupying no less than 5180 columns, (closely printed in the Magazine form) and professing to perform the promises expressed in the title pages.

[The title page of the first volume.] “ The Every Day
“ Book and Table Book, or Everlasting Calendar of popular
“ Amusements, Sports, Pastimes, Ceremonies, Manners,
“ Customs, and Events incident to each of the 365 Days, in
“ past and present times; forming a complete History of the
“ Year, Months, and Seasons, and a perpetual Key to the
“ Almanack, including Accounts of the Weather, Rules for
“ Health and Conduct, remarkable and important Anecdotes,
“ Facts, & Notices, in Chronology, Antiquities, Topography,
“ Biography, Natural History, Art, Science, & General Literature;
“ derived from the most authentic sources, and valuable original communications, with Poetical Elucidations
“ for daily use and diversion.

“ By WILLIAM HONE.

“ I tell of festivals, and fairs, and plays,
“ Of merriment and mirth, and bon-fire blaze.
“ I tell of Christmas mummings, New Years Day,
“ Of Twelfth-night King and Queen, and children's play.
“ I tell of Valentines, and true-love's Knots,
“ Of Omens, Cunning-men, and drawing Lots—
“ I tell of brooks, of blossoms, birds, and bowers,
“ Of April, May, of June and July flowers.
“ I tell of May-poles, Hock-carts, Wassails, Wakes,
“ Of Bridegrooms, Brides, and of their bridal Cakes.
“ I tell of Groves, of Twi-lights, and I sing,
“ The Court of Mab and of the Fairy King.

“ HERRICK.

“ With four hundred and thirty-six Engravings.”

[I now introduce two Extracts from the Author's *first* Preface.]

[Extract 1.] As regards the engravings, to such as are from *old* Masters, notices of *their* prints are always annexed. The designs for the allegorical and other illustrations have

originated with myself, and the drawings been accommodated, and the engravings executed according to my own sense of subject and style. In numerous instances they have been as satisfactory to me as to my readers; many of whom, however, are less difficult to please than I am, and have favourably received *some* things which I have been obliged to *tolerate*, because exigency of publication left me no time to supply their place. I know what art *can* accomplish, and am therefore dissatisfied when artists *fail* to accomplish.

[Extract 2.] I may now avow, that I have other aims, than I deemed it expedient to mention in the Prospectus—to communicate in an agreeable manner, the greatest possible variety of important and diverting facts, without a single sentence to excite an uneasy sensation, or an embarrassing inquiry; and by not seeming to teach, to cultivate a high moral feeling, and the best affections of the heart—to open a storehouse, from whence manhood may derive daily instruction and amusement, and youth and innocence be informed, and retain their innocency.

The short preface to the *second* volume of the Table Book [for the Table Book consists of *two* volumes, which together form the *third* volume of the entire work] concludes with the following passage, discovering most evidently the *disappointment* of the Author at the reception which the *third* volume met with, contrasted with that of the two former volumes.

“ The *Table Book*, like the *Every Day Book*, is undeformed
 “ by blemishes that would render it unfit for the family table.
 “ This, its praise in particular, is, to the public in general, a
 “ defect, in a work of low price and humble pretensions. It
 “ has likewise the disadvantage of containing some things of
 “ higher reach, and more literary merit, than usually fall to
 “ such a publication; it “ *flies too much over men’s heads*”—is
 “ a little too much in advance of the *march of intellect*. I
 “ supposed that a sheet so filled *with engravings, every Satur-*
 “ *day, price threepence*, would sell to an extent that would
 “ leave something weekly to its conductor.—I erred.

“ W. HONE.”

Since I became the possessor of Mr. Hone’s work, I have found some testimonies in its favour, which I think it but justice to record. A correspondent of the Gentleman’s Magazine, under the signature of E. S. writing to Mr. Urban on the subject of the pernicious effects which follow the dissemination of *cheap Periodical Literature*, has on p. 5 of the number for July, 1825, the following remark:—“ A splendid excep-
 “ tion to this complaint is to be found in Mr. Hone’s *Every*
 “ *Day Book*, which is in fact, no *every day* book; *your corres-*
 “ *pondent* justly observes, that he has not scrupulously ad-
 “ hered to the plan laid down in his prospectus; but his book

he became well qualified for the ministerial office, wherein he had not long been engaged, before he preached *statedly*, to a congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Dublin, where he gave such satisfaction, both in his professional exercises, and in his private conduct and manners; that he soon became *joint-pastor*; to which he was ordained in 1716. The duties of his office were discharged with the utmost diligence and fidelity, while at the same time by indefatigable application to his studies, he acquired such a considerable stock of *literature* and useful *knowledge*, as raised him to distinguished reputation in the learned world. In 1733, Mr. Leland first commenced *Author*, by publishing "An Answer to a late Book entitled *Christianity as old as the Creation*."—In 1737 he published "The Divine Authority of the Old and New Testament asserted, &c. against the unjust aspersions and false reasonings of a book entitled *The Moral Philosopher*," which was followed by a *second* volume. The learning and abilities displayed in these publications, procured him many marks of esteem from divers persons of the highest rank in the Established Church, together with the degree of D. D. from the University of Aberdeen. He answered *other* eminent writers, who opposed the Christian Revelation (especially Lord Bolingbroke) and was justly considered to be a master in this branch of controversy. In 1754, Dr. Leland committed to the press "A View of the principal Deistical Writers that have appeared in England in the last and present century, &c." in which he ably maintained the reputation which he had acquired by his former productions.—When he was more than 70 years old Dr. Leland was attacked with so violent a fever, that his recovery was doubtful, and though he was entirely resigned to the will of God, it gave him no small pleasure to have his days a little prolonged, that he might put the finishing hand to a work which had cost him more application, than any of his former writings, and with which he *intended* to close his learned labours. Accordingly soon after his restoration to health, the above work made its appearance in two volumes quarto, under the title of "The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation, shewn from the state of Religion in the Antient Heathen World, especially with respect to the knowledge and worship of the one true God; a rule of moral duty; and a state of future rewards and punishments, &c."—This valuable performance also met with the reception of the public, of which it was deserving; and it was afterwards reprinted in two volumes (octavo) at the head of this article. From this time Dr. Leland enjoyed a greater share of health and spirits, than he had known for many years before; until within a few months before his death; occasioned by an in-

inflammation of his lungs, which proved fatal to him in his 75th year.

Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of England, 4 vols. (royal paper), 4to. 1831

The title of this comprehensive and useful compilation is thus fully set forth :—

“ A Topographical Dictionary of England, comprising the
 “ several Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Corporate and Market
 “ Towns, Parishes, Chapelries, and Townships, and the
 “ Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, with Historical
 “ and Statistical Descriptions; illustrated by Maps of the
 “ different Counties, and Islands; a Map of England shew-
 “ ing the principal Towns, Roads, Railways, Navigable
 “ Rivers, and Canals, and a Plan of London and its Environs;
 “ and embellished with Engravings of the Arms of the Cities,
 “ Bishoprics, Universities, Colleges, Corporate Towns and
 “ Boroughs, and of the Seals of the several Municipal Cor-
 “ porations.”

Two extracts from the publishers preface to this important work, may be sufficient to explain its advantages, and the views with which it was undertaken. The *execution* does credit to the editors.

1. In introducing to the public the *Topographical Dictionary of England*, it may be necessary to state, that although some few works bearing a similar title have been published within the last thirty years; yet no work of sufficient authority as a book of general reference, has appeared since the time of Camden; the publication therefore of a Dictionary, affording a more comprehensive and faithful delineation of the kingdom had become a desideratum.

2. It was determined therefore to make a general survey of the whole kingdom; and several gentlemen were engaged to procure by personal examination and enquiry, the fullest information upon the various subjects contemplated in the plan of the work; and in order to facilitate their enquiries, and to preserve uniformity in the arrangement of the information; they were furnished with printed questions, embracing every object to which their attention was to be directed.

Lexiphanes, a Dialogue, 12mo. 1767

Mr. W. T. Lowndes, in his *Bibliographical Manual*, calls this work a malicious piece of drollery, against Doctor Samuel Johnson, attributed by Sir John Hawkins to *Dr. Kenrick*, by Boswell to *Archibald Campbell*, and by some others to — *Edwards*, [v. p. 1129.]

Lorris and Meun's, Romant de la Rose, translated from ryme into prose, B. L. folio, 1503

The title and two leaves of prefix being wanting, this well

executed and beautiful volume commences with *Le Prologue*, (upon Fueille IV.) so that such a full and correct description of it as might have been wished, is precluded. The initial L. is a fine florescent capital of nearly the same character and style, as the same letter in *La Mer des Histoires*, (mentioned on p. 160 of the first volume) over which is a fine wooden cut representing an angel opening a book (lying upon an antique reading stand) to a person of high dignity sitting on a chair of state before a large table desk, (on which lies a closed book and materials for writing.) The work contains innumerable small engravings, and the following colophon on the recto of leaf 153 :—

C Cy finist le Romant de la Rose trāslate de ryme en prose Imprime a Lyon Lan Milcinq cens & trois par maistre Guillaume balsarin libraire & Imprimeur /demourāt en la Rue merciere pres saint Anthoine/ autrement corrigie & amende quil nestoit par deuant/ come il appert clerement en divers passaiges & chapitres.

On the reverse of this last leaf, is a curious device composed of the Rose, and the delicious garden protected by walls and bulwarks, *hereafter mentioned*, together with the printers mark, the whole surmounted by the arms of France, above which are printed in large lower-case letters, the words “ Gloire soit a dieu—Et prouffit es humains.”

William de Lorris, a French poet of the 13th century, was a student of Jurisprudence, and died about 1260. He is known as the original author of the “ *Roman de la Rose*,” a Poem famous in the middle ages. *Under the allegory of a Rose planted in a delicious garden, and protected by walls and bulwarks; it describes a lovers pursuit and final acquisition of the object of his passion.* Lorris left the Poem unfinished, and it was completed in the next century by John Clopinel or De Meun. Not one quarter of the whole was composed by Lorris, but *his* part is by much the most poetical, abounding in rich and elegant description, and in the lively portraiture of allegorical personages. Much *morality* and *satire*, is interspersed, especially in the portion written by John de Meun. Chaucer has given a translation of the greater part of it, comprising *all* belonging to William de Lorris.

John de Meun, (or Meung), also named *Clopinel* from the lameness of one leg, was born at Meun, on the Loire, in 1280. Although he early entered into the service of the great, he was well acquainted with the studies of the age, consisting of Theology, Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, and Arithmetic. *Poetry* however was his favorite pursuit, and by the vivacity of his parts, he became the delight of the Court of Philip le Bel. He had a great turn to satire and lampoon, which he freely exercised upon the Court Ladies. It is recorded that a party of them, who had smarted under his lash,

once seized upon Meun with the resolution of treating him with a *good flogging*, and that he escaped the punishment, by desiring the most unchaste among them would give the first blow. It is supposed that he died about 1364. By his Will he directed that he should be interred in the Church of the Dominicans, at Paris, and by way of recompence, bequeathed to that Order a *heavy chest* not to be opened until after the funeral. When the Fathers *examined* their legacy, expecting some valuable treasure, they found only a number of slates, scrawled with sums and figures. In their resentment they disinterred the body; but the Parliament of Paris obliged them to give it fresh and honourable burial in their cloister.—The principal work of John de Meun, was his continuation of *Lorris's Roman de la Rose*, and constitutes more than three parts of the whole—is less poetical than the first part; but has more of satire and manners.

I shall conclude this long annotation with *Speght's Prelude*, prefixed to Chaucer's translation of the first part of the *Romant de la Rose*.

“The Romaunt of the Rose.”

“This booke was begun in French verse by *William de*
 “*Lorris*, and finished forty years after by *John Clopinell* alias
 “*John Moone*, born at Mewen, upon the river Loyer, not
 “farre from Paris, as appeareth by *Molinet*, the French
 “author of the Morality upon the Romaunt; and afterwards
 “translated for the most part into English meetre by *Geffrey*
 “*Chaucer*, but not finished. It is entituled, The Romaunt of
 “the Rose; or the Art of Love: wherein is shewed the helpes
 “and furtherances, as also the lets and impediments that
 “lovers have in their suits. In this booke the author has
 “many glaunces at the hypocrisie of the Clergie, whereby
 “hee got himself such hatred amongst them, that *Gerson*,
 “Chancellor of Paris, writeth thus of him—sayth he, There
 “is one called *Johannes Meldinensis*, who wrote a booke
 “called The Romaunt of the Rose: which booke if I only
 “had, and that there were no more in the world, if I might
 “have 500 pound for the same, I would rather burne it than
 “take the money. Hee sayth more, that if he thought the
 “author thereof did not repent him for that booke, before he
 “dyed, he would vouchsafe to pray for him, no more than he
 “would for Judas that betrayed Christ.”

In confirmation of the sentiments, and probable *action* of this indignant Chancellor of Paris; I find the following words written with pen and ink, upon the innermost fly leaf of the above copy of the *Romant de la Rose*:—

“*Liber summæ raritatis; Parisiis a Joanne Gerzonis*
 “*ad ignem damnatus, teste Peignot, in Diction: libror:*
 “*ad ign: damnator: vol. II. p. 233.*”

M

McKeon on the Lavenham Charities, with Biographical Sketches, 8vo. 1829

McKeon's Life of Gurnall and Burkitt, 12mo. 1830

Both of the above works are by Mr. *Hugh Mc Keon*, of Lavenham, in Suffolk, and were kindly presented to me (together with a good engraving of his own parish church) by the Reverend *Francis Cresswell*, of Great Waldingfield Rectory, in the same county, an useful Magistrate, and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions.

Malogranatum, v. article "Dyalogus Dictus Malogranatum"

Manchester. An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Collegiate Church, the Free Grammar School, and Chetham's Hospital, in Manchester, 3 vols. 4to. (plates), 1832

This very handsome and interesting publication, (by *Agnew and Zanetti*, of Manchester) being not yet completed my friends will be pleased to accept such a description of it as I am now enabled to give by extracts from those prefaces, notices, observations, and memoranda, which have been already furnished to these (as yet) unfinished volumes.

The *Prefatory Address* by the *Publishers*, commences by stating, that it has been a frequent subject of regret, that the *History of Manchester* has not had the justice done to it, which it deserves.

In the year 1654, the *Rev. Mr. Hollingworth* gave a brief sketch of the annals of the town, deduced from Records which are now no more. His History, therefore, has very properly served as a basis for the labours of succeeding authors. Two copies of this volume in manuscript are known to be in existence, one of which is in the *Chetham Library* of Manchester. Its title is "*Mancuniensis, or the History of the Town of Manchester, in the Countie of Lancaster, and what is most memorable concerning it.*"

The *Rev. Mr. Whittaker* next produced a work, which will live as long as the study of Archæology is cultivated in this country; but owing to the *unlimited range* which it took, it is far less valuable as an *Exposé* of the local objects meriting attention in this town, than as a general Dissertation on the whole of the Antiquities of Great Britain. His volume is also incomplete, having been brought down to no later period than the Norman Conquest.

Dr. Aikin also undertook to give a History of the Country

from thirty to forty miles round Manchester; but the space he allotted in his work to the description of *the Town* was necessarily too confined to render it any degree of justice.

After the mention of Mr. Aston's *Manchester Guide*, Messrs. Agnew and Zanetti go on to say, *the late Rev. J. Greswell*, Schoolmaster of the Chetham Institution, a gentleman of very great private worth, *and a scholar*, was the *last* who sought to supply *the desideratum*. He was employed for several years in collecting materials for the History of Manchester, which he intended to publish with a valuable Preface [wholly transcribed into this prefatory address].

Unfortunately for this undertaking, Mr. Greswell did not live to complete his labours; his lamented decease having taken place *before* any part of the History from his own pen had commenced. The materials, however, of his intended volume remained: they were a compilation from the works of various authors, who have in different periods incidentally touched upon the annals of Manchester, interspersed with many curious original notices derived from manuscript documents. These formed altogether a body of matter far more valuable and comprehensive than any which had been previously collected.

The publishers having obtained a transcript of Mr. Greswell's manuscript volume, were anxious to present such a part of it to their subscribers as related to the principal institutions of this town; but they soon found that much additional matter was still required. * * * * * In the present volume this deficiency will be in some measure supplied. * * *

In the town of Manchester there are several distinguished Institutions that deserve elucidation—but of these the Collegiate Church—the Free Grammar School—and Chetham's Hospital, stand in the foremost rank. The publishers have therefore undertaken in this volume to perpetuate the names of Founders and Benefactors—to enumerate their useful labours—to specify their munificent grants—and to describe the internal regulations which have been established for the government of the Institutions to which they have contributed. In pursuance of this plan the *biographic* notices, which will be found interspersed throughout this work, are abundant, &c. &c.

To complete this labour, the publishers have been indebted to several literary gentlemen.

Dr. Hibbert of Edinburgh, has undertaken the arduous task of remodelling the materials of Mr. Greswell's volume, and has considerably added to them, and has also prefaced the whole with an introductory memoir on the earlier and more obscure annals of the town.

Graphical Embellishments, executed in the first style of

the Art, from Original Paintings and Drawings, made purposely for the work are also given. They chiefly consist of Architectural Plans, Elevations, and Views of the several Structures, Sepulchral Monuments, and Carvings which come under Description. The Plates are engraved by *Mr. Pye*.

The present work is divided into four parts.

The *first* part comprises a History of the Collegiate Church of Manchester.

The *second* part, is a History of the Free Grammar School.

The *third* part, is a History of Chetham's Hospital, and

The *fourth* part, is devoted to an Architectural Description of the antient *Collegiate Church and College* of Manchester.

By an *advertisement* prefixed to the *first* part of this work (which by its *separate* title is thus distinguished "The History of the College and Collegiate Church MANCHESTER, founded by Thomas Lord De La Warre, A. D. mccccxii. Drawn up from original or very scarce documents. By S. Hibbert, M. D. F. R. S. E. &c. &c.") the learned writer [besides what he has said in a subsequent *Preface* as to certain *changes* which the work had necessarily undergone in the mode of its being conducted, owing to circumstances which had been explained during the progress of publication] —says, *in his own person*, "This work, since I first consented to superintend it, has from various unforeseen circumstances (some of which have been explained) undergone important modifications."

"The historical notes for instance, extracted by the late Mr. Greswell, from various sources of information, had received a far more than treble addition from my own researches; when one of the most extensive collections which I have any where seen made towards the history of an individual town, (I allude to the Library of Mr. Heywood of Swinton Lodge) was liberally offered to me for consultation. My task *then* became formidable in the extreme; and I found, that on account of my various other engagements, it was impossible for me to do more, than to confine my labours to the *History of the Collegiate Church*. The rest of the work, has accordingly been entrusted to other Gentlemen, who are qualified to do justice to their respective undertakings.

"In the meantime the publishers have evinced such anxiety that the volumes should have every possible advantage, which they could derive from the store of knowledge offered to them during the progress of publication, that I may perhaps be excused some remark on their public spirited conduct, as *due* from myself.

"The late Mr. Greswell, has certainly been the first, since

“ the time of Mr. Whittaker, to contemplate a History of the
 “ Church of Manchester. But the *Desideratum* would have
 “ been *rendered abortive*, if it had not met with support in an
 “ unexpected quarter.

“ Messrs. Agnew and Zanetti have appreciated the true
 “ value of such a publication, and have endeavoured under
 “ the most *adverse circumstances* to put it into execution. The
 “ *splendid manner* in which they have prepared the *embellish-*
 “ *ments* for the present work, will, at a future period, distin-
 “ guish them in the Annals of Manchester, as *the most success-*
 “ *ful Illustrators*, who have yet appeared of *its very interesting*
 “ *Topography*; and as this has been accomplished at an *ex-*
 “ *pence so enormous*, as to preclude any reasonable *hopes* of
 “ pecuniary remuneration; the publishers are fully entitled on
 “ this account to the lasting gratitude of their townsmen.”

“ S. HIBBERT, M. D.”

“ Edinburgh, February 16, 1830.”

The *History of Manchester School* (which is the *second* part of the publication) by *William Robert Whatton*, F. A. S. Lond. and Edinb. has also its separate title-page (but too long for insertion.)

In a prefatory advertisement to this portion of the work—explaining further causes for the alteration of its plan (as given in the publisher’s original address) Mr. Whatton observes that *his* book has been divided into six chapters, containing

1st.—Some introductory observations, and a Memoir of the Founder.

2dly.—An account of the foundation.

3dly.—Of the Revenues and Expenditure.

4thly.—Of the Exhibitions and Scholarships.

5thly.—Of the Feoffees (with biographical notices) and

6thly.—Of the High Masters—and of various eminent individuals educated at the school (with some concluding remarks.)

Mr. Whatton is profuse in his acknowledgments of assistance, and for valuable *loans, extracts, &c.* afforded to him.

My only remaining duty in the present *unfinished state* of the above interesting work—is to prolong this already too lengthened annotation—by adding a list of the thirty-four splendid embellishments, already delivered to the subscribers.

LIST OF THE PLATES.

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|---|--|
| 1. <i>Portrait of Dr. Stratford,</i> <i>Bishop of Chester.</i> | 5. <i>Portrait of Dr. Chaderton,</i> <i>Bishop of Chester.</i> |
| 2. <i>Portrait of Jeremiah Smith,</i> <i>D. D.</i> | 6. <i>Portrait of Dr. Oldham, Bishop</i> <i>of Exeter.</i> |
| 3. <i>Portrait of Samuel Peploe,</i> <i>LL. D.</i> | 7. <i>Portrait of Humphry Chetham,</i> <i>Esq. Founder of the Hos-</i> <i>pital.</i> |
| 4. <i>Portrait of Dr. Peploe, Bishop</i> <i>of Chester.</i> | |

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Mastin's History and Antiquities of Naseby, in the County of Northampton, 8vo. 1792

By the Rev. *John Mastin*, Vicar of Naseby, who was instituted to that Vicarage in the year 1783.

This History contains an account of the *Battle of Naseby*, extracted from a rare book called "*Anglia Rediviva*; being
 "a History of the motions, actions, and successes of the
 "Army under the immediate conduct of his Excellency Sir
 "Thomas Fairfax, Knt. Captain-General of all the Parlia-
 "ment's Forces in England." Published in 1647, by *Joshua Sprigge*, M. A. Chaplain to General Fairfax, who was in the battle.

As one that has been connected all his life with the town and inhabitants of Southwell, I shall be forgiven by my still surviving friends, if I make one extract from the contents of the volume before us—"The day after his Majesty arrived
 "in Southwell, (from Welbeck) walking about the town, as
 "it was his practice to do, he went into the shop of one
 "James Lee, a fanatical shoemaker. Finding his person was
 "not known, he entered into conversation with Crispin, and

“ in the end was measured for a pair of shoes. *Lee* had no
 “ sooner taken his Majesty’s foot into his hand to measure
 “ him, than eying him very attentively, he was suddenly
 “ seized with a panic, and would not go on. The King, sur-
 “ prized at his behaviour, pressed him to proceed, but *Crispin*
 “ absolutely refused, saying, he was a customer himself had
 “ been warned of in his sleep the night before—that he was
 “ doomed to destruction, and those would never thrive who
 “ worked for him. The forlorn Monarch, whose misfortunes
 “ had opened his minde to the impressions of superstition,
 “ uttered an ejaculation, expressive of his resignation to the
 “ will of providence, and retired *to the Palace*, which was the
 “ place of his abode.”

The following lines written by the Reverend Dr. Bennet, Lord Bishop of Cork, and once put up in an alcove in the pleasure ground of Lord Viscount Cullen, at Rushton, (commanding a view of Naseby Field) are so *germaine* to the subject and to the times, that I will venture to copy them:—

“ Where yon blue field scarce meets our streaming eyes,
 “ A fatal name for England, NASEBY, lies.
 “ There hapless CHARLES beheld his fortune cross’d,
 “ His forces vanquish’d, and his kingdom lost.
 “ There gallant *Lisle*, a mark for thousands stood,
 “ And *Dormer* seal’d his Loyalty in blood.
 “ Whilst down yon hill’s steep side with headlong force,
 “ Victorious Cromwell chas’d the northern Horse.
 “ Hence anarchy our Church and State profan’d,
 “ And Tyrants in the mask of Freedom reign’d.
 “ In times like these, when party bears command,
 “ And faction scatters discord through the land;
 “ Let these sad scenes, an useful lesson yield;
 “ Lest future NASEBY’s, rise in every field.

. The above publication is embellished with an engraving representing the two armies drawn up, preparatory to the battle, and was presented to me by the dear friend to whom *this* volume is dedicated.

His excellent Father was an original subscriber to the work.

Merian’s Bible, v. article “ *Biblische Figuren*”

Meun John, v. article “ *Lorris and Meun*”

Milner’s Practical Sermons, 8vo. 1801

The Rev. *Joseph Milner*, (Master of the Grammar School as well as Vicar of the Holy Trinity Church, in Kingston upon Hull) was born in the neighbourhood of Leeds, (Yorkshire), in 1744, and from the effects of the measles in his early infancy, was, until he was forty years old never perfectly well in his lungs. His infirmities rendered him ut-

terly incapable of mixing in the diversions of his school fellows, and while they were acquiring strength of constitution in the open air, he was amusing himself in the closet *with a book*, preparing himself for the lessons of his schoolmaster, and exercising his memory in a variety of ways. The Rev. and worthy Mr. Moore, (Usher and afterwards Master of the Grammar School, of Leeds) was Mr. Milner's classical instructor from a child, until he went to the University, and took infinite pains with him on account of his weak condition, and pressed his parents to persevere in keeping him at school, and never to think of any thing else for him, but some literary employment (concealing his own purposes in his favour.)—The pupil had no great turn for arithmetic, or for the mathematics generally; but his memory was unparalleled, and retained its strength to the end of his life. About the age of 13 he was well skilled in Latin and Greek; and none were to be compared with him, in accurate and extensive knowledge of Antient History. It was about this age that he began to step out of obscurity. The *learned lad* (as he was called) was marked, and gazed at, as he passed through the villages to and from school; but his schoolmaster secured to him among the richer people of Leeds, a better founded and more useful reputation. Mr. Moore grew so fond of his feeble and weakly pupil, that he trumpeted his praises every where, introduced his verses into the public papers, and the author of them, into many of the best families. He told also so many and almost incredible stories of young Milner's *memory*, that the Rev. Mr. Murgatroyd, (a very respectable Clergyman) at that time Minister of St. John's Church, in Leeds, expressed some suspicion of exaggeration. Mr. Moore was a man of the strictest veracity, but of a warm temper, and instantly offered to give satisfactory proof of his assertions, "Milner" said he, "shall go to Church next Sunday, and without taking a single note at the time, shall write down your sermon afterwards. Will you permit us to compare what he writes with what you preach."—Mr. Murgatroyd, the mildest and best tempered man in the world, accepted the proposal with pleasure; and has very often been heard to express his astonishment at the event of this trial of memory. "The lad" said he, "has not omitted a single thought or sentiment in the whole sermon; and frequently he has got the very words for a long way together."—It would extend this annotation to an immeasurable length to dwell on half the wonders recorded of Mr. Milner's memory—of his religious faith, practice, and extensive charity—of the benevolence of Mr. Moore in furnishing, soliciting, and obtaining the means of placing Mr. Milner at Cambridge—of the astonishing series of honors he deservedly acquired whilst a Student at Catherine Hall; and

of his poetical talents and numerous valuable attainments.—It is therefore expedient to close the account of this wonderful ecclesiastic, by observing that he died in 1797, and that the above Sermons were selected and edited by his brother, the Rev. Dr. Isaac Milner, Dean of Carlisle, and Master of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Moschus, v. article "Stanley"

Muggleton on the Revelation of St. John, 4to.
1665

Lodowick Muggleton, the founder of an enthusiastical sect, was born in 1607, and was bred to the trade of a tailor. He seems to have persuaded himself, as well as a number of ignorant followers, that he was divinely inspired to foretell future events—that he was entrusted with the keys of heaven and of hell, and that none could obtain admittance into heaven, unless *He* opened the gates. He maintained that *himself* and one *John Reeves*, were the *two witnesses* spoken of in Revel. xi. 3, [see Note A below], and though Reeves died soon afterwards, he still retained his own pretensions to a prophetic character; and in the very title-page of the above work (published above thirty years preceding his own death), he, under an aberration of mind, or strong delusion, which would, if not to be thus accounted for, be ranked amongst the sins of blasphemy—designated himself "one of the *two* "lastcommissionated witnesses and prophets of the onely high "immortal glorious God *Christ Jesus*." In a paper which he published about 1650, he asserted "that he was the chief "judge in the world, in passing sentence of *eternal death and* "damnation upon the souls and bodies of men; that in *obe-* "dience to his commission, he had *already* cursed and damned "many *hundreds* to all eternity—that in doing this, he went "by as certain a rule, as the judges of the land do when "they pass sentence according to law; and that no infinite "spirit of Christ, nor any God, could or *should* be able to "deliver from his sentence and curse." This paper produced a *remonstrance* from the press by *Richard Farnsworth*, a zealous and intelligent minister among the Quakers, on the profaneness and criminality of his extravagant claims; but it had no other effect than that of provoking a *reply* from Muggleton, in which he insisted, "that he was as true an "Ambassador of God, and judge of men's spiritual estate, "as any ever was since the creation of the world." At length the *Magistrates* took cognizance of his conduct and pretensions, and he was sentenced to the pillory and six months' imprisonment, and his writings were burnt by the common hangman. He died in 1697. The above volume has this title, "A True Interpretation of all the chief Texts

“and mysterious sayings and Visions opened of the whole
 “Book of the Revelation of St. John. Whereby is un-
 “folded and plainly declared those wonderful deep mysteries
 “and visions interpreted, concerning the *true God*, the
 “*Alpha* and *Omega*. With variety of other heavenly secrets,
 “which hath never been opened nor revealed to any man
 “since the creation of the world until now. By Lodowick
 “Muggleton, *One, &c. &c.*” Besides the *work* itself, the
 prefixed *Epistle to the Reader*, is a rhapsody of absurdity and
 profaneness.

[Note A.] The *XIth* chapter of the Revelations having
 been previously (in a separate publication) interpreted by
 Muggleton, is purposely omitted in the work before us. I
 therefore copy the *third* verse of the *omitted* chapter, to shew
 what was the power *claimed* by the above enthusiastic mad-
 man.

“And I will give power unto my *two witnesses*, and they
 “shall prophecy a thousand two hundred and threescore
 “days clothed in sackcloth.”

N

Nichols's Life of Bowyer, v. article “Bowyer”

1. Nicolas's Memoirs of Augustine Vincent,
 (Windsor Herald), 8vo. 1827
2. ——— Journal by one of the Suite of Thomas
 Beckington, afterwards Bishop of
 Bath and Wells, during an Em-
 bassy to negociate a Marriage
 between Henry VI. and a Daughter
 of the Count of Armagnac, A. D.
 MCCCCXLII, 8vo. 1828
3. ——— Report of the Proceedings on the
 Claim to the Barony of L'ISLE, in
 the House of Lords ; with an Ap-
 pendix containing the Cases of Aber-
 gavenney, Botetourt, and Berkeley,
 8vo. 1829
4. ——— Rolls of Arms of the Reigns of Henry
 III. and Edward III 8vo. 1829
5. ——— Observations on the State of Histori-
 cal Literature, and on the Society of
 Antiquaries and other Institutions
 for its Advancement in England,

with Remarks on Record Offices,
and on the Proceedings of the Re-
cord Commission, 8vo. 1830

6. ——— Refutation of Mr. Palgrave's "Re-
marks in Reply to Observations
on the State of Historical Litera-
ture," and additional Facts rela-
tive to the Record Commission and
Record Offices, 8vo. 1831. [Nos. 5
and 6 are made up together.]

The whole of the above interesting and valuable publications (a very small portion of the labours of that industrious Historian, Heraldic Writer, and Antiquary, Sir *N. Harris Nicolas, K. H.; Barrister at Law*), were most kindly presented to me by their respected author, who is honourably mentioned by *the patriarchal Sylvanus Urban, Gent.* when reviewing the Memoir of *Vincent*, [see No. 1 above] in the following passage.—“ Again we are required to notice a publica-
“ tion bearing the name of Mr. Nicolas, and we really feel it
“ would be dangerous to allow ourselves any delay in so doing,
“ lest that indefatigable author, in the rapidity of his industry,
“ should outstrip our opportunities of giving him that encou-
“ ragement which he so highly deserves, for his exertions in
“ the field of historical and antiquarian research. The pre-
“ sent indeed is merely the production of a few intervals of
“ leisure, but other and highly laborious undertakings are
“ now, we know, occupying our author's principal attention.”

No. 1. The following brief notice of *Augustine Vincent* may be found in Wood's *Oxonienses*—under the article *Francis Tate*.

“ *Nomina Hidarum in Com: Northampton,*” [one of the Works of *Tate*] “ MS. much used by *Augustin Vincent*,
“ son of William Vincent, of Wellingborough and Thingdon,
“ (Northamptonshire), in his *intended* Survey of Antiquities
“ of Northamptonshire.”—“ Explanation of the abbreviated
“ words in Domsday Book [another of *Tate's* Works] used
“ also by the said *Vincent*; who after he had been Rouge
“ Croix, and Windsore Herald, as also had published *A*
“ *Discovery of Errors in Two Editions of the Catalogue of No-*
“ *bility, written by Raphe Brook*; did yield to nature on the
“ 11th Jan. in 1625—and was buried in the church of St.
“ Bennet, near to Paul's Wharf, in London.” [N. B. Stow does not notice any monument erected to the memory of *Augustine Vincent*.]

Vincent was a kindred spirit to his Biographer. His career was short, comprising only twenty-five years; during

ten only of which he held office in the College of Arms; but he was one of the most able and indefatigable Officers of Arms that have ever been created.

No. 2. Thomas Beckington, Bekyngton, or De Bekinton, was born in the parish of Beckington, in Somersetshire, (or according to his panegyrist Dr. Chandler, at Wallingford, in Berkshire) towards the close of the fourteenth century—was educated at Wykeham's School, and at New College, Oxford, in 1403, (where he became LL. D.) Had the Rectory of St. Leonard's (near Hastings) and the Vicarage of Sutton Courtney, in Berkshire, was Prebendary of Bedwin, York, and Lichfield, Archdeacon of Buckingham, Dean of Arches, Secretary of State, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Bishop of Bath and Wells.

His benefactions were great both during his life and by his testament. He died and was buried at *Wells*, in 1464-5. His full history may be found in Collinson's, Somersetshire, Chandler's Panegyric, &c. but the following account of his Chapel and Monument (remaining at Wells) will probably be more acceptable to the Antiquarian reader, than any more enlarged particulars of his life.

On the south side of the choir (says that minute and accurate delineator John Britton, Esq.) contiguous to the steps leading to the Altar, is the monumental *Chapel* erected by *Bishop Beckington*, and near which he lies buried. This is designed in the most florid style of decorated architecture; and although partly of wood, excites great interest from the excellence of its execution and the elaborate manner in which it is wrought. The western side is entirely open, with the exception of a compartment of rich screen-work near the top; which, among other ornaments, exhibits two demi-angels, displaying shields of the five wounds, and having large expanded wings, the feathers of which are so profusely spread, as to fill the spandrils below the cornice. All the canopy or roof is underwrought with elaborate tracery, including pendants, quatrefoils, panelled arches, &c. On the south side is a small piscina, and over the eastern end is an enriched canopy. Small graduated buttresses, having rich pinnacles, sustain the sides of the Chapel; and the mouldings of the cornice are ornamented with rosettes and fructed vine branches.

The *tomb* of Bishop Beckington, which like the chapel, is partly of wood, is extremely curious. It is raised on a basement step, and consists of two divisions; viz.—1st. a table slab, whereon is a recumbent figure of the Bishop in Alabaster, habited in the same way as he had appointed to be buried; [*Et consecrato, iisdem indutus ornamentis, in quibus sepeliri voluit.*—vide Godwin “de præsulibus,” p. 382, note

f.] and 2nd. a low pedestal beneath the former, on which is another effigy of the deceased, in freestone, represented as an emaciated corpse extended on a winding sheet. This kind of contrasted exhibition of the human figure, intended to denote the awful change which disease and death occasions, and thus convey a moral lesson to human vanity, was not uncommon in our Cathedrals about the middle of the fifteenth century.—The Bishops garments, mitre, maniple, &c. have been richly gilt and painted; and the borderings and other parts, have been depicted as inlaid, or set with precious stones: his head is reposing on two cushions, tasselled. The slab is supported by six small columns, three on each side, having low trefoil-headed arches between them, forming a sort of a canopy over the emaciated figure; and the spandrils of which are almost wholly filled by the luxuriant plumage of demi-angels, which rest with outspreading wings on the shafts of the columns: these shafts were originally adorned with panelled arches and pinnacles, but much of the old work has been broken away, and its place supplied by plain wood.

No. 3. In the preface to the report of the Barony of L'ISLE, Sir Harris remarks, that this volume is the *only* report of the proceedings on a claim, in which the *Law of Peerage* was involved, that has been published; and it may be hoped that it will tend to render the law on the subject more fully understood, since there was scarcely a point connected with *dignities*, which was not adverted to in the committee.

No. 4. The first roll of arms comprised in this volume, was taken in the reign of Henry the Third, about 1240—1245; is from a transcript by that able Herald *Glover*, of a Roll which in 1586 was in the possession of Mr. Harvey, of Leicestershire. This was probably *Francis Hervey*, Esq. who became in 1612 Recorder of Leicester, and in 1624 a Judge in the Common Pleas. The Roll commences with the arms of the King and his Son, which are followed by those of nineteen Earls, and nearly two hundred others; to which the Editor has affixed an Index of Names and an Ordinary. As an Appendix there is also subjoined a description of the contemporary Arms in Westminster Abbey, remaining in 1829.

The other Roll, of the reign of Edward the Third, is arranged by the Compiler in the form of an Ordinary; it contains nearly six hundred names. It is printed from a copy in the College of Arms, transcribed in 1562 by *Hugh Cotgrave*, Rouge Croix Pursuivant, from a Roll brought to him by *Hugh Fitzwilliams*, of *Spradborough*.

Hugh Fitzwilliams, of Sprotborough, was the *Antiquary* of his illustrious family, from whose collections the Histo-

rian of the Deanery of Doncaster has extracted much valuable and interesting information.

*. * The above Rolls are only *two* of an important *series*, which Sir Harris Nicolas proposes to give to the world.—Of which series two other portions (at least) have already been completed, viz. The *Siege of Carlaverock*, and a *Roll of Arms* of the reign of Edward the *Second*, compiled between 1308 and 1312.

Nos. 5 and 6. Upon these works I forbear to make the slightest remark. The result of part of the investigation was (I understand) the *secession* of the erudite writer from the Society of Antiquaries.

Nostradamus, *Les vraies Centuries et Propheties*, de Maistre Michel Nostradamus, 12mo. 1650

Michael Nostradamus, a celebrated Astrological Impostor, was born in 1503, at St. Remi, in Provence. His family name was *Notre Dame*, and his descent was Jewish, and from the tribe of *Issachar*, as he pretended, applying to *himself* what is said of that tribe in Deuteronomy, “that its *Sons*” are learned men, knowing in all times.”—He studied Philosophy at Avignon, and Medicine at Montpellier. He then practised the medical profession at Toulouse, Bourdeaux, Agen, and other places, and travelled for several years. His reputation caused him to be invited to stop the progress of a contagious disease at Aix, (in 1546), and to Lyons for the same purpose, (in 1547), and during his travels having acquired the principles of judicial Astrology, and exercised himself in predictions; he perceived that this delusory art, was a readier way to fame and emolument, than the practice of medicine, and attached himself *wholly* to it. In 1555 he published at Lyons seven Centuries of Prophecies in rhymed quatrains of French verse. The *obscurity* of these predictions, together with the air of *confidence*, with which they were uttered, excited much attention in an age greatly addicted to superstitious belief, and it was not difficult to find *real events*, which seemed to correspond with those which Nostradamus had darkly shadowed in loose and general terms. His *success* emboldened him to add three more centuries, which he dedicated to King Henry II. who with his Queen [Catherine de Medicis] was a believer in astrology, and the astrologer was treated like a great man, and a profound philosopher. After Nostradamus’s return from Paris, he received *a visit* from Emanuel Duke of Savoy, and the French Princess his wife. Charles IX. afterwards *visited* him, gave him a considerable present, and appointed him King’s physician. Nostradamus died at Salon in 1566, and was buried in the church of the Cordeliers under a monument inscribed with an *Epitaph* asserting in the most daring terms his *pro-*

phetic skill. Two more centuries were (after his death), added from his manuscripts, and the *whole* collection of his rhapsodies long continued to be consulted as the *authentic* record of futurity. The Epitaph (as collected from *Moreri*), was as follows—"D. M. Ossa clarissimi Michaelis Nostradami unius omnium mortalium judicio digni, cujus pene *divino calamo* totius Orbis ex Astrorum influxu, futuri eventus conscriberentur."

The following distich, representing the *true* character of Michael Nostradamus, is attributed (says *Moreri*) to *Etienne Jodelle* :—

"Nostra damus, cum falsa damus, nam fallere nostrum est,
"Et cum falsa Damus, nil nisi nostra damus."

O

Ogilby's Fables of Æsop paraphrased in Verse, with Sculpture and Annotations, 2 vols. folio, 1668

An account of *John Ogilby* appears in volume I. p. 176.

The above volumes (bound together) are a part of those works of typographical splendor, stated to have been first introduced by John Ogilby [then Master of his Majesty's Revels in Ireland] into England, and were given to me by Mrs. Graham, of Mattersey.

Anthony á Wood (under article *James Shirley*) has a lengthened account of *John Ogilby* and his works, from whence the subsequent memorials have been copied.

His father (who was of antient and genteel extract) had run out his estate, and being a prisoner in the King's Bench, could give his son but little education. While the son was apprentice to a dancing master, he became dextrous in that art, and by insinuation into, and complying with his master's customers, got so much money from them, as to buy out the remaining part of his time, and set up for himself. When Thomas, Earl of Strafford, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Ogilby was some times employed to transcribe several matters for that Noble Count. In *his* family it was that Ogilby first of all gave proof of his inclination to poetry, by *translating* some of Æsops Fables into verse, which, when he had communicated them to several scholars, he made public. Whilst at this time in Ireland, Ogilby lost his all, and was on several occasions in jeopardy of his life, and being also wrecked at sea, went back to London in a poor condition. He *footed* it to *Cambridge*, and there became a great master of the Latin tongue, and took place among the minor poets, after the publication of his "Fables of Æsop *paraphrased* in Verse, and "adorned with sculptures." In commendation of which work *Sir William Davenant*, (then a prisoner in the Tower) and *James Shirley* wrote verses. Being again in Ireland,

“ Taste is so nearly allied to good sense, that it is impos-
 “ sible to corrupt the one without having previously impaired
 “ the other. If the public taste be so corrupted, as the Apo-
 “ logists for the present state of the English Drama assert,
 “ it is a painful, an alarming consideration, and more dan-
 “ gerous to the future welfare of the country than all those
 “ excrescences in the government, to which theoretical
 “ quacks so loudly call attention, and endeavour to exalt
 “ themselves by offering to cure. But, as in all other mat-
 “ ters the nation never thought more judiciously than it does
 “ at present, and as through a long course of political events
 “ of the most extraordinary nature, it has acted with an ad-
 “ mirable constancy of affection for those institutions and
 “ principles which the experience of all ages had demon-
 “ strated to be the best ; we will not believe that the good
 “ sense of England is so far impaired, as the public taste ap-
 “ pears to be corrupted, judging from the exhibitions of the
 “ stage. For we know that the public has no choice in the
 “ exhibitions—that it is not allowed to prefer, but only to
 “ condemn ; and we do not think that what it submits to re-
 “ ceive from the Managers, is generally admired. On the
 “ contrary, in all circles, the theatrical spectacles are des-
 “ pised ; and we believe that the Theatres are indebted for
 “ their chief support, more to the multitude of strangers con-
 “ stantly in town, and who have no other way of spending the
 “ evening, than to the established inhabitants. * * * *
 “ Had the claims of “ *The Rejected Theatre*” to public pa-
 “ tronage, been founded on the exertions of those, who are
 “ interested in its success as a publication ; that patronage
 “ would have been solicited with more diffidence. But this is
 “ not the case. The proprietors are only affording an oppor-
 “ tunity for talent to manifest itself, and for mortified genius
 “ to appeal to the public against a sentence from which there
 “ is no other appeal. Their share in the merit of the work is
 “ absolutely nothing. They have only constructed a build-
 “ ing, and opened it to the Poets and to the world. In
 “ doing this they are actuated by a great public motive, and
 “ they are confident that the public will support them. By
 “ their success a Reformation must inevitably ensue in the
 “ exhibitions of the stage, and the most dignified of all
 “ amusements of polished society will necessarily be improved.
 “ Diffidence in such a cause would be affectation. They ex-
 “ pect the authors of rejected dramas to furnish them with
 “ materials, and the lovers of the drama are too sensible of
 “ the benefits that must accrue to themselves, not to grant a
 “ degree of encouragement that will rather induce the Pro-
 “ prietors to extend, than to renounce their undertaking.—
 “ Nor do they fear that the liberality of the public will on

“ this occasion be contracted, and the ultimate utility of the
 “ work estimated by the compositions in the early numbers.
 “ It must be obvious to every candid mind, that at first the
 “ materials are necessarily limited to the communications of
 “ private friends, and that unlike every other publication,
 “ *The Rejected Theatre* may be expected less deserving of
 “ patronage, at the beginning than after it has been some
 “ time established. The work is formed with the hope of
 “ effectuating some reformation in the English stage. Its
 “ merits will depend on the voluntary communications of dra-
 “ matic authors, and to deserve them it must receive the in-
 “ dulgence, and share the wonted generosity of the
 “ public.”

By an *advertisement* annexed to the first volume of this Publication, the Proprietors express their wish to render *The Rejected Theatre*, in every possible way a vehicle for bringing forth talents (until then unknown) by allowing the insertion therein of Plays which have not been offered for Representation. And they refute the attempts which had been made through the medium of the Newspapers to represent *The Rejected Theatre*, as directed in spleen against the Managers, though they deem it impossible to provide against the misconceptions of folly and ignorance.

The Contents of the respective Volumes are as under :—

I.

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| 1. <i>The Witness.</i> | 6. <i>Theodora.</i> |
| 2. <i>The Watch House.</i> | 7. <i>The Word of Honor.</i> |
| 3. <i>Intrigues of a Day.</i> | 8. <i>The Bandit.</i> |
| 4. <i>The Prophetess.</i> | 9. <i>The Forgery.</i> |
| 5. <i>The Masquerade.</i> | 10. <i>The Genii.</i> |

II.

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|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Sulieman.</i> | 5. <i>Thermopylae.</i> |
| 2. <i>Manoeuvring.</i> | 6. <i>The Sailor's Return.</i> |
| 3. <i>Villario.</i> | 7. <i>The Last Act.</i> |
| 4. <i>Family Politics.</i> | 8. <i>The Way to Win Her.</i> |
| 9. <i>The Mermaid.</i> | |

III.

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| 1. <i>The Sorceress.</i> | 5. <i>The Spaniards.</i> |
| 2. <i>A Search after Perfection.</i> | 6. <i>Love, Honor, and Interest.</i> |
| 3. <i>Gonzanga.</i> | 7. <i>Orpheus.</i> |
| 4. <i>The Gondolier.</i> | 8. <i>The Apostate.</i> |
| 9. <i>Father and Son.</i> | |

IV.

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| 1. <i>Selim and Zuleika.</i> | 5. <i>He must be Married.</i> |
| 2. <i>Woman's Will.</i> | 6. <i>The Fair Crusader.</i> |
| 3. <i>Hortensia.</i> | 7. <i>Hector.</i> |
| 4. <i>Apollo's Choice.</i> | 8. <i>The Savoyard.</i> |
| 9. <i>Sixteen and Sixty.</i> | |

Relph's Poems, 8vo. 1747

The *Rev. Josiah Relph*, was born at the charming village of Sebergham, (Cumberland), in 1712, and in early life was emphatically called "*The Poet of the North.*" His parentage was low, but not mean. Mr. Relph's *father*, on a small paternal inheritance, which could not exceed (if it even amounted to) thirty pounds a year, with a kind of patriarchal simplicity, brought up a family of three sons and a daughter, one of whom (Josiah) he set out for a *learned* profession.—Our Poet received his school education, under the learned and venerable *Mr. Yates*, of Appleby, who was frequently distinguished by the appellation of *The Northern Busby*.—This truly eminent schoolmaster, like his great prototype of Westminster, and his cotemporary *Mr. Jackson*, of St. Bee's, spent more than half a century (a large portion of even the longest life) in the arduous office of instructing youth. At the age of 15, Josiah Relph went to the University of Glasgow, where, we are told, he gave singular proofs of a remarkable genius. At this seat of the muses, it should seem he remained not long, for we find him very soon engaged in a small Grammar School *at his native village*. In due time he succeeded to the place of *Minister*, which is a Perpetual Curacy, and was *then* hardly worth thirty pounds a year. Indeed there is reason to believe, that his income *never* exceeded fifty pounds per annum. He had a step-mother, who was unkind both to him, and to his beloved *sister*; all which he submitted to, and bore with pious resignation. With her (as perhaps was to be expected) the father took part *against* the son; an injury which he felt the more poignantly, from having out of *his own* slender income, either entirely, or very near, made up to his father ALL the expence he had been at in his education. Less fortunate than the Prophet; the Bard of Sebergham found no great woman of Shunem, to provide him *a little chamber on the Wall*, but in a *lonely Dell*, by a murmuring stream, under the canopy of heaven, he had provided himself *a table and a stool*, and a little raised seat, or altar of sods. Hither in all his little difficulties, and distresses, Josiah retired and prayed. The seeing such a man in such a situation, would almost have realized the beautiful story of Parnel's Hermit.

Rising from his knees he generally committed to paper (for he kept a strick *diary* of every thought, word, and deed,) the meditation on which he had been employed, or the resolves he had then formed. One of these (being short) is here transcribed, as a specimen of the rest.

" Give me grace, O God, always to have charity for the
 " bad, and civility to all ; whilst yet I resolve to have inti-

“ macies but with few. May I hate nothing but vice, and
 “ love nothing but virtue. And whilst I continue, as I
 “ ought, to consider the Glory of God, and the salvation of
 “ my own soul, as the main end, which I propose to my-
 “ self in life ; teach me to consider present suffering as an
 “ earnest of future enjoyment ; and even sickness and sor-
 “ row, as sent in mercy, to prepare me for that better state,
 “ which cannot now, I trust, be very distant.”

On business and emergencies, which he deemed still more momentous, Relph deserted his Grot, and withdrew into the Church, and walked in the aisles, and there in that awful solitude, poured out his soul in prayer, and praise, to his Maker.

Mr. Relph, was an early, as well as constant votary of the muses. His father's estate, though small, was not without that sort of scenery, which is peculiarly pleasing to the eye of a Poet. It had flowery meadows, silver streams, hanging groves, and many commanding views of the circumjacent country. The son had a fish pond near the River Caldew, and a chair and table formed from the natural rock, where he occasionally entertained a few friends, with that primitive simplicity, which characterized the pastoral ages ; but he loved *solitude*, as equally favorable both to piety and poetry. In his school Mr. Relph was a strict disciplinarian, and sent many good scholars out of it. He himself was a man of very considerable attainments in literature. As a *Poet* his merit has long been felt and acknowledged ; but his *verses* aspire only to the character of being natural, terse, and easy. His *Fables* may vie with Gay's for smoothness of diction, and are *superior* to Gay's, by having their *moral*, always obvious and apt. But it is on his *Pastorals in the Cumberland Dialect*, that his pretensions to poetical fame, seem to have been founded. It appears to have been long settled, that a *Dialect* is, if not essential, yet highly advantageous to pastoral Poetry ; and consequently, the rich, strong, Doric Dialect of Cumberland ; is of all other Dialects, thought to be the most proper. On this ground, Mr. Relph's Pastorals have transcendant merit. He drew his portraits from real life, and so faithful were his transcripts, that there was hardly a person in the village, who could not point out, those who had sat for his *Cursty*, and his *Peggy*. The *Amorous Maiden* was well known ; and survived the Poet many years.

The character of Relph's muse, was a naturally elegant ease and simplicity. He loved the sublimities of *Carrock*, *Skiddaw*, and *Saddleback*, but was contented to cull a few simple wild flowers from the neglected *Dells* on the Banks of the *Caldew*. In delineating the passions and customs operative on humble life, he is inimitable.

This excellent man, a few days before his death, sent for all his pupils, one by one, into his chamber, to be witnesses of his dying moments; a more affecting interview it is not possible to conceive. The dying Saint was perfectly composed, collected, and serene. His valedictory admonitions were not long, but they were earnest and pathetic. He addressed each of them in terms somewhat different, and *adapted* to their different *tempers* and *circumstances*; but in one charge he was uniform: "lead a good life, that your death may be easy, and you everlastingly happy."—He expired 26th June, 1743, in the THIRTY-SECOND year of his age. After a lapse of years a plain mural monument was erected to his memory, with an inscription in Latin, to be found recorded in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland.

From some Latin Compositions of Relph (which Mr. Denton did not think proper to publish) I shall copy the four following lines, which were to have been inscribed on a *Dial*, erected in the *Mill-race*, that runs through the Garden at Green Foot; at *that* time in Mr. Denton's possession:—

Perpetuo properat lapsu resonabilis unda;

Perpetuo passu serpit et umbra tacens:

Mox redit umbra tacens, et mox resonabilis unda,

Ast hominum vita, heu! non reditura volat.

Roby's Traditions of Lancashire, 2 vols. 8vo. 1829

By *John Roby*, M. R. S. I. who in the Preface to this work gives the following brief account of himself and his publication:—"A native of Lancashire, and residing there the greater part of his life, he has been enabled to collect a mass of *local traditions*, now fast dying from the memories of the inhabitants. It is his object to perpetuate these interesting relics of the past, and to present them in a form that may be generally acceptable, divested of the dust and dross in which the originals are but too often disfigured, so as to appear worthless and uninviting."

How Mr. Roby has executed his plan may be known by the following passages which have been selected from a *Review* of his Traditions, [v. Gents. Mag. April, 1830, p. 329.]

"We cannot conclude our imperfect notice of Mr. Roby's very beautiful volumes, without *repeating* our warmest praise of the good taste, and fine talent with which he has invested the old Legends of this County; clothing them in a garb, attractive to all readers, and securing, we think, a favourable reception for those which he promises shall follow. It is quite evident that the talents adapted for this species of research, and for securing the fast dying traditions of our country, are of no ordinary kind; but Mr. Roby has amply vindicated his claim to the character of

“ such a Chronicler, by the soundness of intellect, and the
 “ purity of his taste, as exhibited in these volumes. The
 “ argument in favour of revealed religion, as conducted in
 “ the tale of *Sir Edward Stanley*, is a striking proof of this
 “ assertion. We have rarely seen arguments better arranged
 “ or more forcibly put, than in this very interesting colloquy.

“ The volumes are embellished with very beautiful Plates,
 “ (from drawings by *Pickering*) engraved by *Finden*.”

. The above Traditions were presented to me by Matthew Dawes, Esq. of Acres Field, Bolton le Moors, Lancashire.

An account of the Plates and Wood Cuts in Roby's Traditions (exclusive of the two allusive Frontispieces.)

. The letter P. denotes an engraving on metal, the letters W. C. an engraving on wood.

Volume I.

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| 1. <i>Vignette to Sir Tarquin, W. C.</i> | 7. <i>Radcliffe Tower, P.</i> |
| 2. <i>Do. to 'The Goblin Builders, W. C.</i> | 8. <i>Whalley Abbey, P.</i> |
| 3. <i>Mab's Cross, Wigan, P.</i> | 9. <i>Hornby Castle, P.</i> |
| 4. <i>Burscough Abbey, P.</i> | 10. <i>Vignette to George Marsh the Martyr, W. C.</i> |
| 5. <i>Vignette to 'The Eagle and Child' W. C.</i> | 11. <i>Collegiate Church, Manchester, P.</i> |
| 6. <i>Do. to 'The Black Knight of Ashton, W. C.</i> | |

Volume II.

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| 1. <i>Vignette to 'The Seer, W. C.</i> | 5. <i>Lathom House as it existed before the Siege (restored from existing Documents) P.</i> |
| 2. <i>Tyrone's Bed near Rockdale, P.</i> | 6. <i>Vignette to Raven Castle W.C.</i> |
| 3. <i>Hoghton Tower, P.</i> | 7. <i>South Port, P.</i> |
| 4. <i>Eagle Crag, Vale of Todmorden, P.</i> | 8. <i>Vignette to 'The Bar-gaist, or Boggart, W. C.</i> |
| | 9. <i>Ince Hall near Wigan, P.</i> |

Roby's Traditions of Lancashire (*second series*), two vols. demy 8vo. 1831

I shall in this instance (as in the preceding article), give that praise to Mr. Roby, and his concluding *second series* of Lancashire Traditions, which I find very deservedly bestowed upon the author and his work [*and that in good set terms—SHAKESPEAR*] in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

“ Rich indeed in legendary lore is *the county of Lancashire*;
 “ and well for her Traditions is it that they have fallen into
 “ such hands as those of Mr. Roby. 'To a thorough know-
 “ ledge of antiquarian learning, he unites a brilliant
 “ imagination, and is thus enabled to throw over the pile
 “ of hoar antiquity the light which renders the ruin so
 “ beautiful and attractive. With the wand of the magician,
 “ he stays the rapidly departing shadows; more than this,

“ he imparts a new substance and reality to them, and gives
 “ relief and prominence to things but dimly seen ; he rescues
 “ ‘ *the relics of the past from the oblivion to which they were*
 “ ‘ *hastening ;*’ and by a rare union of the antique and the
 “ modern, he illustrates manners and customs now obsolete,
 “ by tales, that however bearing upon tradition, have still a
 “ distinct and separate interest to recommend them. If his
 “ imagination is tempted to overstep her limits, the severity
 “ of the antiquary restrains her flight, and thus the keeping
 “ is perfect.

“ The style of the work is another of its excellencies—
 “ whether of humour or of pathos—whether of love or ter-
 “ ror—whether in the whirlwind of passion, or in lady’s
 “ bower—in the conflict of the elements, or in the placid
 “ lake—Nature in her summer beauty, or the howling of the
 “ winter’s storm—Mr. Roby has appropriate language for
 “ each and all—nor is it the least of his merits, that in every
 “ tale there is a fine moral tone, and a moral purpose ; while
 “ the impress of a pious mind is visibly stamped upon the
 “ whole. It is true that we are constantly reminded of Sir
 “ Walter Scott : and this has been supposed to detract from
 “ the originality of Mr. Roby’s work. We do not think so ;
 “ for it is not in parallel passages, or in characters, for which
 “ we could find a prototype in the Author of *Waverley* ; but
 “ we find ourselves perpetually saying, ‘ *This is in Scott’s*
 “ ‘ *manner,*’ meaning that if Scott had chosen the subject, he
 “ would thus have treated it, and this we consider as very
 “ high praise.”

The Reviewers, after giving some extracts from the work, conclude their favorable critique in the following complimentary passage :—

“ Of Mr. Roby’s talent for the ludicrous, not unmixed
 “ with the terrible, we could not mention a better specimen
 “ than the tale entitled ‘ *The Dule upo’ Dun.*’ But we must
 “ refer our readers to the volumes, where they will find
 “ much that is curious, and all entertaining. We will not
 “ repeat our praise of the work ; we hope soon to find Mr.
 “ Roby employed with equal talent on the Traditions of other
 “ Counties ; assured that so diligent a reaper will gather an
 “ abundant harvest, wherever he shall put in his sickle.—
 “ His Defence of Tradition against the charges of the His-
 “ torian, in the *Introduction* to this series, is a learned and
 “ clever dissertation.”

. Ten highly-finished engravings by *Finden*, from draw-
 ings by Pickering, and ten wood-cuts by *Williams*, &c. from
 drawings by Frank Howard, embellish the second series.

Rochester (History of) v. article “ Wildash,” post ;
 and also the article “ Fisher,” in volume 1, p. 83.

Romant de la Rose, v. article "Lorris"

Rose's Translation of Sallust, 8vo. 1830.

By William Rose, M. A. one of the Masters of Merchant Taylor's School, Rector of St. Martin's Outwich, and Evening Preacher at St. Michael's Cornhill.

* * An account of Sallust will be found in 1st vol. p. p. 215-216.

Rutter's Delineations of Fonthill, Imp. 4to. 1823,
[vide article "*Fonthill Abbey*."]

Rutter's North-western Somerset, 8vo. 1829

In the Gentleman's Magazine for October 1829, pp. 329—332, and continued in the following month) there is a Review of the above History, [whose *full* title is in these words "Delineations of the North-western Division of the County of Somerset, and of its Antediluvian Bone Caverns, with a Geological Sketch of the District, by *John Rutter*, Author of Fonthill and its Abbey delineated"] in which the following passage occurs (i. e.) That Mr. Rutter has presented his subscribers and the public, with an interesting volume (judiciously compiled) on a portion of the county of Somerset, equally gratifying to the lovers of the picturesque; to the antiquary; and to the geologist. It goes on to state that many of the churches in this district were built about the time of Henry VII. and the tradition is, that they were erected by that Monarch, as a *reward* for the attachment which the county of Somerset had evinced towards the Lancastrian Party, during the civil wars—that there are scarcely any remains of *Norman Architecture* (a few fonts and doors excepted) that the churches are built in the florid gothic style, with beautiful lofty towers—and that in the interior, generally occur *stone pulpits*, varying in the profusion of their ornaments, and remains of the rood lofts, frequently richly adorned.

Of the very beautiful Church of Banwell, an excellent engraving is given. This well proportioned and lofty edifice has been pronounced by an able judge, to be one of the most complete parochial churches in the kingdom. The *octagon pulpit* [of which also an engraving is given] is very beautiful. It is of sculptured *stone* supported by an octagon *stone* pillar; and above it hangs an ornamental oak sounding board of the age of King James I. The Reviewer's end with saying; we heartily hope that the patronage Mr. Rutter may meet with in this well compiled volume, may encourage him to proceed with zeal, in the *other* topographical works in which he is engaged; which are a "History of the Town of Shaftsbury" and a "History of the County of Dorset abridged from *Hutchins*."

To the above satisfactory account from the Magazine, it seems that nothing more is wanting in this annotation, but the following list of the embellishments given in Mr. Rutter's work—and which the author has in a novel and approved style, therein amply described.

PLATES.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Doorway and Stoup, at Cleeve Court.</i> 2. <i>Congresbury Church and Parsonage.</i> 3. <i>Brockley Hall.</i> 4. <i>Weston-super-Mare.</i> 5. <i>Remains of Woodspring Priory</i> 6. <i>Uphill Church.</i> 7. <i>Lympsham Rectory.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. <i>Mendip Lodge.</i> 9. <i>Banwell Church.</i> 10. <i>Ornamental Cottage on Banwell Hill.</i> 11. <i>Clevedon and its Bay.</i> 12. <i>Portrait of Mr. Wm. Beard.</i> 13. <i>Map of the North Western District of Somersetshire, coloured geologically.</i> |
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VIGNETTES.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Fragments from Woodspring</i> 2. <i>Window in Tickenham Court House, (No. 1.)</i> 3. <i>Cross at Chew Magna.</i> 4. <i>Norman Doorway in Kewstoke Church.</i> 5. <i>Monastic Barn at Warle.</i> 6. <i>Weston Old Church.</i> 7. <i>Antient Tomb at Kingston Seymour.</i> 8. <i>Worlebury Castle, or Camp.</i> 9. <i>Porch at Chelvy Court House.</i> 10. <i>Brean-Down, and the Black Rock.</i> 11. <i>Vertical Section of Uphill Cave.</i> 12. <i>Uphill Parsonage.</i> 13. <i>Cottage at Wrington, in which Locke was born.</i> 14. <i>Vertical Section of Hutton Cavern.</i> 15. <i>Doleberry Castle, or Camp.</i> 16. <i>Sculptured Stone Pulpit, in Banwell Church.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. <i>Pond and Mills, at Banwell</i> 18. <i>Vertical Section of Banwell Caverns.</i> 19. <i>Cheddar Cross.</i> 20. <i>Parsonage House at Chew Stoke.</i> 21. <i>Church Manor-house, at Chew Magna.</i> 22. <i>Ground Plan of the Druidical Temple at Stanton Drew.</i> 23. <i>Consecrated Water Drain in Compton Bishop Church.</i> 24. <i>Arches of Oak in Clopton Manor House.</i> 25. <i>Window in Tickenham Court House, (No. 2.)</i> 26. <i>Ruins of Walton Old Church.</i> 27. <i>Font in Wraxhall Church.</i> 28. <i>Ionic Gateway and Lodge at Leigh Court.</i> 29. <i>Sculptured Stone Flower Pot at Nailsea Manor House.</i> 30. <i>Congresbury Cross.</i> |
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Rymer's and Sanderson's Foedera, 20 volumes folio, 1704—1735.

There is an account of *Thomas Rymer*, in 1st vol. p. 211.

Robert Sanderson (an antiquary of considerable note, who contributed largely to the compilation of the above Foedera, and was exclusively concerned in arranging the three last volumes of it) was a younger son of Christopher Sanderson, a Magistrate of the County Palatine of Durham, and born in 1660, at Eggleston Hall. He was entered student of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1683, and remained in that University for several years (cotemporary with the celebrated

Matthew Prior.) Removing to London, Mr. Sanderson turned his attention to the Law, and was appointed Clerk of the Rolls in the Rolls Chapel. In 1726 he was appointed Usher in the Court of Chancery, and in 1727 (by the death of his brother) he succeeded to considerable estates in Cumberland, Yorkshire, and Durham, and occasionally resided at his country seat (Armathwaite Castle) a mansion pleasantly situated on the Banks of the Eden. Mr. Sanderson died in 1741, (S. P.) at his house in Chancery-lane. He was a devout man, well read in Divinity, attached to the forms of the Church of England, and very regular in his attention to public and private worship.

The title of the above meritorious and inestimable work, stands thus (in the last volume.) “*Foedera, Conventiones, Literæ, et cujus cunque Generis Acta Publica, inter Reges Angliæ, et alios quosvis Imperatores, Reges, Pontifices, Principes vel Communitates—ineunte sæculo duodecimo—viz. Ab anno 1101 ad nostra usque tempora, habita aut tractata*”—and the illustrations contained in the respective volumes, are the following—(i. e.)

Seven Plates of Fac-similes of Deeds in Volume I. viz.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Cirographum Conventionis inter Hen. 1. et Robertum Comitem Flandriæ 1101, (p. 1)</i> 2. <i>Pope Innocents [II.] Bull of Protection of Christ's Church, London.</i> 3. <i>Pope Eugenius's [III.] Protection of the Monastery of Canenvella 1148, (p. 11.)</i> 4. <i>Conventio inter Hen. II. et Henricum filium ejus 1163, (p. 23.)</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. <i>Conventio inter Rich. I. et Baldewynam Comitem Flandriæ, 1197, (p. 94.)</i> 6. <i>Collatio Libertatum Regis Scotiæ, per Honorium Papam 1218, (p. 227) and</i> 7. <i>De Alfonso Rege Castellæ dimittente Edwardo primo genito Regis quicquid juris habuit in Vasconia, 1254, (p. 531.)</i> |
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Five Plates of Seals, in Volume 6, viz.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Two of Prince Edward (eldest son of King Edward III.) Prince of Aquitaine and Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, (with the Reverse.)</i> 2. <i>Two of Ferdinand, King of Portugal and Algarvia and one of Leonora Queen of Portugal.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <i>Other Seals of the same King and Queen.</i> 4. <i>Two (with their Reverses) of Wenceslaus, King of the Romans, Bohemia, &c. and Peter King of Castile, and</i> 5. <i>Two (with their Reverses) of John King of Castile, and Alfonso, King of Castile.</i> |
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One Plate in Volume 9, viz. :

A Portrait of King Edward IV.

One Plate in Volume 13, viz. :

Pope Leo's [X.] Bull, granting to King Henry VIIIth, the Title of Defender of the Faith, and

Three Plates of Seals in Volume 14, viz. :

1. *Pope Clement VII.*
2. *The Duke of Milan, 1525, (with the Reverse) and*
3. *Francis I. King of France, 1527.*

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Sabellicus Decades Rerum Venetarum IV. folio, 1487

I am sensible that I cannot adopt a better plan for my reader's information than to describe the above grand volume in the very words used by the Rev. Dr. Dibdin [in 3 Bibliotheca Spenceriana, pp. 500, 501] when giving an account of a duplicate copy in the library of his Noble Patron.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.—If the lover of fine and legible printing wishes for a specimen of one of the choicest productions of the XVth century, let him lose no opportunity of obtaining the present impression, when a reasonable hope of its possession is held out to him. Nor is the work less intrinsically valuable, than its exterior form is inviting and magnificent. It has been by such splendid and useful productions, that the *earlier annals* of the press have acquired such general celebrity. A nobler book cannot grace the shelves of any collection.

On the recto of the first leaf is a table in two columns, in black letter, with this prefix,

Recognitio ex collatione Archetypi & impressionis.

This table occupies two leaves. The recto of the third leaf is blank ; on the reverse of it we read as follows,

**M. Antonii Sabellici in tris* & triginta suos reR,
VenetaR Libros Epitoma.**

The work is now wholly executed in the Roman character. This epitome contains six leaves on signature *i*. Then on *a* (i.) the prefatory address of Sabellicus "ad Principem et Patres." On *a*, ii. his preface. On *a*, iii. the text of the *First Decad* begins. The signatures run thus : *a*, 8—then to *y*, in *sixes*. Next, signature *A* (first book of the *Third Decad*) to *H*, in *sixes* ; *I* to *N*, in *eights* ; *N*, *ten*, and *O*, *four*. On the recto of *O* 4, the third book of the *Fourth Decad* ends. The colophon beneath is as follows :—

Hoc opus Impressum Venetiis Arte & industria
optimi

uiri Andreae de Toresanis de Asula Anno
M.CCCCLXXXVII. Die XXI.

Madii. Augustino Bar
badico Inclyto
principe.

The reverse is blank. There are catch-words, running titles, and marginal (printed) notes or summaries, but no numerals. As this impression has been frequently described, and as the previous one of the date of 1486 is purely *supposititious*, it only remains to refer the reader to the numerous authorities cited by Panzer, in vol. III. p. 239, 240. [So much from Dr. Dibdin].

I shall now add a few particulars to the account of *Sabellicus* (the Author) given in my *first* volume, p. 212. [The *second* volume of his “*Rapsodiæ Historiarum*,” (at that time in my possession), has been since given in exchange to the York Minster Library for Mill’s Greek Testament, as mentioned in my *second* volume, pp. 118, 119].

When Sabellicus was at Udino, he employed himself in researches into the Antiquities of the province of Friuli; the fruits of which were given to the public in a work called *De Vetustate Aquilejæ*, lib. VI. At Venice he taught the Belles-lettres, until the plague obliged him to remove to Verona. In 1487, when his History of Venice was printed, the Republic assigned him an annual pension, and the care of the library of St. Mark, founded by Cardinal Bessarion, was committed to him, and he continued to pursue his studies with great assiduity, as appeared by the number of works of various kinds which issued from his pen. Sabellicus founded an academy in Venice, and appears to have enjoyed a high reputation among the learned of his time.

. To the above copy two pieces of MS. have been attached (in elucidation of the author and his work), both beautiful examples or imitations of the Roman type with which the text is printed—the *one* intitled “*Vita auctoris hujus operis à Fratre Jacobo Philippo Bergomensis ordinis Heremitarum divi Augustini nuperrime, viz. in anno natali Christiano—Mcccclxxxiiij. Kalendas Martius Lucae Edita*”—the *other* “*Frater Jacobus Philippus Bergomensis ordinis Heremitarum divi Augustini suo senatori Præclaro Dominico Hallicano, salutem dicit.*”

Sallust, v. article “*Rose.*”

Scott's Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft, 12mo. 1830.

In this attractive little work (being No. XVI, of a publication denominated *The Family Library*) *Sir Walter Scott*, has embodied matter sufficient to afford occasional amusement during the evenings of winter, when ghosts and hobgoblins are presumed to range at large, darkness and desolation being their native elements. The author of the *Waverley Novels* has, in this volume, accumulated a mass of curious facts and anecdotes, connected with his subject, which while they interest the reader, tend nevertheless to expose the weakness and credulity of the great majority of mankind, in almost every age, and every nation. For it is indeed a melancholy truth, that not only the vulgar and illiterate, but the best and the wisest of men have frequently been the victims of their early prejudices, and firmly believed in those commonly received opinions of the age in which they lived. Thus that bright star of the Reformation [*Luther*] believed that madmen and idiots were possessed by evil spirits; the virtuous and talented *Judge Hale*, was a believer in Witchcraft; and the Philosophical *Addison*, in Apparitions, and other supernatural agencies. To dispel such, and similar illusions appears to be the sole object of the author in the present production.—In ten letters addressed to his son-in-law, *John Lockhart, Esq.* he has reduced the subject to historical detail, commencing with the *origin* of the general opinions respecting Demonology among mankind, and proceeding in a chronological series, to the end of the last century—and in presenting this curious mass of information to the public, *Sir Walter* has judiciously assigned *natural causes*, for most of the facts he details, instead of leaving superstitious minds to brood over them as frightful realities—[v. *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1830, p. 346.]

*. * A beautiful engraving of *the Bow* (Edinburgh) is given as a frontispiece to the volume.

Scougal's Discourses (Aberdeen) 12mo. 1753.

Henry Scougal, A. M. and S. T. P. (an eminent Scotch Divine) was born in 1650, at Salton, in East Lothian, where his father (the immediate predecessor of Bishop Burnet) was Rector. His father designing him for the sacred ministry, watched over his infant mind with peculiar care, and soon had the satisfaction of perceiving the most amiable dispositions unfold themselves, and his understanding to rise at once into the vigour of manhood. When his father was made *Bishop of Aberdeen* (1664) Henry entered King's College in the University of the same city; where he behaved with great modesty, sobriety, and diligence, and after taking the

degree of M. A. was nominated Professor of Moral Philosophy; in which situation he conscientiously performed his duty by training up the youth under his care, in such principles of religion and learning, as might render them ornaments to Church and State. At the age of 23 Mr. Scougal was admitted into Holy Orders, and was presented by his College to the living of Auchterless (a small village about 20 miles from Aberdeen) where he resided one year displaying in a very eminent degree, both zeal and ability in his great master's service.

At the age of 24, he was recalled to Aberdeen to occupy the post of Professor of Theology. This office (which he at first declined) he filled with great ability and success; at the same time frequently preaching in the churches; but these exertions threw him into a lingering consumption, under which, and for the whole time of his sickness and sufferings he maintained the utmost resignation. He died in 1678, at the early age of 28, universally beloved and respected for his amiable manners, and fervent piety. Mr. Scougal was the author of the above much esteemed work, entitled "The Life of God in the Soul of Man, or the Nature and Excellency of the Christian Religion, with nine other discourses on important subjects," by which he established a reputation, as one of the most elegant writers of his country at that period, as well as of an excellent Divine.

. The above worthy character, was buried in King's College Church, in Old Aberdeen, and the following inscription was cut upon his tombstone. "Memoriæ sacrum—Henricus Scougal, Reverendi in Christo Patris Patricii Episcopi Aberdonensis filius; Philosophiæ in hac ACADEMIA REGIA, per quadriennium, totidemque annis ibidem Theologiæ Professor: Ecclesiæ in Auchterless, uno anno interstite, Pastor. Multa in tam brevissimo curriculo, Dedit, Præstitit, Docuit. Coeli avidus, et Coelo maturus, Obiit Anno Dom. MDCLXXVIII, Ætatis suæ XXVIII. Et hic exuvias mortalitatis posuit."

Secundus Johannes, v. article "Stanley"

Spottiswoode's History of the Church of Scotland, with Portraits and Maps, (3rd edition) folio, 1668

John Spottiswood (descended from the Lairds of Spottiswood in the Merse, an ancient race of Gentlemen, and *the Chief* of that surname), was the son of the Minister of Calder (Superintendent of Lothian, Merse, and Tiviot-dale, by Beatrix Crichton, daughter to the Laird of Lugton), and was born at Calder, in 1565. He was educated for the church, in the University of Glasgow—received his degrees

in the sixteenth year of his age, and at eighteen was considered qualified to succeed his father in the Parsonage of Calder. In 1601 he went to France, in the situation of Chaplain to the Ambassador. Lodowick Duke of Lenox.—In 1603 Mr. Spottiswood attended King James I. to his new kingdom of *England*, and in the same year was promoted to the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, and was made a Privy Councillor. In 1610 he presided in the Assembly of the Church at Glasgow, and in 1615 the Archbishop was translated to the See of St. Andrew's, to become the *Primate* and *Metropolitan* of all Scotland, and he presided at various Assemblies of the Church convened for the restoration of the Episcopal form of Government. All King James's time the Archbishop lived in the highest esteem and favour with him; and was no less gracious with King Charles I. who after his accession was crowned by Archbishop Spottiswood in the Abbey Church of Holyrood House. In 1635 our Archbishop and Metropolitan was (on the death of the Earl of Kinnoul), appointed *Chancellor* of Scotland; and in 1639, when the civil commotions broke out in that country, the Primate withdrew into England; and, broken as he was by age and affliction, he had but just strength enough to be conveyed by slow stages to *London*, where he arrived and died in the same year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His Epitaph (which was inscribed on brass) concluded with the following lines :—

*Præsul, Senator, pene Martyr hic jacet
Quo nemo sanctior, gravior, constantior
Pro Ecclesia, pro Rege, pro recta Fide,
Contra Sacrilegos, Perduello's, Perfidos.
Stetit ad extremum usque Vitæ Spiritum,
Solitumque talium Meritorum Præmium
Diras Rapinas Exiliumque pertulit.
Sed hac in Urna, in ORB POSTERUM, in DEO
VICTOR; potitur Pace, FAMA, GLORIA.*

M. D.

The Primate married Rachel Lindesay, (daughter of David, Bishop of Ross) by whom he had a numerous progeny.

The above History of the Scottish Church, was undertaken by this conscientious Prelate, at the command of King James I. and when he told his Majesty, that *some passages* in it, might bear hard on the memory of *his mother*, the King replied "Speak the Truth and spare not."

The Portraits of the Author and King Charles I. are by *Hollar*.

* * Dr. Dibdin says "Spottiswood's Church History must on no account be omitted in the *historical* department of Scotland." [Library Companion, p. 269, note.]

Stanley's Translations, 8vo. 1815

This volume is a *reprint* of what was published in 1651, by *Thomas Stanley, Esq.* (of whom a notice is hereafter given), and contains translations of (1) *Anacreon*, (2) *Bion*, (3) *Moschus*, (4) the Kisses of *Secundus*, (5) the Cupid Crucified of *Ausonius*, and (6) *Venus' Vigils*, by an uncertain author.

1. *Anacreon*, a celebrated Lyric Poet, was a native of Teos in Ionia. He flourished during the sixth century B. C. and was in great favour with Polycrates, Tyrant of Samos, at whose court he resided. Such was his fame, that Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus, sent a vessel of fifty oars on purpose to bring him to Athens. He was a *professed voluptuary*, addicted to the pleasures of wine and love without restraint, and beyond the limits prescribed in purer times. Yet he had a sort of philosophical contempt of money, if the story be true, that he *returned* to Polycrates a large sum he had given him, after finding from the experience of two nights, that the *thoughts* of it prevented his sleep. He enjoyed a cheerful old age, and his life was protracted to 85 years, when, as it is said (or probably fabled), he was, whilst drinking, choaked with a grape-stone. The poems of Anacreon which remain are short odes upon light and voluptuous topics, abounding in suavity, sprightliness, and elegant fancy; and so characteristic in their *manner*, as to have given the name of *Anacreontic* to the whole class of similar compositions.—Translations and imitations of them have been published in various languages. The free versions of *Cowley* are perhaps the happiest attempts of this kind in English.

2. *Bion*, one of the most accomplished of the Greek Bucolic Poets, was a native of Smyrna, and appears to have lived in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about 280 years B. C. It is thought that he passed a considerable part of his life in Sicily, or Magna Græcia, where *Moschus* was his pupil. This latter poet in his beautiful elegy on Bion, hints, that he lost his life by poison, and that a just punishment overtook the perpetrators of the deed. These are all the biographic notices extant concerning Bion. He was certainly a poet in very high esteem, and his remains, though small in quantity, are truly precious, as examples of the excellence attained by the Greeks in similar compositions.—Nothing can be sweeter or tenderer than his “Elegy on the death of Adonis”—nothing more elegantly ingenious than his “Cupid instructed.” The works of Bion are usually printed with those of *Moschus*; and sometimes with others of the minor poets.

3. *Moschus*, a Greek Pastoral Poet, was a native of Syracuse. The time when he flourished is very differently stated, some making him a pupil of Bion, (who is supposed to have

lived under Ptolemy Philadelphus) whilst *Suidas* speaks of him, as the friend of the Grammarian Aristarchus, who flourished under Ptolemy Philometer, about 160 years B. C. The tenderness with which he speaks of *Bion* in his beautiful Elegy on that Poet, seems however, to render probable, his *personal* acquaintance with him.

Moschus is a Poet of great elegance of style, and more delicacy and ingenuity in his conceptions, than usual among the Bucolic Poets. His "Runaway Love" in particular, deserves a high rank among the sentimental pieces. A few Idyls are the whole of his remains, and of some of these, the real author is uncertain.

4. *Johannes Secundus*, is the literary name of *John Everhard*, a celebrated Latin Poet, who was the son of Nicholas Everhard, an eminent Jurist, and President of the Council of Mecklin under Charles V. John was born at the Hague in 1511, and at an early age studied Law at Bourges, under Alciat. He was however more attached to polite literature, than to jurisprudence, and contracted intimacies with some of the most distinguished *Latin* Poets of his time. He travelled into Italy and Spain, and was made Secretary to Tavera, Archbishop of Toledo. He followed Charles V. in his expedition to Tunis, but the delicacy of his constitution, not permitting him to undergo the fatigues of war, he returned to the Low Countries, and there died of a fever at the early age of 25. Few modern Latin Poets have possessed more facility and sweetness, than Secundus, of whose writings there was published a volume consisting of Elegies, Epigrams, Odes, and Miscellaneous Pieces, together with a Narrative in Prose of his different Journeys. Of his Poems, the pieces entitled "Basia" have been the most popular, on account of the suavity of their diction, and the delicate voluptuousness of their painting. They are still read by the admirers of amatory verse.

5. *Decius (or Decimus) Magnus Ausonius*, is slightly noticed in the first volume, (p. 10.) He was educated with great care in polite Literature; wherein he attained such excellence, that he was chosen Professor of Grammar and Rhetoric at his native city. So high was his reputation, that the Emperor Valentinian called him to his Court, and made him Preceptor to his son Gratian. In this post he gave great satisfaction, both to the father and the son, and by the latter he was raised to the office of Prætorian Prefect of Gaul and Italy, (about 376) and to the Consulship in 379. The Emperor Theodosius had a great esteem for him, and is thought by some to have created him a Patrician. On the *subject* of "Cupid Crucified," the only Poem by Ausonius which was translated by Stanley, it appears by an extract of

a letter from the Poet to his Son, to be thus explained by the former. “ Didst thou never see a landscape on a wall? Thou
 “ hast seen and rememberest in Zoylus dining-room at Tre-
 “ vers, a picture of the Amorous Women Crucifying Cupid;
 “ not these of our times, who transgress willingly, but those
 “ heroines who *acquit* themselves, and *punish* the God; some
 “ of them our *Maro* mentions in the mournful fields. This
 “ piece for art and argument I first *admired*, then transferred
 “ my *excess* of admiration to the *folly* of poetizing, &c.”

6. *Venus' Vigils*, (by an uncertain Author.)

The Translator's *Excitations* (as he terms them) upon this Poem, are preceded by the following preface.—“ The opinions
 “ of learned men concerning the author, differ much, *Manu-*
 “ *tius* (whom Erasmus follows) and *Lilius Giraldu*, ascribe it
 “ to *Catullus Veronensis*: others (amongst whom is *Scaliger*)
 “ to *Catullus Urbicarius*. *Lipsius*, refers it to the times of
 “ Augustus; *Barthius* to *Seneca*; *Salmatius*, to some one,
 “ cotemporary with *Solinus*. But it is not possible to discover
 “ more of the Author, than the *style* confesseth; that he was
 “ of a more *modern* time.”

The *Translator* of all the poems comprized in the above *reprinted* volume (as before remarked), *Thomas Stanley*, Esq. (the son and heir of Sir Thomas Stanley, Knt.) was a gentleman of distinguished erudition, born at Cumberlow Green, in Hertfordshire. He received his early education at home, under Edward Fairfax, the translator of Tasso's *Jerusalem*, [v. first volume, p. 81.] and was sent to the University of Cambridge, (according to Sir Henry Chauncy) at the age of *thirteen* years; where he was admitted a Fellow Commoner, and then educated at Pembroke Hall, (1639.) After taking the degree of M. A. at that University, (at which time he was also incorporated at Oxford) he travelled abroad for some time, and returning during the civil wars, took up his residence in the Middle Temple. He there pursued his studies with great assiduity, and in 1651, published not only the various translations, mentioned at the head of this article, but also a volume of his own original Poems, (chiefly of the amatory kind.) Turning his attention to *graver* topics, he published in 1655, the first volume (in folio) of the work by which he is principally known, “ The History of Philosophy, containing the Lives, Opinions, Actions, and Discourses of
 “ the Philosophers of every Sect,” the fourth volume of which was finished in 1662. He wrote and published many other works. Of his private history, little more is known, than that he married Dorothy, the eldest daughter and one of the *co-heirs* of Sir James Enian, of *Flower*, in the county of Northampton, Baronet, (by whom he had a son) and died in

London, in 1678. In Sir Henry Chauncy's History, of Hertfordshire, (p. 51.) Mr. Stanley's character is given in *these words* :—" He was endowed with eminent parts, a nimble fancy, an acute wit, a facetious and generous humour, which rendered him a most accomplished gentleman ; being a very good linguist, an excellent Poet, (as his Poems in English, and translations from the *Italian, Spanish, and French* do manifest) a complete Philosopher, having written the much applauded History of the Lives of the Philosophers ; and to add to his consummated erudition, a very good Grecian, as his edition of *Æschylus*, one of the most antient Greek Tragedians, by him set forth, with all his old scholiasts, and adorned with his new Latin translation, and a most learned Commentary, may [q. makes] appear ; not to mention his curious Notes upon *Callimachus*, and some other Greek Authors, not yet come to light."

Stevenson's Devotional Exercises, crown 8vo. 1821

This, the very last literary employment of the late good and pious *William Stevenson* (whose friendship and worth I have recorded, although in very inadequate terms, on p. 21 of the first volume of this Catalogue), may be said to have been compiled on his death-bed—but certainly on his last bed of sickness, on which he had been lying for many weeks, and died thereupon on the 13th day of the month which succeeded its printing—and I think I cannot do his memory greater justice than by reprinting in this place (along with the title-page), the lines preceding the work, which, during the listlessness and langour of such his dying moments, and the short intervals of comparative freedom from bodily pain he was, by the gracious permission of divine Providence, allotted to enjoy during its continuance, he composed and wrote, explanatory of his excellent motives.

The *title* runs thus—*Devotional Exercises, being Prayers, Praises, and Thanksgivings, selected from THE PSALMS OF DAVID. For the use of Persons of all ages, and of every religious denomination.*

The *lines* of advertisement above alluded to, were conceived, and fell from his pen in the following terms of religious humility :—

" With a view to render this compilation more acceptable and profitable to the minds of all those who, without distinction either of rank, sex, age, or persuasion, are *religiously and devoutly disposed* ; it has been thought proper to omit those passages of the Psalter which refer personally and historically to King David, and the people of Israel ; so that the reader may pursue the subject without interruption. No other liberty, verbal or otherwise, has been

“ taken in the transcript. The different titles prefixed to
 “ each division are adopted from the classification proposed
 “ by the learned and pious Bishop *Horne*.

“ The Psalms, abounding as they do in language of the
 “ greatest sublimity and beauty, are yet so clearly to be un-
 “ derstood, and so easily to be retained in the memory, that
 “ no Manual of Devotion appears so well calculated for
 “ spiritual instruction and advantage. It is *hoped*, therefore,
 “ that the utility of the present selection will be felt, on an
 “ attentive perusal; by those especially whose situation and
 “ employments in the world allow them comparatively few
 “ moments for meditation and prayer. And surely those of
 “ matured years, and superior condition in life, would also
 “ find in the following pages a powerful inducement to repent
 “ sincerely of their sins; to call upon God with a firm trust
 “ and confidence in his mercies; and to give thanks for the
 “ benefits which they have experienced at his hands.—*It*
 “ *only remains for the Compiler to beg the blessing of the AL-*
 “ *MIGHTY on his humble endeavour to render a real service to*
 “ *his fellow creatures; convinced as he is of the tendency of*
 “ *this little volume to promote the temporal welfare and eternal*
 “ *happiness of ALL who shall seriously lay up within their*
 “ *hearts its most comfortable and salutary contents.*

“ Norwich, April, 1821.”

T

**Temple's History of the Irish Rebellion in 1641,
 4to. 1646.**

By *Sir John Temple*, Knt. Master of the Rolles, and one of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council within the Kingdom of Ireland. Sir William Temple (of whom a short account will be found in the first volume at p. 251), was the son of the above Learned Lawyer, Statesman, and Historian.

**Theophrastus's Characters, translated into English
 and edited by Valpy, 8vo. 1831.**

The above volume forms the sixteenth number of a work called The Family Classical Library, or English Translations of the most valuable Greek and Latin Classics, edited, printed and published by A. J. Valpy, M. A. A work (says a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*) which cannot fail to be acceptable to youth of both sexes, as well as to a large portion of the reading community, who have not had the benefit of a learned education; and respecting which publication, the following passage has appeared in the *Yorkshire Gazette*.—

“ The translations of many of the antient authors, who may
 “ be looked on as the great storehouse of modern literature,

“are out of the reach of the English reader, and *this* publication will render them accessible to all.”

In the *Stamford Bee*, of March 11th, 1831, is the following encomium of the particular number [16] of the Family Classical Library.—“We have been favoured, by the enterprising publisher, with a sight of the *costly* volume (the Characters of Theophrastus) intended to be published on the 1st of April; but its merits are of too striking a nature to be dismissed in the brief space, the crowded state of our columns will admit of our devoting to literature this week.” And in the *Bath Herald*, of March 12th, the *same* number is thus applauded.—“The number which will appear on the 1st of April, will interest thousands of individuals besides those who are storing their minds and memories, with classic literature and history. It consists of the *Characters of Theophrastus* who has so shrewdly analysed the human character, traced it through every shade and subdivision of peculiarity, and searched out the motives and feelings of the human heart in all its most secret and tortuous windings. *This number is illustrated by fifty engraved PHYSIOGNOMICAL SKETCHES—distinguished by vivid Fancy—racy Humour, and happy Conception.*”

There is an account of *Theophrastus* on p. 255 of the first volume, to which it will not be improper to add the particulars following.

Under the eminent masters mentioned in the former account, Theophrastus made so great a progress in Philosophy, (which he adorned with eloquence and every liberal accomplishment) that when Aristotle withdrew to Calcis, he nominated Theophrastus his successor in the Peripatetic School. In this office which he undertook in 323 B. C. he acquired a high reputation; and among his *two thousand* scholars are found the names of Nicomachus (the son of Aristotle) Erastriatus (the celebrated Physician), Demetrius, Phalerius, and Menander. His fame extended to foreign countries; and he received an invitation to *Egypt* from Ptolemy; and to *Macedon* from Cassander. Theophrastus contributed liberally towards the expences attending the public meetings of the Philosophers. He reached the age of 85 (some say his 107th year), and yet complained of the *shortness* of human life; observing that nature had granted longevity to Stags and Crows, to whom it is of little value; but had denied it to man, who when just arrived within sight of the summit of science; was carried off, without being allowed to attain it.

His Funeral was attended by the whole body of the Athenian People.

The Physiognomical Sketches are arranged in the following order—but are preceded by a *Bust of Theophrastus* in outline.

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| <p>2. <i>The Dissembler.</i> 3. <i>Head of an American Serpent</i> 4. <i>The Adulator.</i> 5. <i>The Garrulous.</i> 6. <i>The Rustic.</i> 7. <i>The Clown and his Dog.</i> 8. <i>The Plausible.</i> 9. <i>The Ruffian.</i> 10. <i>Head of an African Wild Boar.</i> 11. <i>The Loquacious.</i> 12. <i>The Fabricator of News.</i> 13. <i>The Sordid.</i> 14. <i>The Shameless.</i> 15. <i>Head of a Vulture.</i> 16. <i>The Parsimonious.</i> 17. <i>The Miser.</i> 18. <i>The Impure.</i> 19. <i>The Blunderer.</i> 20. <i>The Busybody.</i> 21. <i>The Stupid.</i> 22. <i>The Morose.</i> 23. <i>The Superstitious.</i> 24. <i>The Petulant.</i> 25. <i>The Suspicious.</i> 26. <i>The Filthy.</i> 27. <i>Head of a Sow.</i> 28. <i>The Disagreeable.</i></p> | <p>29. <i>The Vain.</i> 30. <i>Head of a Cockatoo.</i> 31. <i>The Penurious.</i> 32. <i>The Ostentatious.</i> 33. <i>The Proud.</i> 34. <i>The Fearful.</i> 35. <i>The Coward.</i> 36. <i>The Old Trifler.</i> 37. <i>Profile of a Frenchman.</i> 38. <i>The Detractor.</i> 39. <i>The Gecke, a Reptile found in the West Indies; the venom of this animal is diffused over the whole surface of the body, and exudes from every pore.</i> 40. <i>The Oligarch.</i> 41. <i>Head of a Rhinoceros.</i> 42. <i>The Malignant.</i> 43. <i>The Sophist.</i> 44. <i>Profile of an Idiot.</i> 45. <i>Head of a Girl.</i> 46. <i>Outline of a Skull.</i> 47. <i>Head of a Sleeping Female Infant.</i> 48. <i>The Sarcastic.</i> 49. <i>The Enthusiastic.</i> 50. <i>Head of a Chinese Woman.</i></p> |
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Topographical Dictionary, v. article "Lewis"
Turner's Muscologiæ Hibernicæ Spicilegium
(coloured plates) 12mo. 1804

By *Dawson Turner*, of Yarmouth, A. M. &c. &c. who printed this beautiful Treatise on the Mosses of Ireland, and distributed the copies in presents to his friends. I was honoured with my copy in October, 1830. The work contains sixteen plates very delicately coloured. It was printed at Yarmouth.

Turnor's History of Hertford, illustrated with Engravings, 8vo. 1830

By *Lewis Turnor, Esq.* who dedicates his History "To the Mayor, High Steward, Recorder and Aldermen, of the Antient Borough of Hertford," upon a finely executed engraving; in the centre of which "*The Seale of the Boroughe of Hartforde.*" is beautifully and accurately delineated.

In the *Preface* to this work, Mr. Turnor says, that the chief objects aimed at in the following pages, have been the collection and verification of the important facts connected with the History and Antiquities of the Town and Borough of Hertford. In the course of his researches the Author has

necessarily availed himself of such information as could be gathered from antient records, or from works of approved authority. But in making use of these sources of information, especially of the earlier annals of the county, he has been careful not to confound the fabulous tale with the genuine record, or to substitute the marvels of superstition, for the sober inductions of History. He has never taken any statement upon trust, however imposing might be the name with which it is associated; neither has he set down any fact, without having the best evidence of its authenticity. Having found, by comparing the antient with the modern histories, that the errors of one are frequently repeated in the other; he has studied by careful examination of the context, and by the perusal of contemporaneous authorities, to restore the true historical reading. He has separated what was doubtful, from what was erroneous; and where passages in the original record were susceptible of opposite interpretations, he has contented himself with laying both versions before the reader.

Mr. Turnor *concludes* his preface with the following passage:—"In dismissing the work from his hands, the author
 "thinks it proper to mention, that it was undertaken without
 "any view to personal advantage. He collected the materials to amuse his leisure hours; and even after he had resolved to give them to the world, his intentions were greatly
 "interrupted by the avocations of business, and by occasional ill health. These circumstances may go far to mitigate the censure which his presumption might provoke, although he is prepared to bow with respectful submission, to
 "whatever verdict the public may pass upon his labours."

The Engravings in the Volume, are

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| 1. <i>A Plan of the Town of Hertford.</i> | 9. <i>View of Fore-street in Hertford.</i> |
| 2. <i>The Dedication Plate, (with Seal.)</i> | 10. <i>Entrance to the Town from the Hertingfordbury Road.</i> |
| 3. <i>View of the Castle from the N. E.</i> | 11. <i>The Blue Coat School.</i> |
| 4. <i>Part of the Ruins of the Castle.</i> | 12. <i>The Free Grammar School from the Churchyard.</i> |
| 5. <i>North View of the Castle.</i> | 13. <i>The Green Coat School, for Boys.</i> |
| 6. <i>View of All Saints' Church.</i> | 14. <i>South View of the East India College.</i> |
| 7. <i>North Entrance to the Church.</i> | 15. <i>Coat of Arms, granted to the East India College.</i> |
| 8. <i>View of St Andrew's Church.</i> | |

U

Usher's Body of Divinitie, folio, 1653

The Right Reverend *James Usher*, D. D. Archbishop of Armagh, a Prelate of distinguished worth and learning, was

born at Dublin, in 1580, and received his early education under two young men of abilities from Scotland, by whom he was so well prepared, that he was qualified in his thirteenth year, to be admitted a student of the *newly refounded* University of Dublin, of which he was one of the first members. He there attached himself to historical studies with so much ardour, that in his *sixteenth* year he had drawn up in Latin a Chronicle of the Bible, as far as the Book of Kings, in a method not much differing from that of *the Annals*, which were the product of his maturer years. He also engaged earnestly in the study of Divinity; and on the death of his father became (as his eldest son) heir to a *valuable estate*; but he resigned the same to his brother, reserving for himself only a sufficiency for his maintenance at college, and for the purchase of necessary books. At eighteen he displayed his theological zeal and proficiency by accepting the *challenge* of Henry Fitzsimmons (a Jesuit), to a public disputation on the controverted points between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. This conference was not brought to a conclusion, but so far as it went, Usher acquitted himself therein with reputation. In 1600 he took the degree of M. A. was chosen Proctor, and Catechetical Lecturer of the University; and had holy orders conferred upon him (in his twenty-first year) by his paternal uncle the then Archbishop of Armagh. About 1604 Mr. Usher obtained his first ecclesiastical preferment, that of the Chancellorship of St. Patrick's, Dublin, to which the living of Finglass was annexed, and the Chancellor performed more of the pulpit duty than necessarily belonged to his office. He was made Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin in 1607, and filled that important office thirteen years.

Professor Usher frequently visited England on matters of antiquity and literature, and these avocations probably induced him to decline the post of Provost of the University of Dublin, to which he had been unanimously elected in his thirtieth year. Two years afterwards he was admitted to the degree of Doctor in Divinity.

In 1620, Dr. Usher was consecrated Bishop of Meath, but his elevation to the episcopal bench made no alteration in the original modesty and simplicity of his character. About 1622 the Bishop of Meath was nominated a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, and in 1624, a vacancy occurring in the Archbishoprick of Armagh and Primacy of Ireland by the death of Dr. Hampton, Dr. Usher was nominated by King James I. (against several competitors) to fill that high station; but the death of that Monarch [1625] and his own illness, delayed the installation into his new dignity until 1626; after which period he exerted himself in the restoration of proper

discipline among his clergy, and the correction of abuses in his ecclesiastical courts.

In 1641 the Irish Rebellion broke out in all its horrors; and the Archbishop was stripped of every thing in the island, except his furniture and books at Drogheda. He obtained his books again, but sold his plate and jewels for present support; and he still received a regular but much reduced provision from the temporalities of the vacant See of Carlisle. In 1644 the Archbishop published a corrected edition of the Epistles of Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch. Our venerable Prelate continued a sufferer in the troubles of these times, and fled from one Protector to another; but in 1647 was elected Preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and was there supplied for eight years with lodgings and rooms for his books. In 1650 he published the first part of his "*An-nalium*," and the second part in 1654. Retiring to the Countess of Peterborough's seat at Ryegate, for the purpose of completing his "*Sacred Chronology*," he there died in 1656: and it was intended that his body should be interred in the Countess's family vault, but by the order of the *Protector* [Oliver Cromwell] it was brought for a *public funeral* to Westminster Abbey, where it was attended by a numerous concourse of all ranks. Few persons in a time of great dissension have ever died in the possession of more general respect and esteem.

N. B.—It is very generally believed that Archbishop Usher's work "*A Body of Divinitie*" got into the world without *his* concurrence.

V

Vere's Commentaries, folio, (plates), 1657

Sir Francis Vere, an eminent English Commander in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, (descended from a branch of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford) was born in 1554. Being bred to the military profession, he accompanied the troops sent in 1585, under the command of the Earl of Leicester, to the assistance of the States of the United Provinces. He first distinguished himself in the defence of Sluys, and in 1588, was with the English garrison of Berghen-op-Zoom, which gained great reputation by resisting the arms of the Duke of Parma. For his conduct on this occasion, he obtained the honour of Knighthood from Lord Willoughby, and in the following year he was placed at the head of a body sent to defend the Isle of Bommel against Count Mansfeldt. The high character that he obtained by routing the besiegers at Bergh on the Rhine, and throwing succours into the place, and by other exploits, caused the command of the English (serving with the States) to be conferred on him; and in 1591, he took by stratagem a castle opposite to Zutphen, which prepared the

way for the siege and capture of that town by Prince Maurice. In 1592 the English forces being withdrawn from the Low Countries, Sir Francis was elected Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Leominster. In 1596, Vere, had the command of a ship, (with the rank of Vice Admiral) of the Earl of Essex's squadron. In the memorable expedition against Cadiz, his part was but secondary, but was sustained with his usual courage and ability. His ship was one of the first to approach the enemy; and he was very instrumental in the capture of the town. In the winter of 1597-8 he had an important share in the surprize of a body of Spanish troops at Turnhout, in which a great loss was sustained by the enemy. He went with the Earl of Essex to the Azores; and on returning, was appointed Governor of The Brill, and continued in the command of the English troops, in the service of the States. In 1600 the battle of Nieuport, gave him the occasion of gaining fresh laurels, where he had the command of one third part of Prince Maurice's army, & was posted in the *first* line. Queen Elizabeth took pride in considering *her* subject, as one of the greatest Captains of the age. In 1601, Sir Francis was appointed Governor of Ostend, which appointment he resigned in eight months. His government of The Brill, expiring at the death of Elizabeth, it was renewed to him by King James I. whose *peace* with Spain, in 1604, took away the *occupation* of military men. Sir Francis Vere, who was also Governor of Portsmouth, reposed at home until his decease in 1608, in the 54th year of his age. He was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a splendid monument (hereafter described, and of which a beautiful engraving by Gaywood embellishes the Commentaries) was erected to his memory by his widow. All his children died before him.

Sir Francis Vere, having recorded his own exploits, the above volume was published from his own manuscript, by William Dillingham, D. D. The work is intitled "The Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere, being diverse pieces of service, wherein he had command, written by himself, in way of Commentary," and besides the engraving of the monument by Gaywood, contains finely executed *Portraits* of Sir Francis Vere, (the Author.) His brother, Sir Horace Vere, (afterwards Baron of Tilbury) and his Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir John Ogle; *Plates* describing the action near Turnhout, and the Battle of Nieuport—and *Maps* of the Sea Coasts—the Low Countries—Cadiz—the Azore Islands, and Ostend.

Of the Monument erected to the memory of Sir Francis Vere, I find the following description in the second volume of the History of the Abbey Church of St. Peter's Westminster, published by Ackermann, in 1812 :—

disgusted, and Poetry alone still engaged his attention.— About this time he obtained admission into a society of *Wits* and *Epicures*, imbued with the taste and refinement of the age of Louis XIV. and his mind then took a bent never to be altered. In 1722 Voltaire made an excursion to Brussels, where the *Poet Rousseau* resided. The two Poets met each other, but their meeting was followed by *mutual aversion*.

The literary, philosophical, and political career, life, opinions, and publications of this most extraordinary person, [Voltaire] and the anecdotes and observations connected therewith, being almost endless in their amount and enumeration, it would swell this annotation to a very disproportionate bulk, were a hundredth part of them here detailed; some remarks, &c. on his person and moral character, shall therefore bring it to a conclusion. The physiognomy of Voltaire, was said to have been indicative of his disposition, and partook very strongly of the properties both of the Eagle and the Monkey, so that to the fire and rapidity of the *former* animal, he united the mischievous and malicious propensities of the *latter*, with strong perceptions of moral excellence and elevation, he was little and mean in conduct, and a victim to petty passions and caprices. Never at rest either in mind or body, never tranquil or sedate, if he *was* a Philosopher, it was in his *opinions*, not in his *actions*. He had been accustomed from his youth to pay as much homage to *rank* and *wealth*, as his own vanity would permit; his tastes of life were vitiated, and his manners corrupted; he could not therefore be a consistent friend to virtue and liberty, though he might occasionally be captivated with their charms; and even zealous in their support. He was habitually avaricious, though he performed *some* generous acts; which however he took care to make *known*. He was too selfish to inspire love, and too capricious to merit esteem. He had numerous admirers, but probably not one friend.

The mass of Voltaire's works of all kinds (in verse and prose) amounts to *seventy-one* volumes 8vo. A liberal and humane philosophy in general directed his pen; but it was often made the instrument of his systematic *hostility* to *established* opinions and *forms*, against which he did not scruple to employ the arts of *misrepresentation*: and *all* books upon revealed Religion (not excluding the Sacred Text), were the objects of his incessant *attacks* and *sarcasms*. His "Histoire de Charles XIIth," is a *model* of *Royal Biography*, and the most *entertaining* work of that class that was ever composed. Of its *exactness*, different judgments have been given.

Voltaire died at Paris in 1778, in the 85th year of his age.

W

Waddington's and Hanbury's Journal of a Visit to some parts of Ethiopia (plates) 4to. 1822

By *George Waddington*, Esq. (Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge), and the Rev. *Barnard Hanbury*, of Jesus College, A. M. F. A. S.

There are 18 illustrative Engravings in the above Journal, as follow :—

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>A Native of Dôngola, (Frontispiece.)</i> | <i>Plans of the Pyramids at Djebel el Berkel.</i> |
| <i>Map of the Course of the Nile.</i> | <i>Figure in the Portico of the Fifth Temple at Djebel el Berkel.</i> |
| <i>Map of the Nile from Wady Halfa to Méraue.</i> | <i>Great Pyramid at El Bellal.</i> |
| <i>Nubian Ferry Boat.</i> | <i>Pyramids at El Bellal.</i> |
| <i>Djebel el Berkel.</i> | <i>A Saint's Tomb.</i> |
| <i>General Plan of the Antiquities of Djebel el Berkel.</i> | <i>Castle of Koke.</i> |
| <i>Plan of the Principal Temples of Djebel el Berkel.</i> | <i>Plans of the Temples of Sasef, Soleb, and Doshe.</i> |
| <i>Figures of Bacchus at Djebel el Berkel.</i> | <i>Sculptures at Soleb.</i> |
| | <i>Figures of Ammon at Soleb.</i> |
| | <i>Temple of Soleb.</i> |

Waple's Thirty Sermons, 8vo. 1714

By *Edward Waple*, B. D. who became (by the favor of Dr. Mews, Bishop of Bath and Wells), Prebendary of the Golden Prebend, in the Church of Wells, in 1680, and Archdeacon of Taunton (with the Prebend of Kilverton-prima, in the same Church, annexed to it), in 1682. The Archdeacon was soon afterwards presented to the Vicarage of St. Sepulchre's Church, in London; where he died in 1712, aged 64 years, and was interred in the outward Chapel of St. John Baptist's College, Oxford (where he had taken his Bachelor in Divinity's degree in 1677). A tablet was afterwards set up to his memory, with the following inscription upon it :—

Hic jacet Edvardus Waple hujus Collegii quondam Socius, Christi Minister indignissimus, suo merito peccatorum maximus, Dei Gratia Poenitentium minimus. Inveniat misericordiam in Illo Die. Stet Lector Poenitentialis hæc Tabella.

Warneford's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo. 1757

By the late Reverend *Richard Warneford*, A. M. Vicar of St. Martin's Coney-street, in the city of York, and Subchanter of the Cathedral of St. Peter's. Prepared for the

press by himself, and faithfully published from his manuscripts, by subscription.

* * I find my revered Father's name in the list of subscribers.

Warwick's Spare Minutes (a Reprint in 1829, of the sixth Edition in 1637), square 12mo.

I shall give my friends *some* extracts (sufficiently ample), from the account of this rare work (of which the above is the last reprint) intituled "*Spare Minutes, or Resolved Meditations, and Premeditated Resolutions*, written by *Arthur Warwick*," which appeared in the second volume of the *Retrospective Review* (1820) p. 45.

"It purports to be a posthumous publication, and consists of two parts. The first part is dedicated by the *Author* to Sir William Dodington; and the second part by [Arthur Warwick] the Author's Father, "to the vertuous and religious gentlewoman, his much esteemed friend, *Mistresse Anne Ashton*." The title indicates the nature of the book, which is a very valuable little manual. The author was a clergyman, and a pious one, whose high delight was to hold divine colloquy with his own heart, "to feed on the sweet pastures of the soul"—he was an aspirant after good, who was never less alone, than when without company. The well in which truth is hidden, he discovered to be the heart of man—he sought for it in his own heart, and he found it there. He was not without hopes of this world, and already lived in futurity. The *style* of his work is as singular, as its *spirit* is excellent. *Brevity* was his laborious study—he has compressed as much *essence* as possible into the smallest space. His book is a string of *proverbial* meditations, and *meditated* proverbs. He does not speak without *reason*, and cannot *reason* without a *maxim*. His sentiments are *apposite*, though *opposite*—his language is the *appropriateness of contrariety*, it is too *narrow* for his thoughts, which shew the *fuller* for the *constraint* of their dress. The sinewy *athletic body* almost bursts its *scanty apparel*. This adds to the *apparent strength* of his thoughts, although it takes from their *real grace*. He comprised great wisdom in a small compass. His life seems to have been as *full* of worth as his thoughts, and as *brief* as his book. He considered life but *his walk*, and heaven *his home*; and that travelling towards so pleasant a destination, "the *shorter* his journey, the *sooner* his *rest*." The marrow of life and of knowledge, does not indeed occupy much room. His language is *quaint* in conceits, and *conceited* in quaintness—it proceeds on an almost uniform *balance* of antithesis; but his observations are at once acute, deep, and practical."

The Reviewer copies nine meditations from the *first* part of Mr. Warwick's book, of which the following is one:—
 “ The *good meanner* hath *two* tongues, the *hypocrite*, a *double*
 “ tongue. The good man's *heart* speaks without his *tongue*,
 “ the hypocrite's *tongue*, without his *heart*. The good man
 “ hath often times God in his *heart*, when in his mouth there
 “ is no God mentioned ; the hypocrite hath God often in his
 “ *mouth*, when the foole hath said in his heart, there is no
 “ God. I may *soonest* hear the tongue, but *safest* the heart—
 “ the tongue speaketh *loudest*, but the heart *truest*. The
 “ speech of the *tongue* is best known to men ; God best
 “ understands the language of the *heart*—the *heart without*
 “ *the tongue* may pierce the eares of heaven ; the *tongue with-*
 “ *out the heart* speakes an unknown language. No marvell
 “ then if the *desires* of the poore are heard, when the *prayers*
 “ of the wicked are unregarded. I had rather speake *three*
 “ *words* in a speech that God knows, than pray *three hours* in
 “ a language he understands not.”

The Reviewer also quotes *fifteen* meditations from part the *second*. This is one—“ I see a number of gallants every
 “ where, whose incomes *come in yearly* by *set* numbers, but
 “ *runne out daily sans* number ; I could pittie *the cases* of such
 “ *brave* men, but that I see them still in *brave cases* ; and
 “ when I see them often *foxed*, methinke the proverbe sutes
 “ those sutes, *What is the Fox but his case*—I should think
 “ them to be Eutrapelus his enemies, whom he cloathed
 “ richly to make them spend freely and grow deboshed—I
 “ will *doe* those men *right*, and *wonder* at them, because they
 “ *desire* it. I will not wrong myself to *envy* them because
 “ they *scorne* it. I know that gorgeous apparell is an *orna-*
 “ *ment* to *grace* the Court for the *glory* of the *kingdome* ; but it
 “ is no *ornament* useful in the *Kingdome of Grace*, nor need-
 “ ful in the *Kingdome of Glory*. A *rich coate* may be *com-*
 “ *mendable* in the accidents of armory *onely*, but it is not the
 “ *onely* substance of a *commendable* Gentleman. I will *value*
 “ *the apparell*, by the *worthinesse of the wearer*—I will not
 “ *value the worthinesse of the wearer* by the *worth of his appa-*
 “ *rell*. Adam was most gallantly *apparel'ed*, when he was
 “ *innocently naked*.”

Whatton's History of Manchester School, v. arti-
 cle “ Manchester”

Wildash's History and Antiquities of Rochester,
 (second edition) plates, 8vo. 1817

The Editor and Publisher of the first Edition of the His-
 tory of Rochester (v. first volume, p. 83) was *T. Fisher*, a
 printer of that city, who in his preface says, that “ very fre-

“quent are the references he has made to the *Registrum*
 “*Roffense* (published by John Thorpe, Esq. from the accurate
 “MSS of his father Dr. Thorpe) and that it would be un-
 “grateful in him to omit acknowledging how much labour and
 “expencc he has saved, by having an opportunity of examin-
 “ing in print, that curious and valuable collection of antient
 “deeds, &c.” *W. Wildash*, the editor and publisher of the
 second and *enlarged* edition of the History and Antiquities of
 Rochester, speaking of the former edition (esteemed by the
 learned as a work of very considerable merit) says (in *his*
 preface) that the *Compiler* of the greatest part of Fisher’s
 Book, was *the Rev. Samuel Denne*, a gentleman well versed
 in History, and justly celebrated as a learned and judicious
 Antiquary.—That since its appearance forty-five years had
 elapsed, during which period many changes had unavoidably
 taken place, and many improvements had been made, in the
 city and its environs, which it was then become necessary to
notice, and of which the reader would expect *some account*.—
 To gratify this reasonable expectation, and to supply as far as
 it was practicable, the deficiencies of the first edition were his
 sole objects. He had accordingly *continued* the History down
 to the date of the volume, and endeavoured to render it more
 acceptable to the general reader, by incorporating with it
 many interesting particulars, &c. but *regrets* to make the
 observation, that in a few *particular instances*, communica-
 tions had *not* been bestowed with that spirit of *liberality*,
 which might have been *expected*.

The *subjects* of the engravings are *the same* in both editions.
 The Conventual and City Seals are precisely the same (yet
retouched in the *last* edition) but the *residue* of the plates, and
 the Plan of Rochester, are *very superior* in Wildash’s Book,
 to those in the former History; and are engraved from much
 more accurate and better executed *drawings*.

* * *Charles White, Esq.* R. N. presented to me, the above
second edition of the History of Rochester.

X

Xenophontis Opera, Græce et Latine, folio, (circa 1581)

This well printed volume wants both the title and the dedi-
 cation: so that the printer’s name (and the date) can only be
 gathered from circumstances. For myself, I do not conceive
 that it can be any other edition than the “*Xenophon: ab H:*
 “*Steph: Gr: et Lat: fol: Paris, 1581.*” which is so entered,
 and *thus* described in 6, Clarke’s Bibliographical Dictionary,
 331.—“A beautiful edition, dedicated to James the VIth,

“ King of Scotland. It professes to be *more correct* than the former, [1561.] *At the end of the Greek part are 76 pages of Stephens's Notes on the text of Xenophon.*” [precisely what is contained immediately after the Greek part of the volume now describing] “ *Then follows the translation, and in the margin are placed the folios of the Greek text, to which the translation refers* [so it is in the above volume.] “ *It concludes with a good Index Rerum.*” [This is likewise the case in the above edition.] The *Greek type* in the above volume is eminently beautiful, and would do credit to the fame of *Henry Stephens*, whether it is, or not, the work of his own press.

An account of *Xenophon* appears on page 290 of the first volume, to which the following particulars may be an acceptable addition :—

At an early age he became a disciple of *Socrates*, and followed him to the Peloponesian War. The *Athenians* being beaten at the battle of *Delium*; *Xenophon* in endeavouring to escape, was thrown off his horse. *Socrates* perceiving this, took him *upon his shoulders*, and carried him several *furlongs*, until the *Boetians* gave over the pursuit. He afterwards entered as a volunteer into the army of *Cyrus the younger*, and assisted him in his expedition against his brother *Artaxerxes*. The simplicity and the elegance of *Xenophon's* diction, have procured him the names of *Athenian Muse*, and *The Bee of Greece*, and they have induced *Quintilian* to say that “ the Graces dictated his language,” and that “ the Goddess of Persuasion dwelt on his lips.”—His sentiments as to Divinity and Religion, were the same as those of the venerable *Socrates*. He supported *the Immortality of the Soul*, and exhorted his friends to cultivate those virtues, which insure the happiness of mankind, with all the zeal and fervour of a Christian.

Xenophon's Anabasis, translated by *Spelman*, 8vo. 1830

Edward Spelman, Esq. (the great-great-grandson of the great Sir *Henry Spelman*), resided at High House, near *Rougham*, in *Norfolk*, where he also died, (in 1767.) He was a gentleman who devoted his leisure hours to Literature, and made himself known by several esteemed publications.—The first of these was a translation of *Xenophon's Expedition of Cyrus*. [The *Anabasis* above mentioned.] A still more elaborate performance, was “ *The Roman Antiquities of Dionysius Halicarnassensis*, translated into English, with “ *Notes and Dissertations*,” a work which stands high among vernacular translations from the Greek. One of these *Dissertations* was a version of a fragment of *Polybius* on Govern-

ment, particularly that of Rome, to which Mr. Spelman prefixed a preface, applying the system of Polybius to the English Government; this he had printed anonymously in 1743. He also printed for private distribution "A Dissertation on the presence of the Patricians in the Tributa Comitia."—After Mr. Spelman's death, the Rev. Mr. Lemon, published in 1775, "Additional Observations on the Greek Accents," a posthumous work of *this writer*.

Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, translated into English,
8vo. 1830

By the Honourable *Maurice Ashly Cooper*.

A

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A D D I T I O N A L N O T E S

TO THE

FIRST VOLUME

OF

J O H N H O L M E S ' s

CATALOGUE





SECOND SERIES

OF

ADDITIONAL NOTES

TO THE

FIRST VOLUME.

A

ABERNETHY, p. 1

John Abernethy, A. M. was an excellent, and also an *uncommon* character. He left behind him a *Diary of his Life*, which begins in the year 1712. It makes six large volumes in quarto, of very small writing, and very close. It is indeed an amazing work; the *temper* of his mind all along represented with much exactness; the various *events* he met with, his *reflections* upon them, and his *improvements* of them: the whole bearing such characters of a reverence and awe of the Divine presence upon his mind, of simplicity and sincerity of spirit, and the most careful discipline of the heart, that how great soever his reputation in the world was, it shews that his *real* worth, rather exceeded it. [Vide Life prefixed to his Sermons.]

Addison, p. 2

In 1716, Mr. *Addison* married Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Warwick, with whom his acquaintance is said to have commenced at the time he was *tutor* to her son, but of *this* his situation there is no particular account in any memoirs of his life. The courtship was long, and conducted on his part with the diffidence of one conscious of inequality of condition; nor does it appear that the marriage-state produced that union of dispositions and interests which is essential to its felicity. Yet his elevation the ensuing year to the office of one of the Principal Secretaries of State, put him at least on an *external* footing of equality; and what woman, who was capable of appreciating Mr. Addison's *mind*, could think herself his superior there? Be this as it may, it seems that he either settled upon her in jointure, or devised to her *for*

life the manor, mansion, and demesnes of *Bilton Hall*, in Warwickshire, which (as it appears by Dugdale's History of the Antiquities of that County, p. 28), was purchased by him in 1711, of the son of Sir William Boughton, Baronet.

Of Bilton Hall there is an elegantly engraved vignette in the Graphic Illustrations of Warwickshire, mentioned on p 273 of the first volume of this Catalogue; and described in this second Series of Notes, under title "Warwickshire;" and in which Graphic Illustrations (p. 4) there is this interesting account of Bilton:—

"Adjoining to Rugby is the village of Bilton, which may
 "well be considered as classic ground; an *antient mansion*
 "there, having been the property and residence of ADDISON,
 "whose writings contributed so greatly to correct the taste,
 "and improve the manners, of the age and nation. The
 "approach to the house (a spacious but irregular building,
 "in which are many good apartments), is by a pair of iron
 "gates leading to a venerable porch; the furniture and
 "paintings that adorn the interior, remain nearly in the
 "same state as when Addison resided there; the gardens
 "(which are extensive) still exhibit the antique formality of
 "long straight lines, and massy hedges of yew. To the
 "north is a long walk, according to tradition, the chosen
 "retreat of this eminent man, when desirous of indulging
 "in meditation; and doubtless rendered more accordant with
 "his calm and contemplative mind, by the beauty of the
 "surrounding scenery, and by the 'embowering shade' of
 "Spanish oaks and chesnuts. This estate was purchased by
 "Mr. Addison of the *younger* son of Sir William Boughton,
 "for ten thousand pounds, and was the place of his resi-
 "dence when he married the Countess of Warwick. At his
 "decease it *devolved* upon his widow, and from her *descended*
 "to their daughter *Charlotte Addison*, who was born in 1718,
 "a few months only before her father's death, and died un-
 "married in 1797. The mansion and estate are now the
 "property of the Honourable John Simpson, second son of
 "the Earl of Bradford, to whom they were bequeathed by
 "Mrs. Charlotte Addison."

Mr. Addison suffered long from an asthmatic disorder fast tending to dropsy, and when all hopes of prolongation of life were at an end, he sent for a young man nearly related to him, who wanted such a lesson (supposed to have been his step-son, the Earl of Warwick), and grasping his hand, said to him with tender emphasis, "See in what peace a Christian
 "can die."

"Whoever," says Dr. Johnson, "wishes to attain an En-
 "glish style, familiar, but not coarse; and elegant, but not
 "ostentatious; must give his days and nights to the volumes
 "of Addison."—[Life of Addison in the English Poets].

Aikin, p. 2

In Watts' *Bibliotheca Britannica*, the Author of the Description of the Country round Manchester, is thus briefly but singularly pointed out:—"John Aikin, M. D. *surgeon* at Warrington, afterwards *physician* at Yarmouth and Norfolk, and now resident at Stoke Newington;" but I have given a more extended account of him on p. 221 of the second volume of this Catalogue. The title of the volume before us is expressed in the following terms:—

"A Description of the Country from thirty to forty miles round Manchester, containing its Geography, natural and civil; Principal Productions; River and Canal Navigations; a particular account of its Towns and chief Villages; their History, Population, Commerce, and Manufactures; Buildings, Government, &c. the materials *arranged* and the work *composed* by J. Aikin, M. D. Embellished and illustrated with seventy-three plates.

"The echoing hills repeat
 "The stroke of ax and hammer; scaffolds rise;
 "And growing edifices; heaps of stone
 "Beneath the chissel beauteous shapes assume
 "Of frize and column. Some with even line
 "New streets are marking in the neighb'ring fields,
 "And sacred domes of worship.

"Dyer's Fleece."

In the prefatory advertisement, John Stockdale, the printer and publisher of the volume, says "*His* original idea was merely to give an account of the town of Mottram in Longdendale, and the singular country around it, with which he has much personal acquaintance, and where he enjoys a circle of valuable friends. At the earnest solicitation of some Lancashire Gentlemen, he was induced to enlarge his plan, and to make Manchester the centre of a descriptive work, the circumference of which gradually extended itself further and further. With, perhaps, too little reflection, he suffered himself to be engaged in a design of a magnitude and importance, that involved him in toil and expence, the idea of which had he foreseen their extent, would probably have determed him from the prosecution of it; and notwithstanding he was so fortunate as to obtain the co-operation of a Gentleman of acknowledged abilities for such a work [meaning doubtless *Dr. Aikin*, who is in the open title-page called the *arranger* of the *materials* and the *composer* of the work], and with whose exertions he doubts not that the public will be as well satisfied as he himself is—yet the difficulties and disappointments he has met with in the progress of the business, particularly in *collecting the necessary materials*, have frequently brought him to

“ the verge of repenting his temerity. But the task is now
 “ finished, and he flatters himself he shall not be mistaken
 “ in the expectations he forms of its being thought worthy of
 “ the public support.”

N. B. This prefatory advertisement contains also thankful acknowledgments to *Joseph Pickford*, Esq. of Royton Hall, *Thomas Pennant*, Esq. of Downing, Mr. *Joseph Booth*, of Manchester, *Dr. Percival*, and many other gentlemen, for much valuable information and assistance.

The Embellishments and Illustrations consist of—

A Frontispiece, a Title (with a vignette), and an Index-Map to the Canals, Rivers, Roads, &c.

Maps of different parts, or the whole (as requisite) of Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire (West Riding), and Staffordshire.

Plan of the Canal from Manchester to Runcorn.

View of the Aqueduct at Barton Bridge.

Plans of the Canal from the Trent to the Mersey—Leeds and Liverpool Canal—Rochdale Canal—Huddersfield Canal to Ashton—Lancaster Canal—Ellesmere Canal—a Lock for a Canal—an Aqueduct for a Canal—a Bridge for a Canal—an Accommodation Bridge—and Melandra Castle.

Views of Christ Church (Manchester)—Ancoats Hall—Hartshead Pike, Manchester—Jailer’s Chapel—two supposed Dungeons—Old Hall—Ashton—Staley Bridge—Staley Hall—Scoutmill—Fairfield—Heaton House—Royton Hall—and Chadderton Hall.

Plans of Castle Cross—Castle Steads—and Liverpool.

Views of Liverpool (from Everton), and the Cheshire shore.

Plan of Chester.

Views of Tatton Hall—Booth’s Hall—Dunham Massey—Macclesfield—Lime Hall—Poynton—Stockport—Harden Hall—Hyde Hall—Dukinfield Hall—Bridge—and Lodge.

Portrait of the Reverend Mr. La Trobe.

Map of the Environs of Mottram.

View of Mottram Church—the Monument of Ralph Stealey and his Wife—Cottage at Roecross—Mottram—Broad Bottom Bridge—and Cat Torr.

Plans of Bucton Castle, and Castle Shaw.

Views of Buxton—Chatsworth—Castleton—Ashbourne—Matlock—Smith Field—and Leek.

Two large (two-sheet) Maps, one of the Environs of Manchester, and the other a Plan of Manchester (which on account of their bulk have both been taken out of the book, and for convenient inspection mounted on linen, and put into a strong paper case).

[In all 73].

Ainsworth, p. 2

Mr. Ainsworth was buried (according to his own desire), in the cemetery of Poplar, under the following monumental inscription (written by himself):—

“ Rob. Ainsworth, & Uxor ejus, admodum senes,

“ Dormituri, vestem detritam hic exuerunt,

“ Novam, primo mane surgentes, induturi.

“ Dum fas, mortalis, sapias & respice finem.

“ Hoc suadent manes, hoc canit Amramides.*

“ To thy reflection, mortal friend,

“ Th’ advice of Moses I commend,

“ Be wise, and meditate thy end.”

Deut. xxxii. 29.

Akenside, p. 2

Dr. Johnson says of Dr. Akenside’s Discourse on the Dysentery, “ that it was considered as a very conspicuous specimen of *Latinity*, which entitled him to the same height of place among the *scholars*, as he possessed before among the *wits*.”

Albine, p. 4

Albin de Valsergues (surnamed *de Seres*) was Archdeacon of St. Etienne of Toulouse, a famous preacher, particularly eloquent, and a writer of no mean talents for his time. He died at Toulouse, in 1566, and was interred within the cloisters of the Cathedral of St. Etienne. The citizens of Toulouse placed the under-written Epitaph upon his Monument:

“ Johanni Albino de Seres. Nobiliss. Vallergorum Familiæ

“ Orto, Viro integerrimo, Pauperum Ægrorumque

“ Patri Pientiss. Canonico & Archidiacono, ac Ecclesiastæ

“ Tolosano Sanctiss. qui Tolosanae Cathedræ turbulentis

“ Temporibus Præfectus, Hæreticorum errores facundâ

“ Prædicatione scriptisque immortalibus convincens,

“ Catholicos confirmans, periclitantem Tectosagum Rempub.

“ Sartam, tectam conservavit, septies septeno vitæ anno,

“ Cum omnium bonorum moerore, cunctorumque Ordinum

“ Luctu, vivis erepto, Pii Cives suæ hoc in illum

“ Pietatis & Observantiæ Monumentum P. C.

“ Obiit XIII. Kal. Septemb. CIC. IC. LXVI.”

Albyn (St.) p. 4

The title-page to Mr. St. Albyn’s Sermons states that they were published for the benefit of the General Hospital in Bath, and the worthy Author of them (who was himself one of the Governors of the Hospital) dedicated them to the Committee of that Institution, in the humble phrases follow-

* *Note.*—By this word Mr. Ainsworth intended (no doubt) to designate *Moses*, the son of *Amram* (the son of *Kohath* of Levi), as well as by the *reversed* quotation from his book of Deuteronomy.

ing :—" Gentlemen, these Sermons were not written with
 " even the most distant thought of their being ever submitted
 " to the public eye. But as they are now published with a
 " desire to contribute, though it be but a mite, towards the
 " support of this very extensively-beneficial Foundation, of
 " which you with such advantage to the Charity, and with so
 " much honour to yourselves, regulate the management, they
 " are, with great respect, dedicated to you by the Author."

The family of St. Albyn is traced in 1 Collinson's Somersetshire (p. 264-5), from Stephen De Sancto Albino in 1280, down to the very writer of the above sermons, who is probably now dead, as I find the following entry under article *Parracombe*, in Lyson's Devonshire, which was published in the year 1822 :—

" Parracombe belonged antiently to the Barons of Barn-
 " staple, under whom it was held by the St. Albyns in the
 " reign of Edward I. This *antient* family had *then*, and for
 " some *centuries*, a seat at Parracombe, which *still* belongs
 " to the family, being now the property of Lawrence St.
 " Albyn, Esq. of Alfoxton, in Somersetshire, who is also
 " Patron of the Rectory."

This *Lawrence* is probably the son or nephew of the Author of the above volume of sermons.

Ambrosius, p. 5

It has become necessary that this title should be corrected. The mistake in the Author's name [*Ambrosius Ansbertus*] was probably occasioned by the title-page (hereafter copied), having the *Christian* name printed in very large capitals, and the *Surname* in small. The work should have been entered thus (in the Catalogue)—*Ansberti in Apocalypsim*. The title (surrounded by a beautiful border of scripture subjects and symbols, very finely executed), runs thus—" Ambrosii Ans-
 " berti Galli Presbyteri viri facundissimi, in Sancti Johan-
 " nis Apostoli et Evangelistae Apocalypsim, libri decem ad
 " sanctissimum in Christo patrem ac dominum *D. Stephanum*
 " divina gratia *Papam*, post sexcentos & viginti a prima ip-
 " sorum descriptione annos, nunc primum typis excusi."—
 If this title, and the testimonial of *Trithemus the Abbot*, on its reverse, had been at all noticed, the inaccuracy could scarcely have taken place. The *reverse* contains these words (amongst others)—" Tritemius in libro de scriptoribus Eccle-
 " siasticis Ambrosius Ansbertus, Monachus & Presbyter,
 " Ordinis sancti Benedicti, Vir in divinis scripturis studio-
 " sus & eruditus, ingenio mitis & dulcis eloquio; multos in
 " sacris voluminibus Commentarios edidit, quibus nominis
 " sui famam adposteror transmisit * * Claruit sub Arnol-
 " do Imperatore Anno Domini D.CCCXC."—The above correc-

tion can hardly want any support, but I cannot forbear giving an extract from *Moreri*, in full confirmation of it—"Autpert. Auspert, ou Anspert (Ambroise) Prêtre de l'ordre de Saint *Benoit*, a *fleuri dans le VIII. Siecle*. Il étoit François et apparemment né en Provence, comme il semble le dire sur la fin de ses *Commentaires* sur l'Apocalypse où il parle ainsi *Ambrosius qui et Autpertus ex Galliarum provincia ortus, &c.* Du Chesne—dit que cet Auteur est mort l'an 778. The discovery being made, proofs without number start up. *Cervicorn's* Dedication of his volume has these words—"Hi sunt Ambrosii, *non illius Mediolanensis*, sed, *Ansberti, natione Galli*, professione Benedictini, &c." There is also in *the Book*, a preface, with this running title, "Praefatio Ansberti in Apocalypsim"—and more quotations might be made. I am anxious to rectify an *error*, as soon as it is discovered, and trust I have not trespassed too much on this occasion.

Ames, p. 5

That industrious Antiquary *Joseph Ames*, was originally a Ship-chandler, in Wapping, and did not apply to the study of Antiquities until very late in life. He made himself known chiefly by his *Typographical Antiquities*, being an Historical Account of Printing in *England*, with some account of our Antient Printers, and a *Register of Books* printed by them from 1471 to 1600, having an Appendix concerning printing in *Scotland* and *Ireland* up to 1749. This was reckoned an useful work, and very often quoted. It was considerably augmented by *Mr. William Herbert* in 1790, and republished in three quarto volumes, [v. my 1st volume, p. 105.] *Mr. Ames* was appointed Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries.

Amsinck, p. 5

Mr. Amsinck's volume contains the Engravings following : Tunbridge Wells, Rocks, (4.) Castle and Priory, Bath House, Speldhurst Farm, Groombridge Chapel, Eridge Castle, (2.) Rotherfield Church, Mayfield Place, Bayham Abbey, Scotney Castle, (2.) The Court Lodge, Lumberhurst Church, Combwell Priory, Bounds, Bidborough Church, Mabledon, Somerhill, Mereworth, Knole, (2.) Sevenoaks Church, Penshurst Place and Church, (4.) House at Pound's Bridge, South Park, Hever Castle, Buckhurst, Stoneland, Withyham, Bolebroke, Kidbrooke, Bramble-Tye, and Moated House, (2.) Chapel and Baths, (Tunbridge.) In all 43.

. The *figures* after some names denote how many plates there are of the subjects so marked.

Andrews, p. 6

During the late alterations at St. Saviour's Church, the body of *Bishop Andrews* was discovered within his monument in the Bishop's Chappel. The leaden coffin was walled up within the monument; the ravages of two hundred years were very trifling. The Latin inscription at the feet names him "Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winton, brightest light of the Christian world." The hour of his death was four in the morning of Monday, the 21st September, 1626, and the year of his age seventy-one. He lived in four reigns, from Mary to Charles I. [v. *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1830, p. 171.]

Armstrong, p. 8

In *Dr. Warton's* Reflections on Didactic Poetry (annexed to his edition of Virgil) there is the following passage upon the subject of *Dr. Armstrong's* "Art of Preserving Health."

"To describe so difficult a thing, gracefully and poetically as the effects of a distemper on the human body, was reserved for Dr. Armstrong, who accordingly hath nobly executed it, at the end of the third book of his Art of Preserving Health; where he hath given us that pathetic account of the Sweating Sickness. There is a classical correctness and closeness of style in this Poem, that are truly admirable, and the subject is raised and adorned by numberless poetical images." On the same Poem, the following beautiful eulogium appears in *Dr. James Mackenzie's History of Health, &c.* "Of all the poetical performances on this subject, that have come to my hands, Dr. Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health, is by far the best. To quote every charming description, and beautiful passage of this Poem, one must transcribe *the whole*. We cannot, however, expect new rules, where the principal design was to raise and warm the heart, into a compliance with the solid precepts of the ancients, which he has enforced with great strength and elegance, and upon the whole he has convinced us, by his own example, that we ought not to blame antiquity for acknowledging

"One power of Physic, Melody, and Song."

Arnot, p. 8

In an advertisement prefixed to this *second* edition of Arnot's History of Edinburgh, it is observed that in this new edition is given an account of the University as at that present time, [1788], with several corrections and additions in various parts of the work, and an Appendix containing a comparative view of Edinburgh in the year 1763, and in the same period; and that this edition is also embellished with twenty Engravings not in any former.

The Embellishments of this Volume are—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (<i>Frontispiece</i>) <i>A View of the Bridge and Register Office.</i> 2. <i>A Plan of the City of Edinburgh in 1787.</i> 3. <i>A View of the Netherbow Port (taken down in 1764.)</i> 4. <i>A View of St. Roque's Church in Ruins.</i> 5. <i>A View of the Abbey Church, in Ruins.</i> 6. <i>A View of the Collage Church and Buildings.</i> 7. <i>A Prospect of the Gray Friers Kirk.</i> 8. <i>The Front of the Tron Kirk with the adjoining Buildings</i> 9. <i>A View of the Canonyate Kirk, &c.</i> 10. <i>A Prospect of Edinburgh Castle, E.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. <i>A Prospect of the Castle, S. E.</i> 12. <i>A View of the Parliament House and Exchequer.</i> 13. <i>A View of the Cross, (taken down in 1756.)</i> 14. <i>A View of the Palace of Holyrood House.</i> 15. <i>A View of the Porch of Holyrood House Abbey.</i> 16. <i>A View of the New Bridge, with the adjacent Buildings</i> 17. <i>A View of the Front of the Royal Infirmary.</i> 18. <i>A Perspective View of the Poor House.</i> 19. <i>A Perspective View of the Front of the Maiden Hospital.</i> 20. <i>A View of the Front of Heriot's Hospital.</i> |
|---|--|

Arthur of Little Britain, p. 8

The editor of this elegant volume, E.[dward] V.[ernon] U.[terson], after using extraordinary diligence in tracing out the name of the original writer of the above Romance of Chivalry, the time of its composition, and other much wished for particulars, (but without deriving any certainty from his researches) contents himself with reprinting the translation of it from French into English, by *John Bouchier Lord Berners*, as explained in the concluding passages of his preface, viz. :—

“ Of the English translation, we have notices of only three
 “ editions: the first according to *Ames*, was printed by
 “ Robert Copland, without date, but which *Herbert*, from
 “ the title page conjectures *not* to have been the first: he
 “ confesses he had not seen the book. The next was printed
 “ by *Robert Redborne*, from which the *present* is reprinted.—
 “ Warton speaks of one printed in 1609; but this, from the
 “ way he mentions it, it is evident he had not met with.

“ It only remains to say, that in this reprint (which has
 “ been executed with very great care) the precise language,
 “ and even *orthography* of Redborne's edition have been pre-
 “ served, except in a very few instances, where either from
 “ the carelessness of the translator, or the error of the prin-
 “ ter, the passage was unintelligible: on such occasions,
 “ both the MS in the Editor's possession, and that of Lord
 “ Thurlow, [*.* see below] together with the printed French
 “ edition, have been referred to for the elucidation of the
 “ text. There appears occasionally some confusion in the

“ names of the persons introduced ; for instance in the first
 “ chapter of the Translation, the name of the Earl of *Leyces-*
 “ *ter* is substituted for that of *Lancaster*, which occurs in
 “ the French original, and in another part of this translation ;
 “ but as the editor professed to give an *exact* reprint, and as
 “ no historical fact would suffer from the inaccuracy, he did
 “ not deem it necessary to make the alteration.”

“ Of this reprint only 200 copies are taken off, viz. 175 on
 “ small, and 25 on large paper.

“ E. V. U.”

“ January, 1814.”

. In another part of the Editor's Preface, he thanks Lord Thurlow for his kindness in allowing him the free use of *his* MS of this Romance [of which it previously appears that only three MSS were in existence] and his liberality in permitting some of the *beautiful illuminations* which adorn it, to be copied for the purpose of decorating this edition, and adds, that it gives him pleasure to bear testimony to the manner in which the artist has executed these engravings ; which I am confident (he says) the possessors of this work will agree with me in considering as accompaniments infinitely more elegant and appropriate to a “ Romance of Chivalry,” than the rude and shapeless wood cuts given in *Redborne's* edition,

N. B.—The illuminations are in number twenty-five, and are beautiful *indeed*. My copy is one of the *twenty-five* taken off on *large paper*.

Ascham, p. 293

Dr. Drake observes, that the “ Scholemaster, or plain and
 “ perfite way of teaching Children to understand, write, and
 “ speake the Latin Tonge,” by *Roger Ascham*, is the most interesting and judicious treatise, that has appeared upon the subject in any language.

Ash, p. 8

John Ash (who was a dissenting minister), was the author of some useful works. The first was *The easiest Introduction to Dr. Lowth's English Grammar* (1766). His next *A new and complete Dictionary of the English Language* (1775), the plan of which was extensive beyond any thing of the kind ever attempted, and perhaps embraced much more than was necessary or useful. It is valuable however, as containing a very large proportion of obsolete words, and such provincial or cant words as have crept into general use. In 1777 he published *Sentiments on Education collected from the best Writers, properly methodized and interspersed with occasional Observations*. In this, there are few original remarks ; but those few, shew an acquaintance with the best principles of virtuous and useful education ; in which profession the Author is thought to have employed some part of his time.

Ashton, p. 8

Dr. Ashton's Discourses, admirable as they are in themselves, were rendered still more so by the excellence of his delivery—hence he was frequently solicited, and often prevailed upon, to preach on public and popular occasions.

Astle, p. 9

This eminent English Antiquary, was descended from an antient family resident at and Lords of the Manor of Fauld, in Staffordshire. He imbibed an early taste for the study of Antiquities, particularly that abstruse and laborious part of it the decyphering of antient records. About 1763 Mr. Astle was joined in commission (with Dr. Ducarel) to undertake the regulation of the public records at Westminster, and he superintended the printing the antient records of Parliament. On the decease of Sir John Shelly, he succeed to the office of Keeper of the Records in the Tower. Of the Society of Antiquaries, he was long an useful and distinguished member. His publications were extensive and valuable. His beautiful residence at Battersea-Rise was richly furnished with objects to instruct and delight an Antiquary, particularly his *Library*, which contained a large and choice collection of books and manuscripts; amongst the latter was a series of original Saxon Charters, hitherto unequalled in number, beauty, and preservation.

Augustini de Civitate Dei, Libri 22, (1570) p. 10

These volumes contain Saint Augustine's City of God, with the Commentaries of Lodovicus Vives, (in the Latin language), having *all* the prefixes (in the same language) which are given in the Translation by I. H. (1610), hereinafter described, *except* King Henry the 8ths Reply to Vives's Letter.

The volumes were beautifully printed at Leyden, by *Sebastian Honoratus*, whose device shews an highly ornamented ewer, out of which water is falling; (occasioned by the obliquity of the ewer, given by the strength of the wind blowing on it from out of a cloud) upon some flowers beneath; the whole surrounded by the words A. POCO. A. POCO.

Augustine, (1585) p. 10

The MANUAL and MEDITATIONS of Augustine, are two distinct works bound together, printed by the Assignees of *Richard Day*; having every page surrounded by a border of pieces.

Augustini Confessionum, (1604), p. 10.

Besides the 13 Books of the Confessions of Augustine, mentioned to be contained in this volume, there is "Confessio Theologica in tres Partes distincta," from the same Author, separately printed in Officina Birckmannica, with

the same device as the others, which, (it was omitted to note) is a fat hen under a tree, surrounded by a motto.

Augustine's City of God, (1610), p. 10.

The title to this volume is in the following words:—"St. *Augustine*, of the Citie of God, with the learned Comments " of Io. LOD. VIVES. Englished by I. H." under which is a *device* (encompassed by a handsome frame) of the Sun, breaking forth from behind a cloud. The word "Dissipabit" being over the Sun upon the border of the frame, and the words "Sic Augustinus" on the lower part of the frame.

The *prefixes* to this Translation, consist of an Epistle Dedicatorie to William Earle of Pembroke—a Letter from King Henry the 8th to the Commentator, dated 24th January, 1523—Vives's *previous* Letter to the King, (from Louvaine) of the 7th July, 1522—an Advertisement by Vives, (of Valentia), declaring what manner of people the *Goths* were, and how they took Rome—and the Argument out of the second book of the Retractations of St. Augustine.

There is a short account of this Commentator upon Augustine, (by his English names of *John Lewis Vives*) in the first volume of this Catalogue, p. 268, to which the following sentences may conveniently be added.—When at *Paris*, Vives studied the *Scholastic* Philosophy then in vogue, of the futility of which, he soon became perfectly sensible, and quitted that capital in disgust. At *Louvaine* he diligently occupied himself in Greek and Latin Literature, and published a work "Contra Pseudo—Dialecticos."—His Commentary on Augustine's book, "De Civitate Dei," he dedicated in 1522 to King Henry VIII. and was shortly made instructor to the Princess Mary; the King then conceiving a high regard for him; but Vives having both in discourse, and by writing, ventured to oppose the divorce of Queen Katharine, not only lost the Royal favor, but was confined six months in prison.

At Bruges, Vives married, and passed the remainder of his days in the capacity of a teacher of the Belles Lettres, and in the composition of a number of learned works, by which he acquired a high reputation.

Johannes Lodovicus Vives, (for that was his proper name) was in correspondence with many of the most eminent scholars of his time, and the estimation in which he was held, appeared from his being popularly named (with *Erasmus* and *Budeus*) as one of the *Triumvirate*, then at the head of Literature.

B

Babington, p. 11

Notwithstanding the assertions to be found in *Prince's Worthies of Devonshire*, and in *Izacke's Exeter*, that Bishop

Babington was a native of that County ; I take it to be well *settled*—by Fuller, Thoroton, and Anthony á Wood, that both his origin and birth place was at Kingston, in Nottinghamshire. *Fuller* (who gives a portrait of the Prelate Gervase Babington) says he was *born* in the county of Nottingham, of the antient family of the Babington's. *Dr. Thoroton*, under the title *Kingston* says, “ this Lordship was the *seat* of “ the Babingtons, and a very *fair house* they had here.” He mentions “ a tomb (of which I possess a pencil drawing) in the “ Chapel of some curiosity of stone work, on which are very “ many coats of arms, chiefly *Babington*, impaling most other “ families,” and he gives the *pedigree* of the family from King Edward III. down to 1672, and *Anthony á Wood* says, he was a Nottinghamshire man *born* [v. 745] and under the name “ Bradbridge,” states Gervase Babington (descended from the antient family of the Babingtons, in Nottinghamshire) to have succeeded Woolton in the See of Exeter, and that whilst he was Chaplain to the Earl of Pembroke, he assisted his Noble Countess Mary Sidney in her translation of the Psalms.—For, says blunt Anthony, it was more than a woman's skill, to express the sense so right, as she hath done in her verse, and more than the English or Latin Translation could give her.

The Babingtons possessed mansions and estates both in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, and it is singular enough that I now possess an antient *carving in wood* of their family arms, [a naked babe issuing from a tun] which had been a centre pannel of a wainscotted room, in one of their mansions ; and was kindly presented to me by William Swymmer Leacroft, Esq. of Southwell, in the county of Nottingham.

Baker (Sir Richard), p. 12

The Honourable *Daines Barrington* has observed that *Baker* is by no means so contemptible a writer, as he is generally supposed to be ; and that the ridicule on his Chronicle, arises from its being made (in the Spectator) part of the furniture of *Sir Roger de Coverley's Hall*, [v. Observations on the Statutes, p. 113.]

The late worthy *John Nicholls*, thought that probably, *some* of the ridicule might have been kept up, from the manner in which his Chronicle is mentioned in *Joseph Andrews*, book 1, chapter 3.

Baldwin, p. 13

Dr. Robert Watt, says that *William Baldwin, Baldwyne*, or *Baldwine* appears to have been one of those Scholars, who betook themselves to *printing*, in order to forward the Reformation—that he was some time compositor, or corrector of the press to *Whitchurch*, and that he wrote and printed many *other* works, besides the Treatise of Moral Philosophy, and

the Second Part of the *Mirour for Magistrates*; mentioned in the first volume, p. 163.

Of *Thomas Palfreyman*, (who took some pains in newly arranging and enlarging Baldwyn's Treatise, and carrying it forward to a *sixth* edition) the Doctor only observes, that he was the editor of divers Theological Tracts and Paraphrases; and of certain extracts from Cellarius; and does not give the slightest information respecting his parentage, education, or death.

The title page of the *sixth* edition of the *Moral Philosophy*, is here given verbatim, i. e. "A Treatise of Morall Philosophy, wherein is containd the worthy Sayings of Philosophers, Emperors, Kings, and Orators: their Lives and Answers: of what Linage they came: and of what Country they were: whose worthy Sentences, notable Precepts, Counsels, and Parables, do hereafter follow.

"First gathered and set forth by *William Bauldwin*, and
"after enlarged by *Thomas Palfreyman, gentleman.*"

Balguy (John), p. 13

To the brief account given of *the Rev. John Balguy*, in the first volume of this Catalogue, it may be thought expedient, that the following particulars respecting him ought to be known, and should be here added. He received the first rudiments of classical learning from his father, (who was Master of the Free Grammar School in Sheffield) and after the death of his father, was instructed by his successor Mr. Daubuz, (author of an esteemed Commentary on the Book of Revelations.) In 1702, Mr. Balguy was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge. It was a frequent subject of regret to this worthy man, that he wasted two of the valuable years of academic education, in reading Romances; from which frivolous occupation, he was at last diverted, by reading *Livy*, whose History he perused with great delight, and from that time he gave himself up with pleasure to serious studies. After leaving the University, he was for some time employed as a Preceptor, first, in the School at his native town, and afterwards in a private family. Taking clerical Orders in 1711, he devoted himself industriously to the duties of his profession, in the livings of Lamsly and Tanfield, in Durham, and for several years, composed a new discourse for the pulpit every week. Mr. Balguy possessed a candid and liberal spirit, and early appeared as an advocate for religious freedom, and entered with much zeal into the Bangorian Controversy on the part of Bishop Hoadley; and also bore a distinguished part in the Controversy occasioned by Lord Shaftesbury's work, entitled "*Characteristics*," [v. 1st vol. p. 224.] Mr. Balguy's Sermons have been justly admired, as good models of the plain and simple style of

preaching. The subjects of which they treat, are chiefly practical. It has been regretted that he committed at one time 250 sermons to the flames. His talents and character might have justly entitled him to a higher station in the Church, than a humble Vicarage of £270. a year, yet this living of North-Allerton, in Yorkshire, and a Prebend at Salisbury, (given him by Bishop Hoadley) was *all* the preferment he ever received. It is to be presumed that his modesty prevented his advancement. He was the father of Dr. Thomas Balguy, [likewise mentioned on p. 13 of the first volume] who also declined a Bishoprick *through diffidence*. [v. Dedication to his Discourses.]

Bannatyne, p. 14

This interesting volume of early Scottish Poetry [says the *Bibliotheca Anglopoetica*, p. 5] was edited by *Lord Hales*, who by the addition of many valuable Notes and a Glossary, has considerably enhanced the excellence of the collection.

William Dunbar's productions consist of thirty, and Warton observes that "the imagination of this Poet, is not less suited to satirical, than to sublime allegory," and that "he is the first, who has appeared with any degree of spirit in this way of writing, since *Pierce Plowman*," [v. vol. 1, p. 278, voce *Whitaker*, and vol. 2, p. 253, voce *Langland*.]

The other Poems in this volume are by *Robert Henryson*, *Alexander Scott*, *Patrick Johnstoun*, *John Blyth*, &c.

In the preface to Lord Hale's edition, he thus speaks of *Ramsay's Evergreen*. "This is the MS. which the Editor of the *Evergreen* used; but he has *omitted* some stanzas, and *added* others, has *modernized* the versification, and *varied* the antient manner of spelling. Hence, they who look in the *Evergreen* for the state of language and poetry among us, during the sixteenth century, will be misled or disappointed. The many and obvious inaccuracies of the *Evergreen*, suggested the idea of this *new* collection. In it the MS. has been fairly copied; no liberties in amending or interpolating have been taken. The reader will find the language, versification, and spelling, in the same state as they were in 1568."

His Lordship also charges the *Evergreen*, with indecent and other interpolations and falsifications; and shews many instances of each, and adds that "the *Glossary* to it, is *redundant, erroneous, and imperfect*."

Barclay, p. 14

The English title of Barclay's volume is thus worded—"The Ship of Fooles, wherein is shewed the Folly of all States, with *divers other works* adjoyned unto the same, very profitable and fruitful for all men." The *divers other works adjoyned*, are also by *Alexander Barclay*, viz. "The Mirrour

“ of good Manners” and “ Certain Egloges,” which by Warton, are supposed to have been the *first Eclogues*, that appeared in the English language.

“ All antient satirical writings, even those of an inferior cast, have merit, and deserve attention ; as they transmit pictures of familiar manners, and preserve popular customs. In this light, at least *Barclay’s Ship of Fools*, which is a general satire on the times, will be found entertaining. Nor must it be denied, that his language is more cultivated than that of many of his contemporaries ; and that he contributed his share to the improvement of English Phraseology. His author, (*Sebastian Brandt*), appears to have been a man of universal erudition, and his work, for the most part, is a tissue of citations from the antient Poets and Historians.”

[WARTON.]

Bell, p. 19

John Bell, formerly a Bookseller in the Strand, (London), was the spirited Editor of the *British Theatre* of 27 volumes, mentioned on this page, (commencing in 1776), to which publication I was an original subscriber. Few men have contributed more, by their industry and good taste to the improvement of the graphic and typographic arts ; witness his beautiful edition of the “ British Poets” and his “ Shakespeare,” in 20 volumes ; which I took in from the earliest number, and is amply described (but without any notice of Mr. Bell) on p. 225 of the first volume of this Catalogue, Mr. Bell was one of the original Proprietors of the *Morning Post* ; and the projector of that well established *Sunday Newspaper*, “ Bell’s Weekly Messenger.” Another of his successful projects was the elegant monthly publication “ *La belle Assemblée*.” Mr. Bell died at Fulham, in 1831, aged 86.

Bishop, p. 29

The *Rev. Samuel Bishop*, a Poet of considerable merit, was descended from a respectable family, (originally of Worcester) and was born at his father’s residence in St. John’s Street, London. He was delicate in his constitution, yet gave early indications of uncommon capacity and application, as appears from his having been called, when only nine years old, to construe the Greek Testament for a lad of fourteen.— With this promising stock of knowledge he was sent in 1743, to Merchant Taylors School, and soon evinced a superiority over his fellows. In 1750 he was elected to St. John’s College, Oxford. In 1753 he was admitted Fellow, and in 1754 took his degree of B. A. and entered into Holy Orders. Mr. Bishop took a Curacy at Headley, in Surrey, and divided his time between Headley and Oxford, until 1758, when he became M. A. He was then Under-master of Merchant Taylor’s School, and Curate of St. Mary Abchurch ;

afterwards Lecturer of St. Christopher le Stocks, (a Church since taken down for the enlargement of the Bank.) In 1762 he published an Ode, and in 1763-4, some Essays and Poems. In 1783, Mr. Bishop was elected the Head-master, and 1789, the Company of Merchant Taylors presented him to the living of St. Martin Outwich, as a reward for his long and faithful services. Dr. Warren, Bishop of Bangor, had obtained for him the Rectory of Ditton, in Kent, which he possessed but a short time, dying of water in his chest, in 1795. Mr. Bishop's Poems entitle him to a distinguished rank among minor Poets, and among those who write with ease & elegance on familiar subjects. His vein of humour, was well calculated for those unconstrained verses, epigrams, &c. which are so plentiful in his volumes. His style is always pure, and his imagination uncommonly fertile in those *lesser Poems*, which require a variety, of the grave, the gay, the witty, the instructive.

Blackstone, p. 29

Sir William Blackstone was born at the house of his father (a silkman), in Cheapside. He was entered of the Middle Temple in 1741, called to the bar in 1746, elected Recorder of Wallingford in 1749, made Doctor of Civil Law in 1750, elected Vinerian Professor of Common Law in 1758, and became a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1770. He was just and benevolent in all his relations; and on the judicial seat, able and impartial. In English Literature and Jurisprudence he holds a distinguished rank for his *Commentaries on the Laws of England*. Through these his name is popular, and so will remain while Law exists. Blackstone, on making choice of his profession, wrote an elegant little poem, entitled *The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse*. It is not more to be admired for ease and grace, than for the strong feeling it evinces in relinquishing the pleasures of poesy and art, and parting for ever from scenes wherein he had happily spent his youthful days.

At its *conclusion*, he thus describes his anticipations—

Lost to the field, and torn from you—
 Farewell ! a long—a last adieu !
 Me, wrangling Courts, and stubborn *Law*,
 To smoke, and crowds, and cities draw.
 There selfish faction rules the day,
 And pride and av'rice throng the way ;
 Diseases taint the murky air,
 And midnight conflagrations glare :
 Loose revelry, and riot bold,
 In frightened streets their orgies hold :
 Or when in silence all is drown'd,
 Fell murder walks her lonely round.
 No room for Peace—no room for you,
 Adieu, celestial Nymph—Adieu !

Blackwall, p. 30

The Grammar by which *the Rev. Anthony Blackwall* initiated the youth under his care into the Latin language, was of his own composing; and so happily fitted for the purpose, that he was prevailed upon to make it public, although his modesty would not permit him to fix his name to it, because he would not be thought to *prescribe* to other instructors of youth. Mr. Blackwall had the felicity to bring up many excellent scholars in his seminaries, both at Derby and Bosworth, and among others, the celebrated *Richard Daves*, Author of the "*Miscellanea Critica*," and the Patron of the Church of Clapham, in Surrey; who presented Mr. Blackwall to that living, as a mark of his gratitude and esteem.— This presentation happening *late* in his life, and Blackwall having occasion to wait upon the Bishop of the diocese, he was somewhat pertly questioned by a young chaplain, as to the extent of his learning, "Boy," replied the indignant veteran, "I have forgot *more* than ever you knew."

Blancardi, p. 31

Stephen Blancard was one of the most voluminous compilers of his time. He published large works on every branch of medicine and surgery, taken from all preceding and even contemporary authors, without either judgment or honesty; for while he took every thing, good and bad, which he could find, he in general published all *as his own*. His *Anatomia practica rationalis* (1688), would have been a useful work, had it not partaken too much of indiscriminate *borrowing*; but perhaps, that for which he is best known, is his *Lexicon Medicum Graeco Latinum*, which has gone through a great many editions; some of which have been improved by more able scholars.

Blount, p. 32

Thomas Blount (a miscellaneous writer), is said by another biographer to have been born in 1612 (not 1619 as stated in the first volume). He appears to have supplied the want of an university education by diligent application, and after studying the classics, he entered himself of the Inner Temple, and was in due course admitted to the bar. Being however a Roman Catholic, he never pleaded; but after some time, resided mostly at Orleton (Herefordshire), where he died. He was a man of general knowledge, and an industrious and useful writer.

Boccacii de Claris Mulieribus, p. 32

There is not only a *mis-spelling*, but an *omission*, in the nomination of this article, as it stands in the first volume. The announcement ought to have run (from the title of the work which is in *Latin*) in the following words:—

***Boccatii (de Certaldo) insigne Opus de Claris Mulieribus*, (cuts), folio, 1539**

The volume [*"Edition fort rare,"* says Clement] is adorned with fifteen spirited wooden cuts, by *James Kerver* (two of them being each used *twice*), the Histories of *Arachne* and *Leena* having the same cut, as also the Histories of *Thamyris (Regina Scytharum)* and *Thamyris (Pictrice)* have no change in their respective embellishments.

On the reverse of folio lxxiii. we are presented with a curious representation of "*Joanne Anglica Papa*," (vulgarly denominated Pope Joan). The design, as well as the execution, of which cut is greatly superior to the one given in 4 Dibdin's *Spenceriana*, p. 586 (on the same mysterious and indelicate subject), from the edition of the above work printed at Ulm (in 1473), by *John Czeiner de Reutlingen*; which the learned Doctor says "must have been considered rather a *bold attempt* at the period of its publication."

Bonney, p. 33

The Notices of Fotheringhay are by the Rev. *Henry Key Bonney*, Rector of Cliffe-Regis, in Northamptonshire, and Archdeacon of Bedford.

Borlase, p. 34

No greater proof of Dr. Borlase's merit need be given, than that he lived to see a *second* edition published of his "*Cornish Antiquities*," and very nearly of his "*Natural History of Cornwall*" also.

Brackenbury, p. 36

These fifty-three Discourses, containing a connected system of doctrinal and practical Christianity, as professed and maintained by the Church of England, particularly adapted to the use of Families and Country Congregations, are by the *Rev. Edward Brackenbury*, A. B. Rector of Scendleby, in the county of Lincoln, and formerly of Lincoln College, Oxford.

Bray's Tour, p. 36

Was published by *William Bray*, Esq. late Treasurer to the Society of Antiquaries, and Historian of Surrey. [v. 1 vol. p. 150, article "*Manning and Bray*."]

Brewster's Stockton, p. 36

Was by *John Brewster*, M. A. Vicar of Greatham and Lecturer of Stockton, who has illustrated his history by eight appropriate engravings of local views and plans.

Britton, p. 37

Mr. Britton's Illustrations of Fonthill Abbey are enumerated (along with Rutter's) in the *Catalogue* part of the present volume [v. article "*Fonthill Abbey*."]

Brocket, p. 37

The *Glossary* is by *John Trotter Brocket*, F. S. A. (London and Newcastle), who dedicated the volume to John George Lambton, Esq. M. P. of whose splendid shield of arms (of twenty-five distinct coats or bearings) a most beautiful engraving is prefixed.

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Cambridge's Works, p. 46

The ingenious English writer, *Richard Owen Cambridge*, Esq. was descended from ancestors belonging to the county of Gloucester. His father (a Turkey merchant), dying not long after the birth of this son, the care of him devolved on his mother, and his maternal uncle, *Thomas Owen*, Esq. who adopted him as his future representative. He was sent to Eton school, where quickness of parts supplied the place of diligence. He became early attached to the best English Poets, and to those miscellaneous writers who delineate human life and character. In 1734 he entered as a Gentleman Commoner at St. John's College, Oxford, and without wishing to be thought a laborious scholar, omitted no opportunity of improving his mind in such studies as were suitable to his age and future prospects. In 1737 Mr. Cambridge became a member of Lincoln's Inn, where he found many men of wit and congenial habits; but as he had declined taking a degree at Oxford, he had now as little inclination to pursue the steps that lead to the bar. In 1741 he married Miss Trenchard, who contributed to his happiness for sixty years, and by whom he had a family equally amiable and affectionate. He now settled at his family seat of *Whitminster*, in Gloucestershire, for eight succeeding years.

In consequence of the death of his uncle in 1748, Mr. Cambridge added the name of *Owen* to his own, and after residing in London about two years, he purchased a villa at *Twickenham*, which he greatly improved by his consummate taste and judgment; and wherein he resided during the remainder of his very long life.

The embellishments which adorn the above edition of Mr. Cambridge's works are—

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| 1. <i>Portrait of Mr. Cambridge, Æt. 61, from a Painting by Humphrey.</i> | 4. <i>Portrait of Allen Earl Bathurst, Æt. 25, engraved by Bestland.</i> |
| 2. <i>Portrait of Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. from a Painting by Highmore.</i> | 5. <i>Portrait of Villiers Earl of Clarendon, Æt. 47, engraved by Bestland.</i> |
| 3. <i>Portrait of Sir John Trenchard, Knt. engraved by Bestland.</i> | 6. <i>Portrait of Philip Earl of Hardwicke, Æt. 66, engraved by Bestland.</i> |

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| <p>7. <i>Portrait of George Lord Anson, from a Medal by Pingo.</i></p> <p>8. <i>Portrait of Admiral Boscawen, Æt. 49, from a Painting by Reynolds.</i></p> <p>9. <i>Portrait of James Harris, Esq. Æt. 60.</i></p> <p>10. <i>Portrait of Andrew Stone, Esq. Æt. 71, from a model by Gosset.</i></p> <p>11. <i>Portrait of Viscount Barrington, Æt. 75, from a Painting by Laurence.</i></p> | <p>12. <i>Fac-simile of a Dedication to Mr. Cumberland, in the hand-writing of the Author of the Pursuits of Literature.</i></p> <p>13. <i>View of Whitminster House.</i></p> <p>14. <i>Frontispiece to the Scribleriad, engraved by Landseer.</i></p> <p>15. <i>Twickenham Meadows, from a Drawing by Webber.</i></p> <p>16. <i>Dr. Johnson's Ghost appearing to Mr. Boswell.</i></p> |
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Cartwright, p. 298

In the "*Biographia Dramatica*," there is the following just encomium upon the astonishing *William Cartwright*, who died in the *thirty-second* year of his age :—

"No man perhaps ever acquired an *earlier* fame than this
 "amiable youth ; or, leaving the world at a time of life when
 "men in general *begin* but to be known, *had obtained* so
 "universal a homage to his memory from his contempora-
 "ries."

Cathena, p. 49

Peter Catena is mentioned as an author in the *Bibliotheca Britannica* (by Dr. Watt), but whether the title of one of the two works he mentions as his, i. e. "*In Varia Aristotelis Opera, 4to.*" is meant to designate the very book which is mentioned in my first volume, it is difficult to determine. If it *does*, the title is carelessly given.

Moreri gives the following brief account of this writer :—
Peter Catena of *Venice* lived in the sixteenth century, and had acquired a fair reputation for his learning. He was a Doctor of Divinity, and taught the Belles Lettres at Padua. He also published divers works, and amongst others, "*Commentaries upon Porphyry and Aristotle*," printed at *Venice* in the year 1556.

Chalmers's University of Oxford, p. 50

Mr. Chalmers remarks in his preface that it was during one of the many visits he has paid to this University, that he first communicated the idea of a History of the Colleges, &c. which he conceived should be more ample than the common Guides afforded, and yet less prolix and confused than the collections of Anthony Wood. But whether he has accomplished this intended object in a satisfactory manner, is a question which he would be afraid to ask, without a reliance on the candour of those who may be acquainted with the state of the sources of which he was to avail himself, and the disadvantages which a person not constantly resident must ever have to encounter in similar attempts.

The title of the work is expressed in these words—"A History of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings attached to the University of Oxford, including the Lives of the Founders, illustrated by a series of engravings" (by Storer and Greig).

Besides a beautiful vignette (distant) View of the City, upon the title page, the well-executed Engravings are the following :—

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The University of Oxford, (Frontispiece.)</i> 2. <i>Merton College, inner Quadrangle.</i> 3. <i>Merton College Chapel.</i> 4. <i>Part of University College.</i> 5. <i>Front of Baliol College.</i> 6. <i>Part of Exeter College.</i> 7. <i>Oriel College.</i> 8. <i>Queen's College.</i> 9. <i>New College Hall and Chapel.</i> 10. <i>Part of Lincoln College.</i> 11. <i>All Souls College.</i> 12. <i>The Old Gate, Magdalen College.</i> 13. <i>Magdalen College Chapel.</i> 14. <i>Brazen-nose College.</i> 15. <i>Front of Brazen-nose College</i> 16. <i>Front of Corpus Christi College.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. <i>Christ Church, [the Cathedral] from Corpus Christi Gardens</i> 18. <i>Part of the Cathedral.</i> 19. <i>The Hall Staircase, Christ Church.</i> 20. <i>Hall of Christ Church College</i> 21. <i>Part of Peckwater Square.</i> 22. <i>Trinity College from the Garden.</i> 23. <i>St. John's College.</i> 24. <i>Jesus College.</i> 25. <i>Wadham College Chapel.</i> 26. <i>Part of Pembroke College.</i> 27. <i>Worcester College.</i> 28. <i>Hertford College Chapel, and Radcliffe's Library.</i> 29. <i>The School's Tower.</i> 30. <i>Radcliffe's Library from All Souls.</i> 31. <i>St. Mary's (or the University) Church.</i> |
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Chandler, p. 51

Dr. Chandler had a learned education bestowed upon him, purposely to fit him for the ministry. At Gloucester, where he was fellow student with Archbishop Secker, Bishop Butler, and Lord Bowes (Chancellor of Ireland), he acquired a rich fund of literature and science; particularly of critical, biblical, and oriental learning; and formed an acquaintance and friendship with the great personages above mentioned, which was continued with reciprocal instances of esteem and regard to the end of life.

In consequence of having lost his wife's fortune in the *South Sea Bubble*, *Dr. Chandler* took up for a short time the profession of a *bookseller* (having his shop, called the Cross Keys, in the Poultry), but gave the business up in 1746.

Churchyard, p. 53, (and 2nd vol. p. 231)

Thomas Churchyard in the Poem called his "Challenge," tells us that his first publication was a book named "*Davie Dicars Dream*," in *King Edward's daies*; and he continued publishing poetical tracts, until the accession of *King James I.* *Mr. Ritson* has given a catalogue of seventeen of his pub-

lications with dates, (from 1558 to 1599) independent of a variety of scattered pieces, some of which are of such a bulk, as to include from twelve to twenty subjects, and in framing their titles, the old Bard seems to have been very partial to alliteration; for we have Churchyard's Chippes, (1575), Churchyard's Choice, (1579), Churchard's Charge, (1580), Churchyard's Change, (1580), Churchyard's Chance, (1580) Churchyard's Challenge, (1593), and Churchyard's Charity, (1595), but this last is not mentioned by Ritson.

In the Mirror for Magistrates, (v. 1 volume, p. 163) first published in 1559, Churchyard contributed "The Legend of Jane Shore," which he afterwards augmented in his "Challenge" by the addition of twenty-one stanzas, this is perhaps the best of his poetical labours, and contains several good stanzas. His "Worthiness of Wales" is entitled to preservation. He died poor, after an almost *daily* exertion of his pen, (in the service of the muses) for nearly sixty years.

Churton, p. 53

This useful writer, his place of birth, &c. are thus mentioned in 2 Ormerod's Cheshire, p. 361. "An estate in "*Bickley* called *The Snabb*, (now the property of the Marquis of Cholmondeley) has a particular claim to notice, as "the birth place of the *Rev Ralph Churton, M. A.* Rector "of Middleton Cheney, and Archdeacon of St. Davids, (the "Biographer of the founders of Brasen-nose) to whom the "author is proud of this opportunity of returning his acknowledgements for much valuable assistance and information."

Ralph Churton, was born in 1754. His *early* demonstration of talents and piety, united to a frame of body naturally weak, appears to have suggested to a tender (widowed) mother, the wish to have him educated for the Ministry; and it was a happy providence, that this wish was formed, and more happy that it was formed, where the most amiable of men and honoured son of the Church of England (the late Archdeacon Townson) was at hand to foster it. The circumstances attending Mr. Churton's education, were afterwards thus modestly detailed by himself, in his Life of the deceased Archdeacon Townson.

"The writer of these Memoirs, was the youngest son of one "of Dr. Townson's parishioners, a yeoman. At a proper age "he was put to the Grammar School of *Malpas*, [the *parish* "to which *Bickley* is only one of the townships] with wishes. "I believe rather than any just *hopes*, of bringing him up to "the Church. It pleased God that both his parents died; "but he continued at school, and his worthy master, the "Reverend Mr. Evans, recommended him to Dr. Townson, "who made him presents of books, and frequently assisted "and directed his studies. By Dr. Townson's recommenda-

“ tion, he was entered at Brasen-nose, in 1772, and the same
 “ generous hand, contributed one half towards his academical
 “ expences.”

In 1778, Mr. Churton was elected a Fellow of his College. in 1785 he was chosen Bampton Lecturer, and in 1788 appointed Whitehall Preacher, (by Bishop Porteus.) In 1792 his kind friend and benefactor, Dr. Townson, lived to see him presented by his College, to the living of Middleton Cheney, (or rather Middleton Chenduit), in Northamptonshire. He was collated to the Archdeaconry of St. David's, (by Bishop Burgess), in 1805; and it is due to his memory, as well as to the honour of a distinguished Nobleman now living, to add, that the friendship of Viscount Sidmouth would have raised him to a still higher dignity, had not political changes frustrated his intention.

In a letter which Archdeacon Churton, wrote to Bishop Heber, on his appointment to the See of Calcutta, he tells this characteristic anecdote.

“ When I was left more than fifty years ago, a fatherless
 “ and motherless boy, an honest labourer on the farm sug-
 “ gested to me this natural source of consolation : *you will now*
 “ *have the Prayers of the Church for you.*—May you, find in
 “ this thought, the comfort which I then found; for you also
 “ will now remember, if your spirit should incline to sink
 “ under your arduous duties, that you have the Prayers of
 “ the Church for you.”

In Mr. Baker's valuable History of Northamptonshire, the Incumbents of Middleton Chenduit are enumerated, and on p. 655 of vol. 1. Mr. Churton is thus noticed, “ *Ralph Churton,*
 “ *A. M.* whose liberality has contributed a plate of the Church
 “ to the embellishment of this work, and whose kindness has
 “ assisted me in the notices of his predecessors. The Bishop
 “ of Limerick (Dr. Jebb) has characterised his *Memoir of*
 “ *Dr. Townson*, as an admirable biographical sketch, uniting
 “ the fine simplicity of *Izaak Walton*, with the classic elegance
 “ of *Lowth*. His various writings, both theological and
 “ biographical, bear the impress of a conscientious devoted-
 “ ness to principle, under the guidance of a cultivated
 “ taste and sound understanding.”

. The pious and venerable pillar of the English Church, Archdeacon Churton, died in March, 1831, aged 76.

Clarkson, p. 55

The History and Antiquities of Richmond, in the county of York, with a brief description of the neighbourhood, was written by *Christopher Clarkson, Esq.* who in a very modest preface, says “ The amusement which he has enjoyed in col-
 “ lecting historical facts relative to a place to which he feels
 “ the warmest attachment, and the hope of affording much

“ gratification to his fellow townsmen in the arrangement and
 “ publication of these facts ; have been his sole inducement to
 “ undertake the work ; which has been enriched at a great
 “ expence, with many illustrative wood-cuts and copper-
 “ plate engravings, executed by a young Artist of promising
 “ abilities, and also with an excellent plan of the town and its
 “ vicinity, very ably drawn by an eminent Surveyor. ———
 “ In composing the History of Richmond, the Author had
 “ to make his way along a tangled, and almost unbeaten
 “ path ; no one had taken the trouble deeply to investigate its
 “ Antiquities, or to collect materials sufficient for a detailed
 “ History. The Author feels conscious that he cannot ex-
 “ pect the public to bestow its applause on his humble style
 “ of composition, but he hopes to gain the approbation of
 “ every candid reader ; for presenting to them, a variety of
 “ useful matter and information, which had it not been for his
 “ exertions, would in all probability have still remained un-
 “ known to those who are most likely to appreciate the dis-
 “ covery.”

The illustrative Wood-cuts and Copper-plate Engravings mentioned in the Preface above quoted from (besides pedigrees, coats of arms, and heraldic cognizances, too numerous for notice) are—

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The Engraved Title, on which is a Vignette, S. View of the Castle.</i> 2. <i>A Plan of Richmond (with the Fields, &c.) and a View of the Great Tower, from within the Walls.</i> 3. <i>An Etching (from the Trick of a Picture in the Harleian MSS) of William the Conqueror, granting to Alan Rufus the Honor of Richmond.</i> 4. <i>A Vignette View of the Castle.</i> 5. <i>An antient View of the Castle of Richmond from the North.</i> 6. <i>The Monument of Walter de Urswicke at Catterick.</i> 7. <i>Ground Plan of Richmond Castle.</i> 8. <i>View of Richmond from the South, (from a Painting.)</i> 9. <i>Engraving upon a Peg Tankard.</i> 10. <i>A Plate of Corporate Seals.</i> 11. <i>The Market Place.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. <i>View of the Church and School from the S. E.</i> 13. <i>Vignette of the Low Church.</i> 14. <i>Stained Glass in the Windows.</i> 15. <i>Window in the Chancel of Five Divisions.</i> 16. <i>Another Window of Four Divisions.</i> 17. <i>The Font, with its Cover of Carved Oak.</i> 18. <i>Carvings under the Seats of the Stalls.</i> 19. <i>Part of the Carved Screen or Commissarys Pew.</i> 20. <i>Hutton's Monument in Richmond Church.</i> 21. <i>Commissary Cradock's Official Seal.</i> 22. <i>A View from the Rectory at Richmond.</i> 23. <i>Vignette of the Free Grammar School.</i> 24. <i>Vignette of the Prison.</i> 25. <i>S. E. View of the Tower at the Grey Friars.</i> 26. <i>The Friary Seal.</i> |
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| <p>27. <i>View of the Forge-Castle-Mill, &c. from the N. W.</i></p> <p>28. <i>The Hospital of St. Nicholas</i></p> <p>29. <i>The Archers Silver Gorget.</i></p> <p>30. <i>The Seal of Marrick Priory.</i></p> <p>31. <i>A Plate of Autographs</i></p> <p>32. <i>Antient Carving in Mr. Yorke's House.</i></p> <p>33. <i>Ruins of the Priory of St. Martin's,</i></p> <p>34. <i>West Entrance to St. Martin's Chapel.</i></p> <p>35. <i>Magical Tables Cast in Lead.</i></p> <p>36. <i>Ruins of the Abbey at Easby, called St. Agatha.</i></p> | <p>37. <i>Another View of the Ruins, with Seals.</i></p> <p>38. <i>A Painting in Easby Church, and Richmond Tokens.</i></p> <p>39. <i>An Ivory Crosier, at Blackwell Grange.</i></p> <p>40. <i>Gateway, Court House, and a Window at Easby</i></p> <p>41. <i>Ruins of the Church.</i></p> <p>42. <i>Ground Plan of Easby Abbey</i></p> <p>43. <i>Plan of the Castle-Hill, Catterick.</i></p> <p>44. <i>Conan's Seal, with other Charter Seals.</i></p> <p>45. <i>The Initial Letter of the Charter of Charles II.</i></p> |
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Coates, p. 56

The Reverend Author of the *History and Antiquities of Reading*, embellished his Work with the following Plates:—

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| <p>1. <i>A large sheet Plan of the Borough of Reading, dedicated to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses.</i></p> <p>2. <i>St. Mary's Church.</i></p> <p>3. <i>A Building called The Oracle.</i></p> <p>4. <i>Saint Lawrence's Church.</i></p> <p>5. <i>The Abbey Seal.</i></p> | <p>6. <i>A Plan of Reading Abbey.</i></p> <p>7. <i>A Miscellaneous Plate, i. e. a Portion of the Abbey Ruins, the Abbey Penny, a Reading Token, the Corporation Seal, and the Arms and Portrait of Hugh Farringdon.</i></p> <p>8. <i>Saint Giles's Church.</i></p> |
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Coker's Dorsetshire, p. 56.

The above Work was published from an original *Manuscript*, written by the *Rev. Mr. Coker*, of Mapowder, in the county of Dorset, and is noted in *Watts's Bibliotheca Britannica*, in the following manner: "*Coker N. Survey of Dorsetshire, containing the Antiquities and Natural History of the Country, [County] with a particular Description of all the Places of note and Antient Seats, which give light to many curious parts of English History, extracted from Domesday Book.*"—The above account, as far as the words "*Antient Seats*" is taken from the *title page* of the volume, the rest as far as "*Domesday Book*," is *Mr. Watts's* own gratis dictum. The real title page proceeds thus, "*and a copious Genealogical Account of Three Hundred of the Principal Families, with their Arms fully described and curiously engraved on six Folio Copper-plates; to which is prefixed a Map of the County.*"

I know not upon what authority, it is further stated in *Watts's Bibliotheca*, that "*This Survey appears to have been finished in the latter end of James 1st reign.*"

The work before us, contains at p. 105, the following passage—"At the East Ende of *Blandford*, stands *Damery Court*, so called, for that it was the Habitation in former ages of a Branch of the Familie of *Damery* or *Amory*, then

“ of great note in *Devonshire*, but now whollie extinct”—and in Oulton’s Travellers Guide is the subsequent account (which was probably extracted from Hutching’s History of Dorsetshire) under the title *Blundford Forum*. “ At a small distance from the bottom of the town, *was* a remarkable oak tree, called *Damary Oak* ; in 1747 it measured *seventy-five* feet [in height], the branches extending *seventy-two* feet, though many were torn off in a storm in 1703 ; the trunk *was twelve* feet in *diameter*, (at *seventeen* feet above ground), the *circumference* on the surface of the ground *was sixty-eight* feet, and its *diameter twenty-three*. The cavity at bottom *was fifteen* feet wide, and *seventeen* high, and would contain near twenty men. In the civil war, and until after the Restoration, an old man sold ale in it. It was rooted up in 1755.” I have given both the above accounts, because by the kindness of my lately deceased friend, the Reverend John Henry Brown, for many years the worthy Rector of Eakring, in Nottinghamshire, I have been enabled to illustrate my own copy of Coker with a most beautiful Pencil Drawing presented to me by him, and worthy of being engraved, of the *Damory Oak*, (before its destruction) with the Ichnography of it beneath. My aged Friend had once resided in the neighbourhood of Blandford, and had frequently viewed that once astonishing production of nature (the oak tree) with great delight. The Arms of D’amory, are engraved on the fifth copper plate of the above volume, [No. 265.]

Collier’s Poetical Decameron, p. 56

The title of this volume is at least inviting. It comprizes ten Conversations upon English Poets and Poetry, particularly of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. with such references to, and illustrations by, more modern efforts of the same kind, as naturally connect the particular inquiry, with the general pursuit, both in this country and others.

Mr. J. Payne Collier, makes few pretensions (in his preface) beyond a knowledge of the subject on which he writes, and it is apprehended, that our *most* learned Antiquaries will allow, that in these volumes, he has brought forward in a favourable light, many *rare*, and hitherto *unknown* productions of our elder Poets, of considerable intrinsic value ; he has shewn that this interesting topic, merely even as regards *research*, has not been by any means exhausted.—Among his discoveries, is a curious Novel, [v. Conversation 8, 2nd volume, p. 133] by *Barnabe Riche*, published in 1606, upon which Shakespear founded his “ Twelfth Night.” It has escaped the patient industry of all the Annotators upon our great Bard : (from *Rowe* and *Theobald*, down to *Malone* and *Reed*.)

Mr. Collier has also produced specimens of a Poem called

"The Love of Amos and Laura" printed in 1619, dedicated to Iz. Wa: [Izaak Walton] the celebrated author of "The Complete Angler"—[v. 2d volume p. 110.] of the existence of which, none of his Biographers have given a hint; and he besides, introduces many other poetical novels, connected with the names of *Green, Nash, Peele, Marlow, Churchyard, Marston, &c.*

The subjects are for the most part treated *systematically*—Blank Verse, Satires, Tracts for and against Theatrical Performances, the Stage, &c. &c. and a Review of, with Extracts from, a few of the rarest Novels, to which Shakespear was indebted (in his Plays) by *Greene, Lodge, Brooke, Painter, & others.* Collinson, p. 57

The original Plates given with these volumes consist of

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| 1. <i>A Map of the County of Somerset.</i> | 24. <i>Glastonbury Torr and Alfred's Tower.</i> |
| 2. <i>Antient Plan of Bath.</i> | 25. <i>Long Ashton Court.</i> |
| 3. <i>Antiquities of Bath, Town Seals, &c.</i> | 26. <i>Long Ashton Church.</i> |
| 4. <i>The Baths at Bath. &c.</i> | 27. <i>Martock and Backwell Churches.</i> |
| 5. <i>Town Hall at Bath.</i> | 28. <i>Barrow Court.</i> |
| 6. <i>Lady Miller's Monument.</i> | 29. <i>Ornamented Arch in Trent Church.</i> |
| 7. <i>Ilminster Church.</i> | 30. <i>Sandhill Park.</i> |
| 8. <i>Burton Pynsent.</i> | 31. <i>Altar Piece in Martock Church.</i> |
| 9. <i>Hatch Court.</i> | 32. <i>Kilmington, Bridgwater, North Petherton, and Curry-Rivel Churches.</i> |
| 10. <i>Halswell.</i> | 33. <i>North Curry, Kingsbury, Yeovil, and South Petherton Churches.</i> |
| 11. <i>Bailbrook Lodge.</i> | 34. <i>Hestercombe.</i> |
| 12. <i>Kelweston House.</i> | 35. <i>Montacute.</i> |
| 13. <i>Yarlington Lodge.</i> | 36. <i>Newton Park.</i> |
| 14. <i>Fairfield.</i> | 37. <i>Shapwick.</i> |
| 15. <i>Dunster Castle.</i> | 38. <i>Court House.</i> |
| 16. <i>North Cadbury. Chard, Brewton, and Huish Churches.</i> | 39. <i>St. Audries.</i> |
| 17. <i>Sutton Court.</i> | 40. <i>Cleeve Abbey.</i> |
| 18. <i>Stone Easton.</i> | 41. <i>Crowcombe Court, and</i> |
| 19. <i>Doultling, Crewkerne, Winscombe, & Yatton Churches.</i> | 42. <i>Nettlecombe Court.</i> |
| 20. <i>Hinton St. George.</i> | |
| 21. <i>Frome School.</i> | |
| 22. <i>South Hill.</i> | |
| 23. <i>Lyons' Tombs and Ichnography of Glastonbury Abbey.</i> | |

Comber, p. 57

Of this eminent Divine, it is omitted to be stated in its proper place, that having received a Classical Education in early life, he was admitted into Sydney-Sussex College, Cambridge, in 1659; where he made commendable proficiency in literary and theological studies, and took his Degree of B. A. in 1662—3, and of M. A. in 1666. In 1677 he was collated by Archbishop Sterne, to the Prebend of Holme, in the Cathedral Church of York; which in 1681, he quitted for the

Prebend of Fenton in the same Church—and in 1683–4, he was collated to the Precentorship, or leader of the choir, in York Cathedral. He had also the honour of being Chaplain to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and to King William and Queen Mary. Dr. Comber was nominated to the Deanery of Durham in 1691. He maintained an extensive correspondence with Tillotson, Sharpe, Burnett, Hickes, Cave, Lake, and other excellent contemporary Divines; of which an interesting and entertaining account (with specimens) was given in the memoirs of his life and writings—published by his great grandson Thomas Comber, A. B. Rector of Oswaldkirk, (Yorkshire) in 1799.

Conybeare, p. 58

When Dr. Conybeare was at the head of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1730, Dr. Tindal's book called "Christianity as 'old as the Creation,'" appeared, and employed the pens of some of the ablest Divines belonging to the Church of England, and to the body of Protestant Dissenters; and Dr. Conybeare also was encouraged by the then Bishop of London to undertake the task of *answering* that work.—This the Doctor performed with pre-eminent ability, and with proportionate credit to himself, and to his cause, in "A Defence of Revealed Religion against the Exceptions of a 'certain writer in his book entitled 'Christianity as old as 'the Creation,' &c.'" published in 1732. This Defence of Revealed Religion (which Dr. Warburton called *one of the best reasoned books in the world*), made such an impression on the Bishop of London, that he procured Dr. Conybeare to be appointed to the dignity of Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

The Doctor's appointment to the Bishoprick of Bristol (in 1750), owing to the slender revenues of that See, and the increase of expences which that dignity occasioned, proved *injurious* rather than otherwise to Dr. Conybeare's circumstances. He was certainly an ornament to the Church of which he was a Prelate, and reflected credit on the religion of which he made profession.

Cooke's Isle of Wight, p. 58

The new Picture of the Isle of Wight, by *William Cooke*, is illustrated with the following Plates:—

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| 1. <i>The Marina, (near Ryde.)</i> | 10. <i>The Lighthouse.</i> |
| 2. <i>A Coloured Map.</i> | 11. <i>Farringford Hill.</i> |
| 3. <i>Carisbrooke Castle.</i> | 12. <i>Shalfleet Church.</i> |
| 4. <i>Gateway to do.</i> | 13. <i>Swainston House.</i> |
| 5. <i>Carisbrooke Village.</i> | 14. <i>Fern Hill.</i> |
| 6. <i>Rocks in Freshwater Bay.</i> | 15. <i>Binstead Cottage.</i> |
| 7. <i>Arched Rock in do.</i> | 16. <i>Appley House.</i> |
| 8. <i>Freshwater Bay and Cliffs.</i> | 17. <i>St. John's.</i> |
| 9. <i>The Needles.</i> | 18. <i>St. John's Lodge</i> |

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| 19. <i>The Priory.</i> | 29. <i>Shanklin Chine, (looking outwards.)</i> |
| 20. <i>Niton Church, &c.</i> | 30. <i>Gatcombe House.</i> |
| 21. <i>Undercliff near Mirables.</i> | 31. <i>Black Gang Chine, (looking outwards.)</i> |
| 22. <i>Villa, called Mirables.</i> | 32. <i>The same from the Beach.</i> |
| 23. <i>Marine Villa, (St. Lawrence)</i> | 33. <i>Appuldurcombe.</i> |
| 24. <i>Steephill Cottage.</i> | 34. <i>Cowes Castle and Harbour.</i> |
| 25. <i>Villa at St. Boniface.</i> | 35. <i>West Hill Cottage.</i> |
| 26. <i>Ventnor Cove.</i> | 36. <i>Cottage at East Cowes.</i> |
| 27. <i>Bonchurch Village.</i> | 37. <i>East Cowes Castle.</i> |
| 28. <i>Shanklin Chine (looking inwards.)</i> | 38. <i>Mansion at Norris.</i> |

Cooper's Life of Socrates, p. 58

John Gilbert Cooper, Esq. of Thurgarton, in Nottinghamshire, resided as a Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, for two or three years. Besides the *Life of Socrates* (which may be considered as his *Magnum Opus*), Mr. Cooper was author of "Cursory Remarks on Warburton's Edition of Pope's Works, occasioned by that Commentator's injurious treatment in one of his notes upon the Essay on Criticism of the Author of the *Life of Socrates*, in a Letter to a Friend, 1751." [See Nichols's *Anecdotes of Bowyer*, p. 273, note.] He also wrote some numbers of the periodical paper called "*The World*," and published his *Poems* in a collected volume in 1764; and he was the author of other interesting publications. I find in a note on pp. 350, 351, of the second volume of *Parriana*, that Mr. Cooper frequently resided at Leicester, having married a daughter of Mr. Recorder Wright, son of Sir Nathan Wright, the Lord Keeper of that name in Queen Anne's time; that Mr. Cooper received his full share of Warburtonian hate [v. *Life of Cradock*, 1826, vol. 1, p. 3]; and that *he*, and the Rev. Mr. Jackson (a celebrated Greek scholar, and Master of Wigston's Hospital, at Leicester), were in general as opposite as possible in their opinions, but they agreed in hating Warburton, who had grossly abused both.

Cotes's Sermons, p. 59

Dr. Digby Cotes was Rector of Coleshill, in Warwickshire, Prebendary of Lichfield, and Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford (of which University he had been Public Orator).—He died in 1745, and not in 1793 (as erroneously printed in the first volume, p. 59).

Cotgrave, p. 60

Randle Cotgrave, the compiler of "*A Dictionarie of the French and English Tongues*," of which the copy mentioned in volume 1, is the first edition, was in the service of *Sir William Cecil, Knt. Lord Burghley, Sonne and Heire apparent unto the Earle of Exceter*, to whom the work is dedicated in very modest language.

This first edition of Cotgrave's Dictionary was neatly printed by *Adam Islip*, and the title inclosed in a large and elaborate frame of pieces. Cotgrave's book has been often recommended to readers of the early French writers, as it explains numerous words which are now become obsolete, and are not to be found in other Dictionaries.

Cotton's Visions, p. 60

Dr. Cotton studied physic under Boerhaave, at Leyden. He kept a house for lunatics at St. Alban's, for some years, adding to his knowledge of the nature of mental disorders, and acquiring considerable fame by the success and humanity of his mode of treatment. He carried on an extensive correspondence with Dr. Doddridge and other literary characters. His *Visions* were first published in 1751. The Poet Cowper was once under Dr. Cotton's care. He was (with his two wives) buried in St. Peter's church-yard.

Cowley, p. 60

The "*Poetical Blossoms*" of *Cowley* (says Granger), which are an abundant proof of his talent for poetry, were generally regarded as an earnest of that fame to which he afterwards rose, and which in the opinion of some of his contemporaries, eclipsed that of every other English Poet. We are even *more* pleased with some of the earliest of his juvenile poems, than with many of his later performances; as there is *not* in them every where that redundancy of wit; and where there *is*, we are more inclined to *admire* than be *offended at it* in the productions of a boy. [v. 1 Granger, 485, 486].

Coxe's Monmouthshire, p. 61

Mr. Coxe, mentioned on this page of volume 1 (and who was Archdeacon of Wiltshire), says in his preface, that under the encouragement of his friend Sir Richard Colt Hoare, he traversed the county of Monmouth, &c. three several times, and in the course of his three journies travelled fifteen hundred miles; and in the volume before us, presented to the public the *result* of his observations and researches. He dedicated the volume to his friend (who furnished him with all *the Views*), and acknowledges considerable kindnesses and assistance from other gentlemen.

The Engravings are thus enumerated:—

MAPS.

1. *A large Map of Monmouthshire.*
2. *A Plan of the Via Julia from Bath to the Severn, and a*

General Sketch of the Roman Roads and Stations, in Monmouthshire, and Wales, and the adjacent Counties.

VIEWS.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>St. Pierre, and Moinscourt Gateway.</i> 2. <i>Episcopal Palace at Mathem, (Mathern.)</i> 3. <i>Sudbrooke Chapel and the Keep of Caldecot Castle.</i> 4. <i>View of Caldecot Castle.</i> 5. <i>Entrance of Caerwent, and a Bastion of the Wall.</i> 6. <i>Penhow Castle and Church, and the Mansion of Pencoed.</i> 7. <i>The Castle of Pencoed.</i> 8. <i>Ruins of Lanwair Castle.</i> 9. <i>Ruins of Striguil Castle.</i> 10. <i>Christ Church, and Malpas Church.</i> 11. <i>Bridge and Castle at Newport.</i> 12. <i>View of the Church at St. Woolos.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. <i>Bassaleg, and Machen Place.</i> 14. <i>Round Tower (near the Hanbury Arms) Ruins near the Bridge, Remains of the Castle near the Ush, and Roman Walls, at Caerleon.</i> 15. <i>Town and Bridge of Caerleon.</i> 16. <i>Front and Back Views of St. Julian's.</i> 17. <i>Bridge and Castle of Usk.</i> 18. <i>Usk Church, and the Porch of Usk Priory.</i> 19. <i>Raglan Castle.</i> 20. <i>Inside View of Raglan Castle.</i> 21. <i>Clytha Gateway.</i> 22. <i>Clytha Castle.</i> 23. <i>Abergavenny, with a distant View of the Skyrrid.</i> 24. <i>Werndee, Perthir, Treowen, and Caeluch.</i> |
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PORTRAITS, &c.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Lord Herbert of Cherbury.</i> 2. <i>Sir Charles Somerset, first Earl of Worcester.</i> 3. <i>Henry Somerset, first Marquis of Worcester.</i> 4. <i>Edward, second Marquis of Worcester, and Earl of Glamorgan.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. <i>Monumental Effigies of Sir William ap Thomas.</i> 6. <i>Monumental Effigies of Sir Richard Herbert.</i> 7. <i>Major Hanbury.</i> 8. <i>Sir Charles Hanbury Williams</i> |
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PLANS OF TOWNS.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Plan of Caerwent, or VENTA SILURUM.</i> 2. <i>Town and Liberties of Newport.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <i>Plan of Caerleon, or ISCA SILURUM.</i> 4. <i>Plan of Usk.</i> 5. <i>Plan of Abergavenny.</i> |
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There are besides the above, nine Plates of Engravings, containing thirty Ground Plans of Antient Castles and Encampments, making together ninety embellishments.

Crabb, p. 61

Mr. Crabb was educated partly at Framlingham and partly at Daventry. He noted down in his book of memorandums, how each hour of every day was spent, and what effect either company, prayers, or sermons had on his temper. He had a strong desire to imitate Dr. Doddridge in his singular application to study, and in so doing entirely shook the fabric of his constitution. In 1771 Mr. Crabb was invited to settle with a congregation at Stowmarket. In 1776 he removed to Cirencester, where he preached eleven years. In 1787 he assisted Mr. Fenner both in his school and pulpit at Devizes. In 1790 he officiated at Royston, and remained there until his decease on Christmas-day, 1794.

Craig, p. 61

The respectable divine and elegant preacher Dr. *William Craig* distinguished himself in early life, by his acquaintance with the moral writers of Greece and Rome, as well as with sound theologians. He was habitually pious and ardently devout. From a combination of these dispositions, and the advantages of the course of study which he pursued, he arrived at the character of an elegant, instructive, and impressive preacher. In 1737 he was presented to the church of the parish of Cambusnethan, in Clydesdale. He then became minister of Wynd Church, and afterwards of St. Andrew's Church (both in the city of Glasgow).

Being possessed of great sensibility (which quickened his feelings of divers domestic afflictions which befel him), a very melancholy cast was given to the mind of Dr. Craig, and after languishing for some time in a state of *feebleness* and *dejection*, he departed this life in his 74th year. His sermons and other writings deservedly met with the favourable reception of the public, and are distinguished by justness and utility of sentiment, and clothed in a style that is in general correct, perspicuous, and pleasing.

Cranmer's Catechism, p. 61

In the Editor's preface to the late Bishop of Oxford's [Dr. Charles Lloyd] publication in 1829, of the treatise commonly known by the name of Cranmer's Catechism, together with the same work in Latin (from which the former was translated, and printed and published in 1548), there is an interesting disquisition; *whether* (as confidently asserted by Bishop Burnet in his History of the Reformation), Archbishop Cranmer *was the Author* of this Catechism—*Or* (upon the evidence produced from divers volumes), merely *the Orderer and Director of the Translation* from the Latin, as well as the publisher. Upon the result of which disquisition, the *latter* presumption does seem to be fully established against Bishop Burnet's assertion.—*Strype* says "This Catechism was first made "in Latin by *another*, but *translated* by Cranmer's *order*, and it "was reviewed by him." The *original title page* of 1548 (copied into the last edition), expresses the Catechism to be "*set foorth* by the moost Reverend Father, &c." and the *original preface* says "overseene and corrected by him. The Archbishop *himself* in his "Defence of the true and catholike "doctrine of the Sacrament," published in 1550 [v. 1st vol. p. 61] used this mode of expression, "and in a Catechisme "by me *translated and set furth*, I used like manner of "speech." It is well known that the Catechism called Cranmer's was translated from a Latin work which was itself a *translation from the German*, made by JUSTUS JONAS. But the above quotations still leave it *uncertain* whether Cranmer

was or was not himself the *translator*, though not the original composer. *Gardiner* (Bishop of Winchester), speaks of “*the Catechism by him translate*,” [meaning our Archbishop]. Dr. Marsin said to Cranmer (at his examination at Oxford), “When King Henry died, did you not translate *Justus Jonas’ book*?” he replied, “*I did so* ;” and in his answer to *Gardiner*, he said, “and as for the *Cathechisme of Germany* by me “translated into English, &c.” Yet *Gardiner* appears to have suspected that Cranmer *employed* the services of another—and this suspicion is confirmed by the evidence of *Dr. Rowland Taylor*, his chaplain, when Taylor was examined by *Gardiner* (as shewn in Fox’s Book of Martyrs)—Taylor’s words are, “*My Lorde of Canterbury made a Catechism to be “ translated into English, which book was not of his own making—yet he set it foorth in his own name, and truly that “ booke for the time did much good.*”

Justus Jonas, a learned German Lutheran divine, and one of the earliest promoters of the Reformation, was born at Northausen, in Thuringia, in 1493, was there educated, and devoted himself to Jurisprudence ; but afterwards chose Divinity for his profession, and entered thoroughly and ardently into the views of Luther. In 1521 he was chosen pastor of the College of All Saints, in Wittemberg, and admitted to the degree of D. D. He took an active part in the meetings of the Reformers, and by his learning and abilities materially contributed to their success. In 1529 he accompanied *Luther* and *Melancthon* to the celebrated conference at Marpurg, and in 1530 was coadjutor of the *latter* at the Diet of Augsburg. At Wittemberg he was not only pastor but professor of Theology, and in 1533 was elected to the honourable post of Dean of that University. After reforming the churches in Misnia and Thuringia, he was constituted Superintendant of the Churches in the district of Halle, where, in 1546, he received Luther when on his last journey towards Isleben, his native place ; to which he was accompanied by Jonas, who kindly attended his dying bed, and preached his funeral sermon. Jonas was afterwards pastor of Eichfeldt, and Superintendant of the Churches in the district of Coburg. He died at Eichfeldt, in 1555. Jonas wrote some theological works, and translated different writings of Luther from Latin into the German language.

. As the above mentioned *last* edition of the Catechism gives fac-simile copies of the cuts of the Latin edition, a judgment may be formed of *Holbein’s* superior skill by what he did for Cranmer’s translation.

Crawfurd (by Robertson) p. 62

This handsome volume is the last edition of the General Description of the Shire of Renfrew, including an account

of the noble and ancient Families having property therein ; and a Genealogical History of the Royal House of *Stewart*, and the illustrious families of that name from 1034 to 1710, which in the *latter* year was *written* and published by *George Crawford*, of whom and of his History the following *commendation* appears as part of the preface of *George Robertson*, the Editor :—" This important county found in *Crawford* a " historian equally distinguished for profound research and " minute accuracy. His History is still considered a first " authority, particularly as to the origin and progress of " Families."

This New Edition is illustrated by

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| 1. An inside View of the Abbey Church at Paisley. | 5. Fac-simile of a Charter of King Robert. 1377. |
| 2. Cathcart Castle. | 6. Newark Castle, and |
| 3. Crockstoun Castle. | 7. A full coloured Map of Renfrewshire. |
| 4. A coloured Map of the County, in 1654. | |

To which I have added a beautiful Engraving of the *Exterior* of Paisley Abbey, kindly presented to me by my friend Mr. White, of Woodlands, near Lanchester (Durham).

Crie, p. 62

In an advertisement prefixed to the volume, *Dr. Crie* observes, that " During the Excursion, which gave rise to " the *Poem*, Mr. George Walker, of Edinburgh, took draw- " ings of select scenes, which he afterwards painted in " Crayons. From these pictures Mr. Byrne engraved, at " the expence of the Publishers, the Views which adorn this " work."

The following is a List of the Views :—

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| 1. Edinburgh. | 11. Fall of Aharan. |
| 2. St. Bernard's Well. | 12. Kill-Linn. |
| 3. Loch Leven Castle. | 13. Inverary. |
| 4. Dunkeld. | 14. Loch-Lomond. |
| 5. Ossians Hall. | 15. Dunbarton Castle. |
| 6. Pass of Killicrankie. | 16. Bothwell Castle. |
| 7. Blair of Athole. | 17. Stone-Byres. |
| 8. Fall of the Bruar. | 18. View on the River Mouse. |
| 9. Village of Weem. | 19. Bonnington, and |
| 10. Taymouth. | 20. Loch Kettrin. |

N. B.—The Engravings throughout the volume are particularly fine.

Cromwelliana, p. 62

Contains the following Prints :—

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| 1. Battle of Worcester. | 3. Lying in State. |
| 2. Cromwell's Autographs, House, Arms, &c. | 4. Standing in State. |
| | 5. Fairfax's & others Autographs. |

Cunningham, p. 63

(The life of *John Cunningham*, poet, dramatic writer, and actor (owing chiefly to his early misfortunes, diffidence, and unconquerable indolence), was barren of incident; and so

uniform that its detail affords very little matter for entertainment. At the time of his father's bankruptcy, John was at a grammar school in the city of Drogheda, under Mr. Clark, from whose tuition he derived all the learning he possessed. At the age of *seventeen* he produced a drama of two acts, called "Love in a Mist," which was performed at the Theatre Royal, received with applause, and had a considerable run. In process of time, Cunningham had acquired such a reputation as an *Author*, that he might by the exertion of his talents, have procured a very competent livelihood, but he preferred the life of an *Actor*, which he followed with very few intervals of variation, during the succeeding period of his life, (although nature had denied him the essential requisites of figure, voice, and expression).

As might be expected, Cunningham died in great poverty, (supported however by the benevolence of the *Manager* of the company he acted with), and was buried in St. John's churchyard (Newcastle), where, by the friendly offices of Mr. Slack (the Manager above referred to) his memory is preserved by the following Inscription upon his tomb:—

"Here lie the remains of *John Cunningham*. Of his
 "Excellence as a Pastoral Poet, his works will
 "remain a *Monument for ages*, after this temporary
 "Tribute of Esteem is in dust forgotten."

One anecdote of our Poet may be worth remembering. He lodged at the *Golden Lion Inn*, at Scarborough, in 1765.—The landlord was a meek passive husband; the landlady a very termagant. On a certain occasion, the lady's temper was ruffled by a trivial incident; and as no soothing could restrain her impetuous passion, she burst into violent exclamations, nor did either husband, guests, or servants, escape the fury of her clamorous tongue. Cunningham, whose *placid* temper ill-suited with the vehemence of this virago, left the house, and taking the landlord with him into the street, pointed to his sign, and uttered the following words—

*Friend * * * *, if you would get rid of a scold,
 And live without trouble or strife;
 I'd advise you take down your Lion of *gold*,
 And hang up your *brazen-fac'd* wife.

[* In his printed *works*, these lines are somewhat *varied*.]

D

Dale, p. 64

There is a very brief memorial of *Dr. Dale* in its proper place in the first volume. He was the friend of the celebrated Naturalist *Ray*, and probably imbibed from him a taste for the studies of natural history. He appears to have been a Dissenter, and to have practised from early life down to the year 1730, as an Apothecary at Braintree, in Essex, when

he became a *Licentiate* of the London College of Physicians, and was admitted into the Royal Society. He *then* settled as a Physician at Bocking. He was chiefly known by his *Pharmacologia, S. Manuductio ad Materiam Medicam*, of which the first edition was printed in 1693. This is one of the earliest rational works upon the subject. It is arranged according to the method of *Ray*, and to each chapter, in the vegetable kingdom, is prefixed that Botanist's Character of the Genus. The work has the advantage of a very copious Collection of Synonyms, which makes it still useful to consult, notwithstanding the many later performances on the same branch. Dr. Dale also published *The Antiquities of Harwich and Dovercourt* from the Manuscript of Silas Taylor, (who had never printed it) to which he added a great many notes; and recomposed the greater part of the work. In his additions and notes he displayed an accurate knowledge of Natural History in its several parts. He is very exact and copious in his account of the figured Fossils of the Cliff; and his synopsis of the Animals and Vegetables of the neighbouring sea and coast is drawn up very intelligently.

The volume is illustrated by the following engravings:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>A near View of the Town of Harwich.</i> | 8. <i>The Beacon Hill Cliff.</i> |
| 2. <i>A distant View of the Town and Vicinity of Harwich.</i> | 9. <i>D. Schomberg's Monument.</i> |
| 3. <i>A View of St. Nicholas's Church in Harwich.</i> | 10. <i>A Plate of nineteen turbinated Fossils.</i> |
| 4. <i>Mr. Coleman's Tomb.</i> | 11. <i>A Plate of sixteen bivalve Fossils.</i> |
| 5. <i>Sir William Clarke's Monument.</i> | 12. <i>A Plate of fourteen bivalve Fossils.</i> |
| 6. <i>A View of All Saints' Church in Dovercourt.</i> | 13. <i>A Plate of five miscellaneous Fossils.</i> |
| 7. <i>Mr. Smith's Monument.</i> | 14. <i>The Bottle-headed Whale.</i> |

Dallas, p. 64

These Miscellanies, by *Robert Charles Dallas*, Esquire (a pleasing and voluminous writer), consist of Poems—*Lucretia* (a tragedy)—and Moral Essays, with a Vocabulary of the Passions. A beautiful vignette engraving of Kirkstall Abbey (which forms the subject of the first poem) stands as a frontispiece to the volume.

Dallaway's Western Sussex, p. 64

The *second volume* of this splendid work, I was never able to obtain—most of the impression having been destroyed by an accidental fire; and no copy of it can be purchased but by chance—and as Mr. Cartwright has issued proposals for re-printing the first part of such second volume (having already re-printed and published the *second* part of it) it seems to be in the mean time, only necessary to remark, that in 3 Upcott

p. 1239, there is a full account of *both* the volumes, as originally published by Mr. Dallaway, by which it appears, that in the whole there were twenty-seven plans and plates—and fourteen plates on the letter press (besides ninety-seven shields of arms) to illustrate those original volumes.

Dalton, p. 64

The Poem called *Dermid*, or Erin in the days of Boru, seems to have been a very *early* effort of an Irish Barrister at Law (John D'Alton, Esq.) for in an anonymous dedication, is this sentence—"To censure, will but evince the judgment of these *Gentlemen of the Black Rod* [the Reviewers], while I have only to regret, that I did not publish this poem a *few months* sooner, and I might have pleaded *infancy* to all their attacks."

The Author states that the *period* of his Romance, is that interesting epoch in the history of Ireland, when *Danish* oppression was driven from that country by the check which it received at the memorable battle of Clontarf.

The motto upon the title-page is—

"Dear Erin, how sweetly thy green bosom rises,
"An Emerald set in the ring of the sea;
"Each blade of thy meadows, my faithful heart prizes,
"Thou Queen of the West, the world's Cush-la-ma-chree!"

Dati, p. 65

Augustin Dati, was the son of a Lawyer of Sienna, and was educated under Francis Philelphus, who considered Dati, as his most promising scholar. In 1442 he was invited by Odo-Anthony, Duke of Urbino, to teach the Belles-lettres in Sienna, was much favoured by the Duke, and when that Prince was assassinated, was near undergoing the same fate from the popular odium towards Odo, and difficultly escaped to a Church, leaving his house to be pillaged.—Dati returned to Sienna, and there opened a school for rhetoric and the classics, and obtained so much reputation, that the Cardinal of Sienna, gave him permission to explain the Scriptures publicly, and even to *preach* though he was a married man. In 1458 Dati was made Judge of Massa, which post he preserved a number of years, and he also passed through various civil offices, to that of *First Magistrate*. He was employed in several public negociations, and resided a year at Rome, as agent for *his State*, to Pope Pius II.—Towards the latter part of his life, Dati renounced all secular studies and employments, and devoted his time to the reading of the scriptures and ecclesiastical history, and died of the plague, at the age of 58.

Davies, pp. 66 and 300

Although the above pages may seem to comprize a sufficient

notice of *Sir John Davies*; yet a few more last words, it is hoped, may be endured. The place of his birth was Chicks-grove, a hamlet in the parish of Tisbury, in Wiltshire. His *Nosce Teipsum*, or Poem on the Immortality of the Soul, (on which his fame chiefly rests) was *first* published in 1599, and not only secured him the admiration of his learned contemporaries (among whom may be recorded the great names of Camden, Harrington, Jonson, Selden, and Corbet) but accelerated his professional honors, for being introduced to King James I. (in Scotland), in order to congratulate him on his accession to the Throne of England; the King, on hearing his name, enquired if he was "*Nosce Teipsum*"—and being answered in the affirmative, graciously embraced him, and took him into such favor, that he soon made him his Solicitor, and then Attorney General in Ireland.

Deering, p. 66

Dr. Deering's Historical Account of Nottingham, contains twenty-five illustrative engravings, but of very moderate designs and execution.

Descartes, p. 67

To the abbreviated account of *Rene Descartes*, (in Latin *Cartesius*) recorded in the first volume, it seems but *justice*, to add the following particulars of so extraordinary a *Philosopher, Mathematician, and Metaphysician*, (though his works may be no longer read.)

At the age of eight years, he was sent to the Jesuits College at La Fleche, where he made such rapid advances in the ordinary studies of that Seminary, that he was dispensed from the regular attendance, and employed this liberty in perusing the most curious and valuable *books* he could obtain. In 1612 he left the College being intended for a military life, (but which his ill health did not at *that* time permit.) In 1613 he was sent to Paris, and there renewed his acquaintance with *Father Mersenne*, (one of his fellow Collegians) whose conversation revived his inclination to study; and he retired from the world for two years, but in 1616 he went into the army. Whilst Descartes was in quarters at Breda, a problem was fixed up in the streets, (by some person unknown) in the *Dutch* language, the *import* of which he inquired of one of the by-standers, who happened to be *Isaac Beckman*, Principal of the College of Dort, and promised to satisfy him, on condition of his *resolving the question*. Descartes complied with the condition, with a degree of confidence little expected by the Professor; who was still more surprized when this young military Cadet, brought him the *solution* the next morning. During his stay at Breda, Descartes wrote a Latin Treatise on *Music*, and projected the outline of other works. In 1621 he quitted the profession of arms, and went

upon his travels. About this period his *original* notions with regard to *Natural Philosophy* attracted notice among his learned friends. In 1629 Descartes retired to Amsterdam, and thence to Francker to meditate on Metaphysics and Philosophy without interruption; where he also studied Dioptrics and Mathematics, Physic, Anatomy, and Chemistry, and drew up his Discourse on Meteors. He then visited London, and made some Observation upon the Declination of the Magnetic Needle. In 1633 Descartes removed to Deventer, and completed several works. In 1635 he went to Lewarden, in Friesland, where he continued until 1637, and published four Treatises. On his return from a journey to Breda, Descartes settled at Egmond, where he was called upon to answer for supposed *impieties* in his works. His Philosophy now became esteemed very highly, and the University of Utrecht declared in its favour, upon which he removed to Handewick.

In 1643, Descartes vindicated himself from the accusations of Voetius, and in 1645, he declared, that the long agitated question about the *Quadrature of the Circle*, was impossible to be solved. In 1647, the King of France settled a pension upon him of three thousand Livres. In 1648, he arrived at Stockholm, was graciously received, and was allowed a pension of three thousand crowns, until his death in that capital in 1659. In 1666, the remains of Descartes were removed from Stockholm, and carried to Paris, and interred in that city (the second time) with great ceremony, (1667), within the Church of Saint Genevieve du Mont. His bust was afterwards placed in the same Church, and Louis the Sixteenth caused his statue to be sculptured in marble, (by Pajou) in 1777. The inscription upon the bust is in the French language, but is said to be *not* remarkable either for the language or the thought.

The history of the rise and decay of the Cartesian Philosophy is foreign to the purpose of this Catalogue. The early difficulties it had to encounter, may be found in Du Hamel's Latin Treatise on Philosophy, and in various other works enumerated by Moreri. The later events, which respect the gradual establishment of the Newtonian Philosophy, are familiar to philosophical men.

The *moral* character and conduct of Descartes were honourable to his integrity, and the philosophical greatness of his mind. His desires were moderate, his attention to study unremitting; to his equals he was polite and obliging, and his dependents found him an affectionate friend. *His* Philosophy prevailed for a considerable part of a century, and was at length overthrown by the prevalence of *experimental* research, and the application of *Mathematics* to Natural Philosophy.†

Such is however the *weakness* of human intellect, and the difficulty of *renouncing habitual prejudices*, that as *Voltaire* remarked in his account of the Newtonian System ; “ it was necessary that the generation of *Cartesians* should die, and a new set of Philosophers spring up, before *his* theory could disappear.” Little of the system of *Decartes* now meets the eyes of Philosophical Students, excepting so much as is preserved in controversial books written about the beginning of the last century.

De Utino, p. 67

Leonard de Utino was a Jacobin Monk, who flourished in the fifteenth century, and was a very celebrated preacher.—His sermons were among the first works that were selected for the press (if not the *very* first), for they were printed in the year 1446. His “ Book of Common Places ” was imprinted in 1478. His Carnival (or Lent) Sermons, and his Sermons for Sundays, were each printed at Lyons in 1495.—The volume called “ *Sermones de Sanctis*,” by this Author (mentioned in the first volume, but totally omitted by his biographer), was also printed in 1478, and the undated work of De Utino, mentioned in the *Althorpiana* (vol. 2, 167), was intitled “ *Opus quadragesimale de Legibus*.”

Deverell, p. 68

This publication by Mrs. *Mary Deverell* (of Bristol), bears the following title—“ *Miscellanies in prose and verse, mostly written in the epistolary style, chiefly upon moral subjects, and particularly calculated for the improvement of younger minds.*”

“ By Mrs. M. Deverell,
“ Gloucestershire.”

Dodwell, p. 70

Dr. William Dodwell was the second son of that learned but injudicious and paradoxical writer Mr. Henry Dodwell, Camden Professor of History at Oxford (who died at Shottesbrooke in 1711), and was a learned and respectable divine in the Church of England. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1732.—After he had entered into orders, he was successively preferred to the *Rectory* of Shottesbrooke, the *Vicarages* of Bucklersbury, and of White Waltham, a *Prebendal Stall* in the Cathedral of Salisbury, a *Canonry* in the same Church, and the *Archdeaconry* of Berkshire. Dr. Dodwell was the Author of “ *A Free Answer to Dr. Middleton’s Free Enquiry*,” (published in 1749), and “ *A full and final Reply to Mr. Toll’s Defence of Dr. Middleton’s Free Enquiry*,” (published in 1751). Both these works reflect credit on the Author’s learning, abilities, and temper. So highly was the

“Free Answer” esteemed in the University of Oxford, that the Author was honoured with the title of Doctor in Divinity (conferred upon him by diploma in full Convocation), in the year 1749-50. Besides the pieces above mentioned, & the two volumes of practical Discourses mentioned in the first volume, Dr. Dodwell was the author of “A Dissertation on Jephtha’s Vow,” and numerous single sermons, preached on public occasions, or on *particular subjects*, among which is one with the title of “A Rational Faith,” in opposition to his eldest brother’s sceptical treatise, entitled “Christianity not founded upon Argument,” (published in 1742), which had already called forth able replies; of which the principal were from the pens of Dr. Benson, Dr. Randolph, Dr. Doddridge, and Dr. John Leland.

Donovan, p. 71

The title of this interesting work is—“Descriptive Excursions through South Wales and Monmouthshire, in the year 1804, and the four preceding summers, by *E. Donovan*, F. L. S. Author of the British Zoology, in twenty volumes, &c. embellished with thirty-one plates of Views, Antiquities, &c.”

Drant, p. 72

Drant’s version of Horace’s Satyrs, says Warton, is very paraphrastic, and sometimes *parodical*. The edition described in the first volume of this Catalogue is confessedly the *Editio Princeps*, and, together with the “Wailings of Hieremiah,” and the “Epigrammes” annexed, was printed by *Marshe*, in 1566 (not in 1567, as stated in Dibdin’s Library Companion, p. 75), and was dedicated “To the Right Honorable my Lady Bacon, and my Lady Cicell, sisters, favourers of learning and vertue.”—The *second* edition of the *Satyrs* (containing likewise Horace his arte of Poetrie, and to the Earle of Ormoute by Thomas Drant addressed), was printed in 1667. The dedication of the second edition runs thus:—“To the Right Honorable and verye Noble Lord Thomas, Earle of Ormoute, and Ossorye, Lorde Butler, Viscount Thurles, Lord of the libertie of *Typparye* [sic in Orig.] and Highe Treasurer of Ireland, *Tho. Drant*, Maister of Arts, & Student in Divinitye, wisheth increase of honor, with all felicitye.” In this *second* edition of the *Satyrs* there is an address to the reader, from whence Mr. Warton transcribes *what follows* as *very curious* in itself, a *picture* of popular learning and a *ridicule* of the idle narratives of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. “But I feare me a number do so thincke of thys booke, as I was answered by a prynter not long agoe, though sayth he (Sir your boke be wyse, and ful of learnyng, yet peradventure it wyl not be saileable) signifying indeede that flim flames, and gue gawes, be they never so sleight

“ and slender, are soner rapte up thenne are those which be
 “ lettered and Clarkly makings. And no doubt the cause
 “ that bookes of learnynge seme so hard is, because such, and
 “ so greate a scull of amarouse Pamphlets have so pre-occu-
 “ pyed the eyes and ears of men, that a multtytude believe
 “ ther is none other style, or phrase ells worthe gramercy.—
 “ No books so ryfe or so frindly red, as be these bokes.—But
 “ if the setting out of the wanton tricks of a payre of lovers,
 “ (as for example let theym be cawled Sir Chanticleare and
 “ Dame Partilote) to tell how their firste combination of love
 “ began, how their eyes floted, and howe they anchored their
 “ beames mingled one with the others bewtye ; then of their
 “ perplexed thougths, their throwes, their fancies, their dryrye
 “ driftes, now interrupted, now unperfyted, their love days,
 “ their gaude days, their sugred words, and their sugred joyes.
 “ Afterwards how envyous fortune, through this chop, or that
 “ chaunce, turned their bliss, to baile, severynge too [two]
 “ such bewtyful faces, and dewtyful harts. Last at partynge,
 “ to ad to an oration or twane interchangeably had betwixt the
 “ two wobegune persons, the one thicke powdered wyth manly
 “ passionat pangs, the other watered wyth wominishe tears :
 “ then to shryne them up to god Cupid, and make martirres
 “ of them both, and therwyth an ende of the matter.”

Drayton, p. 72

The village or hamlet in the county of Warwick, wherein
Michael Drayton, the Poet, (whose name still survives) was
 born, was Harshall, Harshull, or Hartshill, in the parish of
 Atherston. He was for some time a Student at Oxford, but
 of his professional pursuits, and the circumstances of his life,
 very little is known. He seems to have entered early among
 the votaries of the muses, and to have become known by vari-
 ous poetical publications during the reign of Queen Eliza-
 beth. His principal patron was Sir Walter Aston, of Tixhall,
 in Staffordshire ; to whom several of his works are dedicated.
 Sir Henry Goodere, of Polesworth, was another of his patrons,
 to whose liberality, Drayton acknowledges himself indebted
 for the principal part of his *education*. From his various dedi-
 cations, it would appear that he enjoyed the favour of some
 Noble families ; and we are told that he was *domesticated* in
 the house of that friend of literature, *Sackville Earl of Dorset*,
 Lord Chamberlain. From all we learn of his private charac-
 ter, it appears to have been decent and respectable.

At his death he was honoured with a tomb among the Poets
 in Westminster Abbey, (the south cross aisle) and had in-
 scribed on his monnment the following epitaph :—

Doe pious marble, let thy readers know
 What they and what their children owe

To *Drayton's* name, whose sacred dust
 We recommend unto thy trust.
 Protect his memorie, and preserve his storie,
 Remain a lasting monument of his glorie ;
 And when thy ruins shall disclaim
 To be the treasurer of his name ;
 His name, that never fades, shall be
 An everlasting monument to thee.

The edition of Drayton's Poems, &c. of 1637, is thus reported in the Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica, (No. 176) "A handsome edition, with a frontispiece by Marshall, in which is introduced a portrait of Drayton." Of the edition of 1619, it is said, this very *complete* collection of Drayton's Poems commences with the dedication to Sir Walter Aston, and the commendatory verses by Thomas Greene, Sir John Beaumont, E. Hayward, and John Selden, and that as there are many pieces in this volume, (1619), not contained in any before enumerated, a list of them, may not be unacceptable—the Barons Warres, England's Heroical Epistles, (distinct title), Idea, in 63 Sonnets, *Odes, with other Lyrick Poesies*, the Legends of Robert, Matilda, Pierce Gaveston, and Thomas Cromwell, (distinct title) *the Owland Pastorals*, ALL of which with the exception of the *Odes, Lyrick Poesies*, the *Owl* and the *Pastorals*, are in the edition of 1637.

Drummond (William), p. 72

A disappointment of the most afflictive nature (for death snatched from the elegant Poet *Drummond of Hawthornden*, the object of his affection immediately after she had consented to be his) has given a peculiar and very pathetic interest to the greater part of his poetical compositions, which are endeared to the reader of sensibility, by the charm resulting from a sincere, and never dying regret for the memory of his earliest love. Although Drummond's Poems were re-published by Philips, (the nephew of Milton), in 1656, with a high encomium on his genius, he continued so obscure, that in 1675 when the *Theatrum Poetarum* appeared, he is said to be *utterly disregarded and laid aside*—a fate, which strange as it may seem, has until these few years almost completely veiled the merit of one the first Poets of the Sister Kingdom.

Du Bartas, by Sylvester, p. 73

Previous to giving an account of the above translator of *Du Bartas's* work, intituled "Commentaire sur le Semaine de la Creation du Monde" (of whom no notice whatever appears under this article in the first volume) the following remarks upon the *original* work, &c. will give some idea of the task which the translator performed. From Moreri and other sources, we find that the celebrity of Du Bartas was in his character of a *Poet*, and his extraordinary success, a suffi-

cient proof of the *bad* taste of his times. His productions were numerous, and written in a style some times mean and barbarous, some times tumid and extravagant. His figures are strained, and often ludicrous and disgusting. His most famous work (the Commentary above mentioned) passed through more than *thirty* editions in five or six years, and was attended by all the train of Translators, Commentators, Critics, Abbreviators, and Imitators, that usually grace the most *capital* performances. It appeared in most of the languages of Europe; and no *religious* library was without the "Week of Du Bartas."—The famous *Peter de Ronsard* sent to Du Bartas, a *Pen of Gold*; and being asked his opinion of the *work*, answered "Du Bartas has done more in *one week*, than I have in the whole course of my life."—Although such an affected *Poet*, Du Bartas was a plain and modest man. The great *De Thou* (who was familiarly acquainted with him in Guienne, during the civil wars) attests his candour and simplicity of manners, and says, that he always spoke of himself, and his works, with great modesty.—He retired from the hurry of business to his little estate of Du Bartas, in Armagnac, where he devoted his leizure to study. He lived long enough to celebrate *in verse*, the victory of his master *Henry*, at *Ivri*, in 1590.

Joshua Sylvester, a Poet, who has within these late years attracted a considerable degree of attention, from the discovery of his translation of Du Bartas, having furnished to *Milton*, the *Prima Stamina* of his *Paradise Lost*, [v. Considerations on Milton's early reading, and the *Prima Stamina* of his *Paradise Lost*; together with Extracts from a Poet of the Sixteenth Century. In a Letter to William Falconer, M. D. from *Charles Dunster, Esq.* M. A. London, 1800] was born in 1563, educated by his uncle, William Plumb, Esq. and died at Middleburg, in Zealand, in 1618. His principal work, (a translation of the "Divine Weeks and Works of Du Bartas") was commenced in 1590, and completed in 1605, since which period, it has undergone six editions, three in quarto, and three in folio, the *last* being dated 1641. Both the *Version* of Sylvester, and his own original Poems (published with it) are remarkable for their inequality, for great beauties, and for glaring defects. His versification is some times exquisitely melodious, and was recognized *as such*, by his Contemporaries, who distinguished him by the appellation of "silver-tongued Sylvester."—His diction is occasionally nervous and energetic, and some times simply elegant; but much more frequently is it disfigured by tumour and bombast. Of the *golden* lines which his translation of Du Bartas contains, it may be necessary to furnish some proof, and it is supposed that the following verses may excite the peruser's surprize:—

“ O thrice, thrice happy he who shuns the cares
 “ Of City-troubles, and of state affairs :
 “ And serving Ceres, tills with his own team
 “ His own free land, left by his friends to him—
 “ And leading all his life at home in peace,
 “ Always in sight of his own smoke ; no seas,
 “ No other seas he knows, nor other torrent
 “ Than that, which waters with his silver current
 “ His native meadows ; and that very earth
 “ Shall give him burial, which first gave him birth.

“ To summon timely sleep, he doth not need
 “ Æthiop’s cold rush, nor drowsy poppy-seed,
 “ The stream’s mild murmur, as it gently gushes,
 “ His healthy limbs in quiet slumber hushes—
 “ ——— all self-private, serving God, he writes
 “ Fearless ; and sings but what his heart indites.
 “ Till Death, dread servant of the Eternal Judge,
 “ Comes very late to his sole-seated lodge :
 “ Let me, good Lord ! among the great unkenn’d,
 “ My rest of days in the calm country end ;
 “ My company ; pure thoughts, to work thy will,
 “ My court ; a cottage on a lowly hill.”

So popular was this version in the early part of the 17th century, that *Ben Jonson* (no indiscriminate *encomiast*), exclaims in his Epigram to the *Translator*,

“ Behold the reverend shade of *Bartas* stands
 “ Before my thought, and in *thy* right, commands,
 “ That to the world I publish for him, this
 “ *Bartas doth wish thy English now were his.*
 “ So well in that are his inventions wrought,
 “ As *his* will now be the translation thought :
 “ *Thine the original, and France shall boast*
 “ No more the maiden glories she has lost.”

The last eight lines are extracted from one of the epigrams prefixed to the *folio* edition of *Sylvester’s* work, in which ten entire pages (at least in the copy of 1641), are occupied by *commendatory* poems upon the translator.

The greatest compliment, however, which *Joshua Sylvester* ever received, is the *Imitation* of *Milton*.

The *virtues* of *Sylvester* were superior to his talents ; he was in fact (to adopt the language of his intimate friend *Vicars*), a Poet,

“ Whom envy scarce could *hate* ; whom *all* admir’d,
 “ who liv’d *beloved*, and a saint expired.”

Duchal, p. 73

Dr. James Duchal pursued his collegiate studies at the University of Glasgow until he took the degree of M. A. He

carried on his ministerial functions at Cambridge, and Antrim, for above twenty years, and in 1740 was persuaded to become the successor of his excellent friend and (quondam) preceptor, Mr. Abernethy, and settled with the protestant dissenting congregation in Wood-street, Dublin, where he laboured incessantly in his vocation during the remaining twenty years of his life, as well in preaching as in writing sermons. *After his settlement at Dublin*, he composed more than seven hundred discourses; which fact, considering that those compositions generally contained a rich variety of instructive and interesting matter, exhibits an instance of industry and application which deserves to be recorded. The excellent collection of Mr. Duchal's Orations, published in one volume (1753), *mentioned in the first volume*, and intituled "Presumptive arguments for the truth and divine authority of the Christian Religion, in ten sermons; to which is added, a sermon upon God's moral government," abound in judicious and pointed reasoning, sound philosophy, and liberality of sentiment, and procured for the author his Doctor's degree from the University in which he had been educated. Dr. Duchal's character seems to have been truly estimable for piety, morality, modesty, candour, and benevolence. In his religious sentiments he was very *liberal*; and he was a warm friend to *freedom of inquiry*; rightly judging, that whatever has truth and importance to recommend it, will bear the *light*, and challenge the *closest discussion*.

Duchè, p. 74

The *Frontispieces* to these volumes were both engraved by *Sharp*, from the elegant designs of the late *Benjamin West*, Esq.

Duncumb, p. 74

The "Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford," were written by *John Duncumb*, M. A. who published the first volume in 1804, and the first part of the second volume in 1812, and it does not seem likely to be proceeded with. What number of plates was intended for its illustration it seems useless to enquire, or to enumerate what *have* been given. The most interesting in the first volume is a representation of the *ancient* west end of the Cathedral; and in the first part of the second volume, a fine portrait of Philips, the Author of the Poem called *Cider*.

Dunkin, p. 74

The History and Antiquities of the Hundreds of Bullington and Ploughley, (Oxfordshire), by *John Dunkin*, (author of the History of Bicester and Alchester), was edited at the expence and under the patronage of *Sir Gregory Osborne Page*

Turner, Bart. D. C. L. and of which publication, only *seventy* copies were printed *for sale*. The Plates may be thus stated—Ambrosden 4—Alchester 1—Bicester 8—Beckley 1—Bucknell 2—Charlton 2—Islip 2—Launton 1—Merton 3—Middleton 2—Muswell Hill 1—Noke 1—Studley 1—& Weston on the Green 2.—Many of the prints are Lithographic.

Dyalogus Creaturarum, p. 74

In describing this work, on pp. 74 and 75, of the first volume of this Catalogue, I have merely stated, that it was *supposed* to be *De Lieu's* press work.

On the perusal of the following passage in Mr. Haslewood's Introduction to his beautiful edition of the *English Translation*, (of 1816), I am led to believe, that I was right in that supposition. Mr. Haslewood there says that "his own wood cuts, are copied from the *Latin* edition, printed by Gerard Leeu, at Gouda, in 1481."—Now as he also gives a list of all the *Latin* editions printed by Gerard Leeu, i. e. *four* in *folio*, (at Gouda), of the dates of 1480, 1481, 1482, and 1484, and *one* in *quarto*, (at Antwerp), of 1493, also in the *Dutch* language, *two* in *folio*, (at Gouda), of 1481 and 1482, and *one* in *quarto*, (at Gouda), of 1484, and it being extremely probable that De Leeu, would use the *same* set of his own wood cuts to *every* edition of the work printed by himself, and the wood cuts of Mr. Haslewood's English Translation are 'confessedly *fac-simile* copies (throughout) of those contained in Gerard Leeu's *Latin* edition, (in folio), of 1481, as well as of those in my *quarto* edition, (also in *Latin*) [to be easily seen on the minutest examination] it seems to follow as a necessary consequence, that the *latter* was printed by *Gerard Leeu, at Antwerp, in 1493*.

Dyde, p. 75

Mr. William Dyde, a printer, published this second edition of the History and Antiquities of Tewkesbury, (which he with great modesty calls a *Directory* for Strangers) and adorned it with a view of Tewksbury, from Cork's Hill, a Plan of the Town, the Seal of the Borough, the Abbey Church, the Abbey Gate-house, Dispenser's Monument, the Town Hall, and the Market-place.

E

Earnshaw, p. 75

Mr. Christopher Earnshaw's volume, is intitled "Orthoepy
" Simplified, being a new and comprehensive explanatory
" pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, selected
" from the works of Dr. Johnson, Mr. Walker, and others,
" improved by the addition of many modern words not to be
" found in any other Pocket Dictionary, to which are ap-
" pended *Scripture Pronunciation, &c. &c.*"

In his Introduction, the Author explains his object in the following sentences:—" To supply in a convenient form, and
 " neatly printed, a Pocket Dictionary of selected words,
 " avoiding paucity of definitions on the one hand, and redun-
 " dance on the other ; is the aim of the present publication.—
 " A Compendium of this sort has long been a desideratum ;
 " and the Compiler trusts he will have performed an accepta-
 " ble service, in offering his Manual to the public : great
 " pains have been taken to make it worthy of their patronage,
 " and he hopes they will not have been fruitless."

Enfield, p. 76

The brief notice of Dr. Enfield, (given on this page) may be thus enlarged. In 1763 he was chosen to the Pastoral Office by the congregation at Benn's Garden, Liverpool. In 1770, he was resident Tutor, and Lecturer in the Belles Lettres, in the Academy at Warrington ; and during this his academical employment, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. In 1785, he was Minister at the Octagon Chapel, Norwich. The loss of his eldest son, (who had been elected Town Clerk of Nottingham) gave a shock to Dr. Enfield's health and spirits, which however he after a little time recovered, and he passed some years in the enjoyment of domestic comfort, and the cordial attachment of a respectable body of friends. Few men *lived* more generally *beloved* ; or have *died*, more *lamented*.

Euclid, p. 78

EUCLID, was the first person who set up a Mathematical School in Alexandria. To him the world has been indebted for Erostrhenes, Archimedes, Apollonius, Ptolemy, Theon, &c. &c. The most valuable of his numerous works, is the *Elements of Geometry*, consisting (as commonly published) of *fifteen* books, of which the two last, have been by some suspected *not* to have been Euclids. Be this as it may, the name of Euclid has been rendered immortal, by that precious legacy (the *Elements*) bequeathed by him to posterity ; the excellencies of which are too universally known, to require illustration or eulogium.

Euclid has been represented to have been a person of agreeable and pleasing manners, and admitted to habits of friendship and familiarity with King Ptolemy ; and it is *said*, that when that Prince, once asked him, if he could not direct him to some *shorter* and *easier* way of acquiring a knowledge of geometrical science, than that which he had laid down in his *Elements* ; Euclid answered, that " there was indeed, no
 " Royal road to Geometry.

F

Fairfax, p. 81

The singular beauty of *Edward Fairfax's* translation of Tasso, and its influence on English versification, demand a greater share of notice than is due to any poetical version preceding the time of Pope. Early cultivating the enjoyment of rural and domestic life, our bard retired with the object of his affections to Newhall, in the parish of Fuyistone, in Knaresborough Forest, where he usefully occupied his time in the education of his children and the indulgence of literary pursuits.

His *Godfrey of Bulloigne* (the work which has immortalised his name), was written whilst he was very young—was first published in 1600, and dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. This masterly version has for a great length of time been most undeservedly neglected. Though rendered *line by line*, and in the *octave stanza* of the Italians, it possesses an uncommon share of elegance, vigour, and spirit; and very frequently exhibits the facility and raciness of original composition.—That it contributed essentially towards the improvement of our *versification*, may be proved from the testimony of *Dryden* and *Waller*; the *former* declaring him superior in harmony even to Spenser, and the *latter* confessing that he owed the melody of his own numbers to a studious imitation of Fairfax's metrical skill.

Besides poetical works, Mr. Fairfax was the author of several controversial pieces, and of a learned essay on Demonology.

Fairford, p. 81

This anonymous account of the parish of Fairford, in the county of Gloucester (with a description of the stained glass, &c.) is illustrated by four plates.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>A View of Fairford Church</i> | 4. <i>The Tomb of Roger Lygon,</i> |
| 2. <i>The Tomb of John Tame, Esq.</i> | <i>Esq. and Katherine his Wife</i> |
| <i>and Alice his Wife, (1471)</i> | <i>(1560.)</i> |
| 3. <i>The Tomb of Sir Edm. Tame</i> | |
| <i>and his two Wives, (1533.)</i> | |

Farmer, p. 81

Mr. John Farmer, of Waltham Abbey, gentleman, has adorned his volume with the following well executed Engravings:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Waltham Cross.</i> | 6. <i>Mr. Bridge's Microcosm, or</i> |
| 2. <i>The Gunpowder Mills.</i> | <i>Musical Clock.</i> |
| 3. <i>The South Prospect of Waltham Abbey Church.</i> | 7. <i>The Arms of Waltham Abbey</i> |
| 4. <i>Part of the Front of King Harold's Tomb.</i> | 8. <i>The Mansion called the Abbey</i> |
| 5. <i>A full sheet Prospect of Copt Hall.</i> | 9. <i>The Tulip Tree in the Garden of do.</i> |
| | 10. <i>The Arms of Charles Wake Jones, Esq.</i> |

Faulkner, p. 82

Mr. Thomas Faulkner, of Chelsea, has in his several Histories of Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith, and Kensington, published the embellishments following :—

CHELSEA.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The Manor House, built by King Henry VIII.</i> 2. <i>A Map of Chelsea, in 1664.</i> 3. <i>Sir Hans Sloane's Statue.</i> 4. <i>Mr. Davy's (the Florist's) House</i> 5. <i>Chelsea Church.</i> 6. <i>Sir Hans Sloane's and his Lady's Monument.</i> 7. <i>The Tomb of Sir Thos. More.</i> 8. <i>Monument of T. Lawrence, Esq.</i> 9. <i>Tomb of the Duchess of Northumberland.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. <i>Portrait of James Neild, Esq.</i> 11. <i>King James's College.</i> 12. <i>The Royal Hospital.</i> 13. <i>Statue of King Charles II.</i> 14. <i>Royal Military Asylum.</i> 15. <i>Antient House, supposed to have been inhabited by Sir T. More.</i> 16. <i>Winchester House.</i> 17. <i>The Pavilion, Hans Place.</i> |
|--|---|

FULHAM WITH HAMMERSMITH.

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|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Bishop of London's Palace.</i> 2. <i>Sandford Manor Hoase.</i> 3. <i>The Arms of John, Bishop of London.</i> 4. <i>Map of Fulham.</i> 5. <i>Fulham Church.</i> 6. <i>Antient Brass of William Harvey.</i> 7. <i>Monument of Lady Legh.</i> 8. <i>Antient Brass of Sir Samson Norton.</i> 9. <i>Stone Stall in Fulham Church.</i> 10. <i>Antient Brass of Sir William Butts.</i> 11. <i>Monument of Catharine Hart.</i> 12. <i>Monument of John Lord Mordaunt.</i> 13. <i>Mordaunt's Pedigree.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. <i>Font in Fulham Church.</i> 15. <i>Antient Brass of Margaret Saunders.</i> 16. <i>Chapel of St. Paul, at Hammersmith.</i> 17. <i>Bronze Bust of Charles II. and Crispe's Cenotaph.</i> 18. <i>Great Quadrangle of Fulham Palace.</i> 19. <i>Armes of Bishop Fitzjames in the Garden Wall.</i> 20. <i>Antient Gothic Window in Fulham Palace.</i> 21. <i>The Tete du Point, (q. Pont) opposite Fulham.</i> 22. <i>Autographs of eminent Persons</i> 23. <i>Garden View of Normand House.</i> |
|---|--|

KENSINGTON.

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|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The National School</i> 2. <i>The Royal Arms</i> 3. <i>Map of the Parish</i> 4. <i>Conduit built by Henry VIII.</i> 5. <i>Bell Tower on Palace Green</i> 6. <i>Mr. Vulliamy's Overflowing Well</i> 7. <i>Pedigree of De Vere</i> 8. <i>Pedigree of the Families of Cope and Rich</i> 9. <i>Ground Plan of Holland House</i> 10. <i>Lord Holland's Coat of Arms</i> 11. <i>Sandford Manor House, v. Fulham, No. 2</i> 12. <i>Holland House</i> 13. <i>Interior of the Gilt Room in do.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. <i>Altar erected by Lord Holland</i> 15. <i>Interior of Kensington Church</i> 16. <i>Font in the Church</i> 17. <i>Antient manner of Playing on Bells</i> 18. <i>View of the Town of Kensington</i> 19. <i>View of Noel House, (Kensington Gore)</i> 20. <i>View of Campden House</i> 21. <i>Pedigree of the Families of Hiches and Noel</i> 22. <i>View of Kensington Palace</i> 23. <i>View of Bayswater Chapel</i> 24. <i>A Token of Randolph Cobbett, 1666.</i> |
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Fenton's Pembrokeshire, p. 82

That *Richard Fenton*, Esq. F. A. S. now or late of Glynamel (near Fishguard), is or was a gentleman of birth, education, and talent, appears most decidedly from the Dedication of this volume to "Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart." in the terms following [without adverting to the Tour itself.]

"Dear Sir—Indebted for its birth to your suggestions, for its maturity to your fostering encouragement, and for its chief embellishments to your fine taste in the application of the pencil, the following production is so much your own offspring, and stands connected with you by so many vital ties, that it cannot be separated from you without a species of violence, of which my heart will not allow me to be guilty.

"When I inscribe therefore this History of my native County with your name, the deed, which under other circumstances, might be imputed to vanity, must be regarded as the dictate of justice; and the best sanction of my work is the necessary result of those acts of your kindness which have blended you so essentially with its composition.

"Thus far I proceed under the command of duty; but I must advance another step to gratify inclination, and recollecting the numerous journeys in which we have traced together the vestiges of antiquity; the many hours of my existence which your conversation has informed and cheered; the thousand offices of sympathy and benevolence with which you have dissipated the gloom hanging heavily on my mind, and have alleviated that anguish which my own fortitude was insufficient to sustain, I must surrender myself to the temptation of proclaiming you, without any reference to the present volume, and without attending to the sensibilities and prohibition of your own delicate mind, as the friend of my fortunes, and of my life * * * * *."

Mr. Fenton's Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire is illustrated with these well-engraved Plates:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Portrait of the Author</i> | 12. <i>Effigy in Upton Chapel</i> |
| 2. <i>Cromlech at Pentre Evan (a Vignette upon the Title)</i> | 13. <i>Carew Castle</i> |
| 3. <i>A Map of Pembrokeshire</i> | 14. <i>Effigy in Carew Church</i> |
| 4. <i>A Bird, called the Hoopoe</i> | 15. <i>Another Effigy there</i> |
| 5. <i>A Plate of Antiquities</i> | 16. <i>Picton Castle</i> |
| 6. <i>A Plate of Antiquities</i> | 17. <i>Effigies in Slebech Church</i> |
| 7. <i>Episcopal Palace of Saint David's</i> | 18. <i>Slebech Hall</i> |
| 8. <i>Cathedral Church of Saint David's</i> | 19. <i>Llewhaden Castle</i> |
| 9. <i>Roch Castle</i> | 20. <i>Pembroke Castle</i> |
| 10. <i>Priory at Haverfordwest</i> | 21. <i>St. Govan's Chapel</i> |
| 11. <i>Holy Water Niche, at Langwn</i> | 22. <i>Stackpool Court</i> |
| | 23. <i>Tomb of Elidur de Stackpool</i> |
| | 24. <i>Lanfey Court</i> |
| | 25. <i>Manorbeer Castle</i> |

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| 26. <i>The Town of Tenby</i> | 30. <i>Newport Castle</i> |
| 27. <i>Monument of the Whites at Tenby</i> | 31. <i>The lower Town and Harbour of Fishguard, and</i> |
| 28. <i>The Priory in Caldey Island</i> | 32. <i>Sigillum Adomari de Valencia</i> |
| 29. <i>Cilgerran Castle</i> | |

Ferrar, p. 83

John Ferrar, a citizen of Limerick, adorned his History of that City with

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|--|--|
| 1. <i>A View of Limerick and Newtown Pery</i> | 8. <i>The Exchange</i> |
| 2. <i>The Arms of John Prendergast Smyth, Esq.</i> | 9. <i>The Custom House</i> |
| 3. <i>A Plan of Limerick</i> | 10. <i>Thomond Bridge</i> |
| 4. <i>A Map of the Siege of do.</i> | 11. <i>The Poor House</i> |
| 5. <i>A Medal struck by King William</i> | 12. <i>A Map of the County</i> |
| 6. <i>Coins struck in Limerick</i> | 13. <i>Ruins of Kilmallock</i> |
| 7. <i>The Cathedral Church</i> | 14. <i>The Arms of Sir Richard de Bourgho, and</i> |
| | 15. <i>A View of Castle Connell.</i> |

To his View of Dublin he annexed—

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|--|---|
| 1. <i>A South View of the Custom House</i> | 7. <i>Hothouse and Greenhouse at Bellevue</i> |
| 2. <i>The Arms of La Touche</i> | 8. <i>A View of Loughlingstown Camp</i> |
| 3. <i>Engraved Lines on the Art of Printing</i> | 9. <i>The Royal Arms, and</i> |
| 4. <i>A View of Sarah Bridge</i> | 10. <i>The Warwickshire Avon, (an Allegorical Design in Honor of Shakespear.)</i> |
| 5. <i>A Medal in Memory of David La Touche, Esq.</i> | |
| 6. <i>Bellevue</i> | |

Fleetwood, p. 83

The classical education of the learned prelate *William Fleetwood* began at Eton School, whence he was removed to King's College, in the University of Cambridge. About the time of the Revolution, he entered into holy orders, and soon became celebrated for his elocution in the pulpit. He was early appointed Chaplain to King William and Queen Mary, Fellow of Eton College, and Rector of St. Austin's, in London. His work entitled "*Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge*," exhibited satisfactory proofs both of extensive learning and able criticism, and contributed to maintain that high reputation which the author had acquired at the University. After the death of the King, the Queen appointed Mr. Fleetwood a Canon of Windsor. About 1705 he resigned his London preferments, and retired to a small rectory in the neighbourhood of Eton, in order to indulge his inclination for privacy, where he applied much of his time in the study of British History and Antiquities. One curious specimen of Mr. Fleetwood's skill in the latter branch of learn-

ing was published (but without the Author's name), in 1707, and entitled "*Chronicon Preciosum*, or an Account of English Gold and Silver Money, the price of Corn and other commodities, and of stipends, salaries, wages, &c. in England, for six hundred years last past. [This work has been often reprinted, but the edition of 1745 (vide 1st volume), is esteemed the *best*]. The indefatigable labours in which this Prelate employed himself, both previous to and after his translation to Ely, brought upon him infirmities which produced a gradual decay, under which he sank in the sixty-seventy year of his age. The various merits of Bishop Fleetwood entitle him to the character of a great and good man. His life was so studious, that there were very few of his hours during which he allowed himself *any* relaxation—and to crown the whole, he was a bright pattern of innocence of life, integrity of heart, and sanctity of manners.

Fosbrooke, p. 85

Mr. Fosbrooke's *History of Gloucestershire* (on the engraved title page) has a letter-press title to the following effect:—
 " Abstracts of Records and Manuscripts respecting the County
 " of Gloucester, formed into a History correcting the very
 " erroneous accounts, and supplying numerous deficiencies, in
 " Sir Robt. Atkins and subsequent writers, by Thomas Dudley Fosbrooke, F. A. S. &c." In his *Preface*, Mr. Fosbrooke says, " This work gives as large and valuable a collection of Records and MSS. *as could be procured*; but some difficulties could not be overcome. Lord Edward Somerset, Member for the county, knowing that it would highly gratify many of his constituents, to have the fullest possible accounts of their families and estates, applied to the Lord Chancellor, and Master of the Rolls, that I might have an unlimited range of the Rolls Chapel Records; but from official difficulties, it could not be obtained, altho' with regret on the parts of those distinguished persons."

These volumes are illustrated with Plates (as under), besides the engraved title pages:—

VOLUME I.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. Entrance from the Cathedral to the Great Cloister | 9. Lasborough House |
| 3. 4. 5. Three Plates in aid of the Remarks | 10. 11. Two different Views of Berkeley Castle |
| 6. Stonehouse Court | 12. Stone Church |
| 7. Window at Hampton Church | 13. St. Christopher, as on the Walls of Wotton Church |
| 8. Chavenage House and Eastington (demolished) | 14. Brasses in Wotton Church |

VOLUME II.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Boxwell Court</i> | 12. 13. <i>Two Views of Bromes-</i> |
| 2. <i>Tortworth, the Seat of Lord</i> | <i>berrow Place</i> |
| 3. 4. <i>Two Views of Siston Court</i> | 14. <i>A beautiful Musical Altar</i> |
| 5. <i>Beckampton Church</i> | <i>Clock</i> |
| 6. <i>The Font and Antiquities</i> | 15. <i>De Spencer's Shrine, at</i> |
| <i>found at Alderley</i> | <i>Tewksbury</i> |
| 7. 8. 9. 10. <i>Four Views of</i> | 16. <i>St. Briavels Castle, Glass</i> |
| <i>Thornbury Castle</i> | <i>from Tewksbury, Crosier,</i> |
| 11. <i>The Boyce, near Dymock, and</i> | <i>&c.</i> |
| <i>Arlingham Court</i> | 17. <i>Sherborne House.</i> |

In Mr. Fosbrooke's History of the City of Gloucester are the following Plates :—

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|--|--|
| 1. <i>Osrick's Monument</i> | 21. 22. 23. <i>Monuments of Sir</i> |
| 2. <i>Plan of Antient Gloucester</i> | <i>John Powell, Ralph Big-</i> |
| 3. <i>Old Bridge and West Gate</i> | <i>land, and Bishop Benson</i> |
| 4. <i>Old County Gaol, being the</i> | 24. 25. <i>Monuments of Alderman</i> |
| <i>Remains of the Castle.</i> | <i>Machen and Lady. & Dame</i> |
| 5. 6. <i>Monuments of Abbot Se-</i> | <i>Mary Strachan</i> |
| <i>broke and Abbot Parker</i> | 26. 27. <i>Remains of Lanthony</i> |
| 7. 8. 9. <i>The Cathedral, and parts</i> | <i>Abbey, and the Grey Friars,</i> |
| <i>of it</i> | <i>(Gloucester)</i> |
| 10. <i>Specimens of the Armorial</i> | 28. <i>Church of St. John the Bap-</i> |
| <i>Pavement</i> | <i>tist</i> |
| 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. <i>Monuments of</i> | 29. <i>Monument of Thomas Price,</i> |
| <i>Edward II Duke of Nor-</i> | <i>Esq.</i> |
| <i>mandy, Bishop Goldsbo-</i> | 30. <i>Church of St. Mary de Crypt</i> |
| <i>rough, Lord and Lady Bo-</i> | 31. <i>Monument of Mrs. Snell</i> |
| <i>kun, and Alderman Black-</i> | 32. 33. <i>Church of St. Mary de</i> |
| <i>leach and Lady</i> | <i>Lode, and King Lucius's</i> |
| 16. <i>South Porch of Gloucester</i> | <i>Tomb</i> |
| <i>Cathedral</i> | 34. 35. <i>Two Views of St. Mi-</i> |
| 17. <i>Westgate of the College Pre-</i> | <i>chael's Church</i> |
| <i>cincts</i> | 36. <i>Church of St. Nicholas</i> |
| 18. 19. 20. <i>Monuments of Arch-</i> | 37. <i>Mouument of Alderman</i> |
| <i>bishop Aldred, Mrs. Wil-</i> | <i>Walton.</i> |
| <i>liams, Mrs. Clent, and Ald.</i> | |
| <i>Jones</i> | |

Foster, p. 85

With respect to Dr. James Foster's *pulpit oratory*, no better account of his pre-eminence is preserved, or can be conveyed to others, than in the words of Mr. Rider (who was first a Graduate of Oxford, and afterwards Master of St. Paul's School).

“ His voice was *naturally* sweet, strong, distinct, harmo-
 “ nious ; always adapted to his matter ; always varied, as his
 “ method changed, as expressive of the sense, as the most
 “ judicious recitative. Monotony was a fault he was never
 “ guilty of. His action, the soul of eloquence, was grave,
 “ expressive, free from distortions, animated without being

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|--|---|
| 20. <i>Brass of Bartholomew Bolney, and Eleanor his Wife</i> 21. <i>Portrait of Sir John Gage, K. G.</i> 22. <i>The Tomb of Sir John Gage, K. G.</i> 23. <i>The Effigies of Sir John Gage, and Philippa his Wife</i> 24. <i>Brass of Sir Edward Gage, K. B. and Elizabeth his Wife</i> | 25. <i>Brass of John Gage, and Elizabeth and Margaret, his Wives</i> 26. <i>Brass of Thomas Gage, and Elazabeth, his Wife</i> 27. <i>Portrait of Sir John Gage, Bart.</i> 28. <i>Table of the descent of Gage, of Hengrave</i> 29. <i>Sir Edward Gage Bart.</i> 30. <i>Sir Thomas Gage, VII. Baronet of Hengrave</i> |
|--|---|

Gardner, p. 88

The Historical account of Dunwich, (antiently a City, now a Borough) Blithburgh, (formerly a Town of note, now a Village) and Southwold, (once a Village, now a Town Corporate) by *Thomas Gardner*, is illustrated by the large sheet Plan, the two plates of Seals, &c. and the other cuts of Antiquities upon the letter press, enumerated in 3 Upcott, 1198-9.

Garnett, p. 88

Dr. Garnett's Observations on a Tour through the Highlands, and part of the Western Isles of Scotland, particularly Staffa and Icolmkill, (to which are added a Description of the Falls of the Clyde and of the Country round Moffat) are (besides a Map) embellished with fifty-two plates, engraved in the manner of Aquatinta, from drawings taken on the spot, by W. H. Watts, Miniature and Landscape Painter, who accompanied the Author in his Tour.

Garrick, p. 89

In the steady pursuit of fame and fortune, *David Garrick* was guided by great good sense and *discretion*. The latter quality subjected him to the imputation of *avarice*; but though he was fond of money, and of course did *not* lavish it in the careless manner of some of his detractors; yet he was fully capable of *using it with liberality*. His mode of living was hospitable and generous, and his bounty often flowed in a *large stream of munificence*. Instead of quoting particular instances, it will be sufficient to state, what Dr. Johnson (who knew him well) said of him, viz. *that he believed David Garrick, gave away more money, than any man in London*.

Mr. Garrick's principal, and most incorrigible foible, was *vanity*, and Dr. Goldsmith has strongly marked this feature in his portrait of him, in the Poem called *Retaliation*.

Of *Praise*, a mere *Glutton*; he *swallow'd* what came,
 And the *Puff* of a Dunce—he mistook it for *Fame*;
 'Till his relish grew *callous*, almost to disease,
 Who *pepper'd* the *highest*, was surest to *please*.

Goethe, p. 91

Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe, was a very celebrated German Author, and was born at Frankfort, in 1749. The plates of *Retch* to his Faustus are so intimately adapted to the very genius of the Author, that *truth* is conspicuous throughout under all possible forms of beauty; and though *fancy* may play (in some plates) in extravagant variety, correctness and propriety are preserved.

☞ The new invented title has been added to my copy.

Gower, p. 93, also second volume, p. 245

Considered in a general view (says Warton) the *Confessio Amantis* [of Gower] may be pronounced no unpleasing miscellany of those shorter Tales, which delighted the readers of the middle age. Most of them are now forgotten, together with the voluminous Chronicles, in which they were recorded.

Graves's Cleveland, p. 94

This History of Cleveland contains the following Plates drawn by *Bird* and engraved by *Scott*:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Cleveland Hills, from Cliffrigg Wood</i> | 10. <i>Skelton Castle</i> |
| 2. <i>Map of Cleveland</i> | 11. <i>Seal of Langbargh Wapontake</i> |
| 3. <i>View of Yarm Bridge</i> | 12. <i>Castle Hill, near Castle Levington</i> |
| 4. <i>Cast Iron Bridge at Yarm</i> | 13. <i>Guisbrough Priory, (twice)</i> |
| 5. <i>View of Mount Grace Priory</i> | 14. <i>Mount Grace Priory</i> |
| 6. <i>Monument of Sir Nicholas de Meynil</i> | 15. <i>Remains of Whorlton Castle</i> |
| 7. <i>Leven Grove</i> | 16. <i>Gateway in the parish of Carlton</i> |
| 8. <i>Rosebury Topping</i> | |
| 9. <i>Runswick Bay</i> | |

N. B.—The six last were engraved on wood by Green.

Green, p. 94

The History and Antiquities of the City and Suburbs of Worcester, by *Valentine Green*, F. S. A. contain the following Plates, (chiefly engraved by *Ross*) besides the Vignette of the Old Bridge, engraved on the title pages.

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| 1. <i>Portrait of the Author</i> | 14. <i>Bishop Johnson's Monument</i> |
| 2. <i>West View of the City</i> | 15. <i>Withers's Monument and Sansome Fields</i> |
| 3. <i>House of Industry</i> | 16. <i>Plan of the City and Suburbs</i> |
| 4. <i>N. E. View of the Cathedral</i> | 17. <i>Worcester Palace</i> |
| 5. <i>Internal View of the Chapter House</i> | 18. <i>Guildhall</i> |
| 6. <i>Prince Arthur's Chapel</i> | 19. <i>China Manufactory</i> |
| 7. <i>View of do. in 1788</i> | 20. <i>Four Churches</i> |
| 8. <i>View of do. in its renewed state</i> | 21. <i>Two Churches, Audit Hall, and Infirmary</i> |
| 9. <i>Plan of the Cathedral</i> | 22. <i>St. Andrew's Church</i> |
| 10. <i>Internal View of the Cathedral</i> | 23. <i>St. Swithin's and All Saints</i> |
| 11. <i>Mrs. Rae's Monument</i> | 24. <i>St. Nicholas and St. Martin's</i> |
| 12. <i>Bishop Hough's Monument</i> | 25. <i>Coins and Seals.</i> |
| 13. <i>Bishop Madox's Monument</i> | |

Gunn, p. 96

The writer of the *Memoirs of the late Rev. William Alphon-
sus Gunn*, (prefixed to his *Sermons*) after shewing most
clearly his abilities as a preacher and strenuous maintainer of
the doctrines and tenets of *the Church of England*, and his
worth and excellence as a man and a christian, defends him
with great spirit from the malicious charges, made against
him by his enemies, of his being a decided Methodist, (from
which charges he had suffered great loss and inconvenience),
but says in the way of consolation, that there is nothing *new*
in these things, that the practice of using such ill meaning
accusations, had been continued for a great length of time ;
and then gives us the following striking passages—" A Peer
" of the Realm informed a friend of mine, on whose honour
" and veracity I can depend, that when the late venerable
" *Secker* used to enter the drawing-room at St. James's, he
" has repeatedly heard some of the surrounding Nobles say,
" *here comes our Methodistical Archbishop*, were my faith in
" this testimony at all wavering, it would be established,
" when I find a *Courtier* of those days, the elegant, accom-
" plished, literary *Horace Walpole*, descending to so mean an
" exercise, as to compose the following lines, *on the same*
" *venerable Primate* :—

" The Bench hath oft pos'd, and set us a scoffing,
" By signing, *Will. London, John Sarum, John Roffin* :
" But *this* Head of the Church, no Expounder will want,
" For his Grace, signs his own proper name, *Thomas Cant.*"

H

Hacket, p. 97

The parish Church of North Crawley, (not *Crowley* as
printed in the first volume) in Buckinghamshire, in which
Dr. Roger Hacket, was buried, is a spacious and handsome
gothic structure, dedicated to Saint Firmin, the patron of the
antient Monastery at that place. In the Chancel are some
memorials of the family of *Hacket*. The Advowson of the
Rectory of North Crawley, was formerly in the families of
Hacket and *Carew*.

Hakewill's Windsor, p. 97

The History of Windsor and its Neighbourhood, by *James
Hakewill*, (Architect), is not only beautifully executed in its
typographical portion, (by Edmund Lloyd, of Harley Street),
but is adorned with the following sculptures of great merit.

PLATES.

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|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Windsor Castle from Eton Play Fields | 5. North Terrace, Windsor Castle |
| 2. and 3. A large and small Ground Plan | 6. View from the North Terrace |
| 4. South-west View of Windsor | 7. The Lower Ward |
| | 8. Map of the Neighbourhood |
| | 9. Langley Park |

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| 10. <i>Stoke Park</i> | 16. <i>St. Anne's Hill, from Egham Hill</i> |
| 11. <i>Windsor, from Highstanding Hill</i> | 17. <i>Sunning Hill Park</i> |
| 12. <i>St. Leonard's Hill</i> | 18. <i>View from Cliefden</i> |
| 13. <i>Frogmore</i> | 19. <i>Windsor Castle, from Brockhurst Meadow</i> |
| 14. <i>Beaumont Lodge</i> | 20. <i>Ditton Park</i> |
| 15. <i>View from the Upper Grounds do.</i> | 21. <i>Old Windsor Church-yard</i> |

VIGNETTES.

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|--|--|
| 22. <i>Round Tower, Windsor Castle</i> | 30. <i>Hermitage in Frogmore Gardens</i> |
| 23. <i>Entrance to the New Commons</i> | 31. <i>Monkey Island</i> |
| 24. <i>Eton College Chapel</i> | 32. <i>Piers of Datchet Bridge</i> |
| 25. <i>Eton Play Fields</i> | 33. <i>Antient Tower of Ditton House</i> |
| 26. <i>Upton Church</i> | 34. <i>Princess Elizabeth's Cottage</i> |
| 27. <i>St. Leonard's House</i> | 35. <i>Magna Charta Island.</i> |
| 28. <i>Grotto at Ascot Place</i> | |
| 29. <i>Sandpit Gate</i> | |

Hakluyt, p. 97

Richard Hakluyt, was born about 1553, and was educated at Westminster School. Being accustomed to visit (at his Chambers in the Temple) his cousin, Richard Hakluyt, Esq. of Eyton, a person greatly attached to matters of Navigation and Commerce; he acquired such a taste for geometrical and maritime enquiries, that it became his *ruling passion*, and upon his removal to Christ Church College, in Oxford, he engaged himself in a course of reading on those topics *in a variety of languages*, by which he rendered himself so conspicuous, that he was appointed to read public Lectures upon Cosmography, and its collateral Sciences. The name of Mr. Hakluyt became known to persons abroad, (engaged in similar studies) and he maintained a correspondence with *Abraham Ortelius*, [v. second volume, p. 136] and *Gerard Mercator*. In 1582 he published a small collection of Voyages and Discoveries, (afterwards incorporated with his large work) which was well approved, and procured him, from Secretary Walsingham, a Commission to confer with some Merchants of Bristol, respecting an Expedition to Newfoundland. Soon after, he was engaged as Chaplain to Sir Edward Stafford, in his Embassy to France, in which country he remained five years, and in 1587, published a Translation of *Basaniere's* Account of Florida, and an improved edition of Peter Martyr's work "*De Orbe novo.*" After his return from France in 1588, Hakluyt was nominated by Sir Walter Raleigh one of the Corporation of Councillors, Assistants, and Adventurers, to whom he assigned his Patent for the Prosecution of Discoveries *in America*, and in 1589 he published in a folio volume, "*The principal Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries of the English Nation made by Sea or Overland, within the compass of these fifteen hundred years.*" This

collection was augmented by two more volumes folio, [v. the article.] It contains the Narratives of nearly *two hundred and twenty* Voyages, besides a number of justificatory papers, (as Patents, Instructions, Letters, &c.) and is certainly a highly valuable treasury of such facts. In 1601 he published a Translation from the Portuguese of "Antonio Galvano's History of Discoveries, 4to." In 1605 Mr. Hakluyt was appointed to his Prebendal Stall at Westminster, which with his Rectory in Suffolk, was the whole of his ecclesiastical preferments. In 1609 he published a Translation of "Ferdinand de Soto's Description of Florida," 4to. This was his last printed work. His papers amounting to the quantity of another volume, came into the hands of *Purchas*, (Author of the Pilgrimage) who made use of them in *his* publications. The name of our author has been perpetuated in *Hakluyt's Headland*, (a Promontory on the Continent of *Greenland*) so called by the Navigator *Hudson*, in 1608.

Hale, p. 97

The complete Body of Husbandry, by *Thomas Hale*, Esq. and others, is illustrated with a great number of cuts, containing figures of the instruments of husbandry; of useful and poisonous plants; and various other subjects.

Hall, p. 98

Bishop Hall's Satires [or *Virgidemiarum*] the first so called that were written in the *English* language, were published by him when a student at Emanuel College, Cambridge, at his age of 23. Warton, in the fragment of his fourth volume of the "History of English Poetry," dwells minutely upon this work, and says—"These *Satires* are marked with a classical precision, to which English Poetry had yet rarely attained. They are replete with animation of style and sentiment.—The *indignation* of the satirist, is always the result of *good sense*. Nor are the *Thorns* of severe invective unmixed with the *Flowers* of pure poetry. The characters are delineated in strong and lively colouring, and their discriminations are touched with the masterly traces of genuine humour. The versification is equally energetic and elegant, and the fabric of the couplets approaches to the modern standard. It is no inconsiderable proof of a *genius* predominating over the *general taste* of an age (when every preacher was a punster), to have written verses, where laughter was to be raised, and the reader to be entertained with sallies of pleasantry, *without quibbles and conceits*.—And if in general, I should be thought too copious and prolix in my examination of these satires, my apology must be my *wish* to revive a neglected writer of real genius; and my *opinion*, that the first legitimate author in our language of a species of Poetry of the most important and

“ popular utility, which our countrymen have so successfully
 “ cultivated, and from which POPE derives his chief cele-
 “ brity, *deserved* to be distinguished with a *particular degree*
 “ of attention.”

Hardynge, p. 99

The dedication of Hardynge's Chronicle, unto the Right Honorable Lorde Thomas Duke of Norffolke, by th'en printer *Richarde Grafton*, consists of a rhyming *Epistle*, in twenty-two stanzas, of seven lines each; and is followed by a rhyming *Preface into* the Chronicle of *Ihon Hardyng*, of thirty-one stanzas of the like metre, and by the *Proheme* of Ihon Hardyng, *into* this his Chronicle (in the same measure and rhyme), comprising forty-one stanzas of Genealogy.

At the end of Hardyng's portion of the volume commences a *Prose*-continuation (which is supposed to have been composed by *Grafton*), with a distinct title-page, and fresh signatures, and ending with the reign of King Henry VIII.

. The borders to the separate titles have the same ornaments, and upon their sill is a shield bearing Grafton's *small* device, supported by naked boys.

Hargrove, p. 100

Edward Hargrove's History of the Castle, Town, and Forest of Knaresborough (with Harrogate), is one of the better sort of provincial *Guides*; and may be found useful to an entire stranger. The plates are not in the first style of excellence.

Harman, p. 100

The Editor of this beautiful reprint of the Caveat for Cursetors has given a fac-simile copy of the title of the edition of 1573, which is stated by him to be the *last* of the four editions *discovered* to have been printed in early times. In an *advertisement* prefixed, the Editor observes, that the illustration of the manners and customs of a country, and particularly those of *our own*, is always interesting. “ In this point
 “ of view (he adds), it is hoped the present reprint will prove
 “ acceptable, as descriptive of a class of society during the
 “ reign of Elizabeth, * * * * * and its great *rarity* is suf-
 “ ficiently obvious, from having escaped the researches of
 “ Ames and *Herbert*.” This last assertion is (however) hasty and inconclusive. In *Herbert's* edition of Ames, p. 924, it is shewn that *William Gryffith* had, in 1566, a *license* for printing “ A Caueat for comen Corsetors, vulgarly called
 “ Vagabons, by Tho. Harman;” and it appears by the same *advertisement*, that *William Gryffith* did in 1566, actually *print* the *earliest* of the same *four* discovered editions.

The fac-simile copy of the title-page of Middleton's edition of 1573 (mentioned above), is in *black letter*; the words are—“ A Caueat or warening for Common Cursetors, *vul-*
 “ *garely* called Vagabones, set forth by *Thomas Harman*,

cept committing the Dedication and Preface (already written) to the press.

Hayward (Sir John), p. 102

This writer of English History, published in 1599, the *first* part of the Life and Reign of King Henry IV. which he dedicated to the Earl of Essex, (who was soon afterwards brought to the scaffold.) On account of such his dedication, and of some things advanced in the work in favour of *hereditary succession to the Crown*, Queen Elizabeth was highly incensed; and caused the Author to be imprisoned. The Queen also applied to her Minister *Bacon*, to see if he could discover any passages in it, which might be construed as *treasonable*. His reply was, that “for *treason* he found *none*, “but for *felony*, very *many*”—which he explained, by saying that Hayward, had *stolen* many sentences from *Tacitus*; and translated them into English. The Queen suspecting that some more mischievous author was concerned in the work, proposed to have Sir John Hayward *racked* to force a discovery; which was only prevented by Bacon’s remonstrance and dexterity. In the next reign, Hayward came into favour at Court, and was in 1610, appointed one of his Majesties [James I.] Historiographers of the intended College of Controversial Divinity, at Chelsea.

At the desire of Prince Henry, Sir John composed the “Lives of the three Norman Kings of England,” (1613), which are rather short *Portraits*, than pieces of History. As an Historian (for he published other Lives of Monarchs, &c.) Sir John Hayward obtained most credit for his Life of Henry IV. which Bishop Nicolson observes, gave him *the* repute of a good clean pen, and smooth style; though some judged it to be too dramatical. Sir John followed the *antient* practice of putting speeches into the mouths of his personages, and is therefore called by *Kennett*, “*professed* speech-maker” throughout his History.

Hickes, p. 131

The Reverend *Dr. George Hickes*, is mentioned under the article *Kempis* in the first volume of this Catalogue, (as one of the Translators of that work) and a short account of him is there given. To that brief notice it seems proper to add the following circumstances of his life. In 1676 (when Mr. Hickes had attained the age of 34 years) he was appointed Chaplain to the Duke of Lauderdale, and was the next year, taken by his Grace into Scotland, where he received his Doctor of Divinity’s degree, in a manner particularly honourable to himself. In 1679-80, Dr. Hickes was promoted to a Prebendal Stall in Worcester Cathedral; made King’s Chaplain in 1681, and Dean of Worcester in 1683.

At the Revolution, the Doctor refusing (with many others)

to take the oaths ; he fell under *suspension* in August, 1689, and was *deprived* in February following. Being under prosecution, he absconded until May, 1699, when Lord Somers obtained on his behalf an act of Council, for a *Noli-prosequi*.—He was in the mean time (1693-4) consecrated among the non-jurors, *Suffragan, Bishop of Thetford*.

Dr. Hickes, was a man of universal learning, but particularly skilful in the old northern languages, and antiquities.—He was also deeply read in the *primitive Fathers* of the Church, whom he decidedly considered to be the best Expositors of Scripture.

Historic Gallery, p. 108

The design of this very interesting publication, may be gathered sufficiently from its title page, (which follows):—

“ The Historic Gallery of Portraits and Paintings, or Biographical Review, containing a brief account of the Lives of the most celebrated men in every Age and Country, and Graphic Imitations of the finest specimens of the Arts, ancient and modern, with Remarks critical and explanatory.”

It may be confidently stated that the publishers and artists, during the progress of the work executed their respective portions with great judgement, skill, and taste, and that it reflects great credit and honour upon this age and nation, that these elegant volumes were produced in it.

Hodgson, p. 108

Bishop Porteus's Life was written by *the Rev. Robert Hodgson, A. M.* Rector of St. George's, Hanover Square.

Hodson's Sermons, p. 108

Were written by *the Rev. Septimus Hodson, M. B.* Rector of Thrapston, &c.

Holland, p. 110

The History, Antiquities, and Description of the Town and Parish of Worksop, in the county of Nottingham, by *John Holland*, of Sheffield Park, is dedicated to Bernard Edward Duke of Norfolk, &c. and is illustrated by the following Engravings:—

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| 1. <i>A Canon regular of St. Augustine</i> | 9. <i>Shireoak's Chapel</i> |
| 2. <i>Worksop Priory Gatehouse</i> | 10. <i>Osberton House</i> |
| 3. <i>Fac-simile of a Monk Writing, (from Dugdale)</i> | 11. <i>Steetley Church</i> |
| 4. <i>Inscription on the Monument of William de Furnival</i> | 12. <i>Badge of the Pensioners in Shrewsbury Hospital at Sheffield</i> |
| 5. <i>Towers of Worksop Church</i> | 13. <i>Altar Stone</i> |
| 6. <i>Saint Mary's Chapel</i> | 14. <i>Seal of Worksop Priory (to a Lease)</i> |
| 7. <i>Methodist Chapel</i> | 15. to 25. (inclusive) <i>Coats of Arms of De Busli, De Lovetot, De Furnival, Talbot,</i> |
| 8. <i>Sculptured Pediment on Worksop Manor House</i> | |

Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Newcastle, Foljambe, Thornhaugh, Worksop Priory, Lascelles, and on Whitaker's Grave Stone

26 to 33. (inclusive) Autographs

of Henry VIII. Lord Cromwell, Queen Elizabeth, George sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, Grace, Countess of Shrewsbury, Eliz. Countess of Shrewsbury, & J. Smith.

Holmes, p. 110

The Sketches of the Southern Counties of Ireland, by *George Holmes*, are adorned with these Plates :—

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|---|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Rock of Cashel, (Tipperary)</i> | 5. <i>Ross Castle</i> |
| 2. <i>Cormac's Chapel, (do.)</i> | 6. <i>Mucruss Lake</i> |
| 3. <i>Antient Monument at Cashel</i> | and |
| 4. <i>Interior of the Abbey of Holy Cross</i> | 7. <i>Castle of Lismore.</i> |

Hoole's Translation of *Metastasio*, p. 113

The eminent Jurist, *Gravina*, (mentioned in the original Annotation upon this article) who amused himself with writing bad Tragedies, was walking near the Campus Martius one summer's evening, in company with the Abbé Lorenzini, when they heard a sweet and powerful voice, modulating verses with the greatest fluency, to the measure of the *Canto Improvviso*. On approaching to the shop of *Trapassi*, whence the melody proceeded, they were surprised to see a lovely boy, pouring forth elegant verses on the persons and objects which surrounded him, and their admiration was increased by the graceful compliments, which he took an opportunity of addressing to themselves. When the youthful Poet had concluded, *Gravina* called him to him, and, with many encomiums and caresses, offered him a piece of money, which the boy politely declined. He then inquired into his situation and employment, and being struck with the intelligence of his replies, proposed to his parents, to educate him as his own child. They consented, and *Gravina* after changing his name to *Metastasio*, gave him a careful and excellent education for his own profession. At *fourteen* years of age *Metastasio* produced his Tragedy of "*Giustino*," which so pleased *Gravina*, that he took him to Naples, where he contended with, and excelled some of the most celebrated *Improvvisatori* of Italy. He still however continued the study of the *Law*, and with a view to the only two channels of preferment which prevailed at Rome, also assumed the minor Order of *Priesthood*, whence his title of *Abate*. Of too liberal and hospitable a disposition he gradually made away with the provision [fifteen thousand crowns] made for him by his patron's *Will*, and then resolved to apply more closely to the *Law*, and repaired to Naples for that purpose ; but becoming acquainted with *Brugnatelli*, usually called "*The Romanina*" (the most celebrated Actress and Singer in Italy) he gave himself up entirely to Harmony and Poetry.

The extraordinary success of his first Opera, "Gli Otti Esperidi" confirmed him in this resolution, and joining *his* establishment to that of "the Romanina" and her husband, in a short time he composed three new Dramas, "Cato in Utica," "Ezio," and "Semiramide." He followed these with *several* more of still *greater* celebrity, until in 1730, he received and accepted an invitation from the Court of Vienna to take up his *residence* in that capital, as co-adjutor to the Imperial Laureate, Apostolo Zeno, whom he ultimately succeeded.

From that period, the life of Metastasio presented a calm uniformity, for upwards of half a century. He retained the favour of the Imperial Family undiminished; for his extraordinary talents were admirably seconded, by the even temper of his *private character*. Indefatigable as a *Poet*, he composed no less than *twenty-six* Operas, and *eight* Oratorios, or Sacred Dramas, besides Cantatas, Canzoni, Sonnets, and minor Pieces to a great amount.

The poetical characteristics of Metastasio, are sweetness, correctness, purity, simplicity, gentle pathos, and refined and elevated sentiment. There is *less* of nature, than of *elegance* and *beauty* in his Dramas, which consequently appear *insipid* to those who have been nourished with *stronger poetic aliment*.

* * Metastasio had completed his 84th year when he died.

Hooper, p. 114

Bishop Hooper's Confession of Faith, is thus intituled "A
" brieve and cleare Confession of the Christian Faith, contain-
" ing an hundreth articles, according to the Order of the
" Creede of the Apostles; written by that learned and godly
" martyr I. HOOPER, sometime Byshop of Glocester in his
" life time," and it is *always* found bound up with the Lectures
" of I. B. [John Baker] upon the XII Articles of our Christian
" Faith, briefly set forth for the Comfort of the godly, and
" the better Instruction of the simple and ignorant," which is
mentioned on page 12 of the first volume.

Dr. Watt observes, that the above publications *appear* to have been *intended* to sell separately, as they have *distinct* title pages. To this opinion I cannot subscribe, but think (on the contrary) that the two works, were originally, and *always intended* to go together, inasmuch as although there is a distinct title to the Prelate's Confession of Faith, the title page to I. B.'s Lectures, comprises a *full title* to *both* publications, and the *signatures* are regularly *continued* from the *Lectures* to the *Confession*.

Horatii Opera, 1498, p. 115

I declined giving in my first volume (and I must *still* decline) the elaborate account of Earl Spencer's copy of the

above edition, but as it may gratify some of my readers, I will transcribe faithfully in this place the *Exordium* with which Dr. Dibdin commences in the place quoted, the account referred to.

“ We have at length reached the last, and not the least interesting article relating to the early editions of HORACE in this Library. While the lover of *antient design* and *engraving* may be induced to covet this volume, from these considerations *alone*, the scholar and critic, will not be indifferent to the possession of it, when he reads the ensuing notices of its comparative intrinsic worth. This is the Impression which in the *Bibl: Harleian: vol. III. No. 754*, is called *one of the greatest Curiosities in the whole Harleian Collection: being adorned with a vast number of Cuts, reckoned extremely beautiful when they were done*. The reader will therefore expect some gratifying account of so extraordinary a volume.”

The Doctor after minutely describing the typographical beauties of the work, and bestowing *ten* fac-simile copies of the cuts, makes some few observations upon the *intrinsic* value of this edition, chiefly, because edited by *Jacob Locher*. His observations to the above effect, begin thus “ All the previous impressions of Horace had been taken from MSS. found in *Italy*; the present one gives us the text of a MS. found in *Germany*. On *this* account Bentley valued the edition, and *Ernesti* observes upon it.” Horatius per *Jacobum Locherum*, &c. &c. [going on with a quotation from *Ernestus* too long for insertion in this place.]

Horsfield, p. 116

It is unnecessary (says the Reverend Author of the History and Antiquities of Lewes and its vicinity, in his *Preface* to the first volume, of 1824), to state the circumstances that have given rise to the present publication. If the volume be such as to meet the expectation of the numerous Subscribers who have encouraged it, I shall be happy: if I have failed in giving satisfaction to the reader, I may regret the failure, but shall not lament having undertaken the work, since the hours that have been devoted to it, have been *hours of pleasantness*. I am not blind to its defects; but it is not for me to point them out; others will but too soon discern them. I do not deprecate censure, and I cannot expect praise—save the humble praise of having written what I believe to be *truth*, fearlessly and impartially.

I am well aware that I may incur the displeasure of the the professed Antiquary, for having introduced sketches of general history, which may appear to have been uncalled for, and by substituting translations for originals. In exculpation I can only allege, that I have consulted general rather

than particular gratification; and if I have sometimes departed from the dry detail of antiquarian or topographical facts, I venture to indulge the hope that my wanderings will be pardoned by the majority of my readers.

The work has been extended far beyond the limits that were originally assigned to it: the Reader will not have cause to regret this, since it has been occasioned by a variety of interesting matter, that came into my possession when a considerable portion of the volume was composed, and which is now incorporated with it. Not only have one hundred additional pages been given, but also many illustrations on wood have been introduced, in addition to those executed in lithography, &c. &c.

List of Plates, &c. in the first volume:—

COPPER PLATES.

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|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Plan of the Borough, Cliffe, and Southover</i> | 2. <i>Bay and Harbour of Newhaven</i> |
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LITHOGRAPHIC DRAWINGS.

Sketch of Lewes, facing the Title.

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|---|---|
| 1. <i>View from Mount Harry</i> 2. <i>Plan of the River Ouse</i> 3. 4. 5. <i>Celts, Antient Weapons, and Urns, &c. from Tumuli</i> 6. 7. <i>Roman Camps</i> 8. <i>Gundreds Tombstone</i> 9. 10. <i>Castle Gateway and West-gate</i> 11. 12. 13. <i>The Bridge, the Old Town Hall, and the Priory Ruins</i> 14. <i>Monument of one of the Priors</i> 15. 16. 17. <i>The Priory, & Norman Pavements from the Priory</i> | 18. 19. <i>Views of the Castle and the Castle Keep</i> 20. <i>Monumental Brasses, Seals, &c.</i> 21. 22. <i>Saint Nicholas' Hospital, and St. John's Church</i> 23. 24. <i>Monument of Magnus, and St. James' Hospital</i> 27. <i>Sections Illustrative of Geology</i> 28. 29. <i>Organic Remains and Fossils.</i> |
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WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

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| 1. <i>Mount Caburn</i> 2. 3. <i>Antient Urns, &c. and a Roman Patern</i> 4. <i>Section of the Castle Banks, in which an Urn was found</i> 5. 6. <i>William de Warren in Armour, and Simon de Montford</i> 7. <i>The County Hall</i> 8. 9. <i>A Monk of the Cluniac Order, and the Borough Seal</i> 10. 11. 12. 13. <i>Churches of St. Mary in Foro, St. Peter, St. Anne, & St. Michael's</i> | 14. 15. <i>Sir Nicholas Pelham's Monument, and the Old Church of All Saints</i> 16. 17. <i>Church of St. Thomas in the Cliff, & Southover Church</i> 18. 19. 20. <i>Old House, (Southover) the Constable's Cup, and Hamsey Church</i> 21. <i>Cavern in the Rocks, near Uckfield</i> 22. <i>Section of the Isle of Wight</i> 23. <i>Zoophytes, do.</i> 24. 25. [<i>Are Plates of Southover House and the Friars, presented by the respective owners.</i>] |
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The Preface to the *second* volume (of 1827) has the following explanatory passages by Mr. Horsfield:—

“ The following pages were intended to have been offered
 “ as a Supplement to the *History and Antiquities of Lewes*
 “ *and its vicinity*. Circumstances, however, unnecessary to
 “ detail, altered the original intention, and determined their
 “ publication as a *second* and completing volume of that work.
 “ The very contracted space left in the former volume for
 “ notices of *the vicinity* ; the numerous villages and places of
 “ interest around, which were of necessity there passed over,
 “ and the encouragement to complete the work, received from
 “ different quarters, and in various ways, must be the
 “ Author’s apology for again intruding upon the public notice.

“ To those who find pleasure in topographical researches,
 “ or who feel an interest in antiquarian pursuits, the present
 “ unpretending volume will not, he trusts, be deemed alto-
 “ gether unworthy of their patronage. Of its many defects
 “ he is fully conscious ; but at the same time is willing to
 “ hope, that no material errors will be found in the different
 “ historical and topographical statements which he has made.
 “ Those who know the difficulty of collecting information of
 “ this nature, will be the readiest to overlook slight defects :
 “ industry will not always elicit truth, nor will perseverance,
 “ in all cases, ensure success.

“ There are, perhaps, some who may think that the Author
 “ has departed too much from the unity of topographical writ-
 “ ing, in the variety of matter which he has introduced, of a
 “ general nature ; in extenuation, he has only to plead, that
 “ he deemed it better to enliven the dullness of what some may
 “ consider unimportant facts, by occasional digressions ; and
 “ even by occasionally calling in the aid of the muses ; than to
 “ confine himself within the strict laws of topography, and
 “ thus render the work altogether uninteresting to the gene-
 “ ral reader. If he has in this respect erred in judgement,
 “ he trusts that the error will be deemed venial by the greater
 “ part of his readers.

“ The volume comprises a description of all the parishes,
 “ towns, and villages, &c. within eight miles of Lewes. In
 “ some few instances the researches have been *extended*, for
 “ the purpose of bringing before the reader objects of inte-
 “ rest, but the *average* distance included within the volume,
 “ is the one first mentioned.

“ The *Embellishments* of this volume, are executed in a style
 “ different from those in the first. For lithographic drawings
 “ *copper plates* have been substituted, the execution of which
 “ has been seldom surpassed in local publications. To those
 “ gentlemen who have generously patronized the work, by
 “ the presentation of engravings, the Author begs to unite
 “ with the Publisher, in the expression of gratitude.

“ In conclusion, the Author may be allowed to say, that
 “ the utmost praise is due to the Publisher, for the liberal and
 “ persevering spirit he has displayed throughout the work.—
 “ No expence has been spared by him to render the volume
 “ worthy the attention of the public. The Typography and
 “ Illustrations, have, by his liberality, been completed in the
 “ best style : and to render the work as useful as possible, at
 “ a great expence, he has arranged an Itinerary of the County,
 “ with the routes from Lewes to all the principal, as well as
 “ most of the secondary places in Sussex.”

Embellishments in the Second Volume.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Frontispiece—Ashcombe</i> | 6. <i>Portraits of William, Thomas,</i> |
| 2. <i>Moulscombe</i> | <i>and Henry Hay</i> |
| 3. <i>Firle Place</i> | 7. <i>Combe Place</i> |
| 4. <i>Framfield Place</i> | 8. <i>Stanmer Place.</i> |
| 5. <i>Glynde Place</i> | |

[The above are Copper Plate Engravings.]

The following are Engravings on Wood:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Interior of Alfriston Church</i> | 9. <i>Isfield Place</i> |
| 2. <i>Royal Palace at Brighton</i> | 10. <i>Monument of Sir John Shur-</i> |
| 3. <i>Chain Pier, by Moonlight</i> | <i>ley, at Isfield</i> |
| 4. <i>Chiddingly Hall</i> | 11. <i>Oak Trees at Laughton</i> |
| 5. <i>Monument of Judge Jefferay,</i> | 12. <i>Monumental Inscription in</i> |
| <i>at Chiddingly</i> | <i>Selmeston Church</i> |
| 6. <i>View of Holland</i> | 13. <i>Fonts in the Churches of Den-</i> |
| 7. <i>Wassail Bowl</i> | <i>ton, and St. Anne, Lewes.</i> |
| 8. <i>Glynde Church</i> | |

Hunter's Hallamshire, p. 118

The eight Plates and seven Vignettes, which on this page are said to adorn the above well written volume, are contained in the following list, and are *exclusive* of the elegantly engraved *General View of the Town of Sheffield*, by Cooke, (from a drawing by Blore) which forms the *Frontispiece* to the work, and a *Plan* of the same Town published by Baines, in 1822.

PLATES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>St. Peter's Church in Sheffield</i> | 5. <i>St. Paul's Church in Shef-</i> |
| 2. <i>Monument of the Rev. James</i> | <i>field</i> |
| <i>Wilkinson</i> | 6. <i>Remains of Sheffield Manor,</i> |
| 3. <i>Interior View of the Shrews-</i> | <i>(two Views by Blore)</i> |
| <i>bury Chapel</i> | 7. <i>Carbrooke Hall and Chimney</i> |
| 4. <i>Front View of the Monument</i> | <i>Piece</i> |
| <i>of George, the fourth Earl</i> | 8. <i>Portrait of John Wilson, Esq.</i> |
| <i>of Shrewsbury</i> | <i>of Broomhead Hall</i> |

VIGNETTES.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Old Stalls in St. Peter's Church</i> | ently denominated “ <i>The</i> |
| 2. <i>The Hospital of Gilbert Earl</i> | <i>Haule at the Poandes</i> ”) |
| <i>of Shrewsbury</i> | 5. <i>Ecclesall Chapel</i> |
| 3. <i>The General Infirmary</i> | 6. <i>Broom Hall</i> |
| 4. <i>The Hall in the Ponds (anti-</i> | 7. <i>Attercliffe Chapel.</i> |

*. Besides the above Decorations, the volume contains several Armorial Bearings cut in outline.

I

Illingworth, p. 123

Archdeacon Illingworth's Second Account of Scampton is illustrated by the following Engravings :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>A Map of Part of Lincolnshire</i> | 9. <i>Brass Plate of Sir J. Bolles</i> |
| 2. <i>The Parsonage House</i> | 10. <i>Medal of Sir Robert Bolles</i> |
| 3. <i>A Map of Scampton Lordship</i> | 11. <i>Portrait of Wm. Cayley, Esq.</i> |
| 4. <i>Miscellanies</i> | 12. <i>Portrait of Sir John Bolle</i> |
| 5. <i>Roman Villa and Pancras Well</i> | 13. <i>Monument of the same</i> |
| 6. <i>Tessalated Pavement</i> | 14. <i>Portrait of Sir Chas. Bolle</i> |
| 7. <i>Gateway to Scampton Hall</i> | 15. <i>Arms of Bolle</i> |
| 8. <i>The Church</i> | |

Ireland (Samuel), p. 127

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|--|
| Mr. Ireland's Views on the Thames are illustrated by 52 plates |
| His Medway by 28 plates |
| His Avon by 31 plates |
| His Wye by 31 plates |
| His Illustrations of Hogarth has 106 plates |
| His Tour through Holland, Brabant, &c. has 46 plates |
| His Inns of Court has 22 Engr. |

Total Plates and Engravings 316

Ireland (W. H.) p. 127

Mr. W. H. Ireland, (the son of the preceding Tourist and Author) boldly proclaims to the world upon the title page to his Rhapsodies, that he *was* the author of the Shaksperian Manuscripts, and gives a Portrait of himself, as a frontispiece to the volume, which he dedicates to Lady Hunloke.

Izacke, p. 129

"The remarkable Antiquities of the City of Exeter," edited by *Samuel Izacke*, Esq. are dedicated to George Augustus, Prince of Wales, and contain three Plates.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>The Arms of Exeter and of Izacke</i> | 2. <i>A true Plan of the City of Exeter, and</i> |
| | 3. <i>The Cathedral Church.</i> |

Besides these Engravings there are :—

Fifty Coats of Arms of the Bishops of Exeter.

Thirteen Coats of the different Companies, and

About seven Coats of Arms belonging to Private Families.

J

Jackson, p. 121

That learned Divine *Thomas Jackson, D. D.* was born at Witton, in the county of Durham, and was admitted to the degree of B. A. 1599, and M. A. 1603, and chosen Probationer Fellow in 1606, at which time he was well grounded in Arithmetic, Grammar, Philology, Geometry, Rhetoric, Logic, Philosophy, the Oriental Languages, History, and

Divinity. His proficiency in the *latter* branch of learning, occasioned his being selected to read a Divinity Lecture in *his own* College every Sunday morning, and at *Pembroke* College, once every week. In 1610 he took the degree of B. D. and in 1622 that of D. D. As Vice-President of his College, (to which he was chosen for several years successively) he moderated at the Divinity Disputations, in a manner equally creditable to his profound learning, and to his courtesy, candour, and modesty. In 1624 he obtained the Vicarage of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and discharged his pastoral duties with diligence and fidelity, and as a Preacher was much followed and admired. At this time Dr. Jackson was rigidly *Calvinistic* in his sentiments, but was converted by Dr. Neile, Bishop of Durham, (whose Chaplain he became) at least with respect to the doctrine of *absolute Predestination*.—In 1630 he was elected President of Corpus Christi College, and resigned his Vicarage in Newcastle, but was soon afterwards collated to the Vicarage of Witney, in Oxfordshire.—In 1635 he was made a Prebendary of Winchester, and was afterwards Dean of Peterborough, but died at the end of two years, and was buried at Oxford. Dr. Jackson's learning was profound and various, his piety ardent, and his life blameless, and he was respected and beloved not only for his extraordinary endowments, but for his amiable manners, his exemplary humility, and his boundless charities. His works were frequently *cited* by Bishop Patrick, in his Commentaries on the Old Testament, and were much admired and studied by the late Bishop Horne.

James I. pp. 17 and 303

The following Observations upon this Royal Author, were made by R. P. Gillies, Esq.

“ If *James* was not himself a *great* Author, he was at least a *venerator* and *encourager* of Authorship. While other Monarchs have chosen to mark their earthly career in characters of blood and desolation, *his* prime ambition was to be enrolled among *Poets* and *Philosophers*; and if this object could not be gained, he loved to *translate* from the works of others.—“ But “ sen, alas !” he exclaimed, alluding to Du Bartas, “ God by “ nature hath *denied* me the *like* lofty and quick ingyne, and “ that *my* muse, age, and fortune, have refused me the like “ skill and learning, I was *forced* to have refuge to the second, “ which was to do what lay in me to set forth *his* praise, when “ I could not merit the like myself.” In consequence of this alone, he becomes an object of respect and attention, and his character is illuminated by a borrowed light.”

Bishop Percy remarks of *one* of King James's *Sonnets* (which he has inserted in his “ Reliques of Antient Poety,” v. 1st vol. p. 185) that, “ it would not dishonour *any* writer of that time.”

Jenkins, p. 122

The History of the City of Exeter, by *Alexander Jenkins*, has these Plates :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Gateway of Rougemont Castle</i> 2. <i>Map of Exeter</i> 3. <i>Danmonia Romana</i> 4. <i>Saxon Danmonia</i> 5. <i>Anglo Saxon Coins, Antient Cannon, &c.</i> 6. <i>West View of the Old Conduit</i> 7. <i>View of the Old Exe Bridge</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. <i>Two Views of Rougemont Castle</i> 9. <i>Plan of Rougemont Castle</i> 10. <i>Ichnography of the Cathedral</i> 11. <i>Antient Guildhall, in Water Beer Street</i> 12. <i>Coins found in do. Antient Date, &c.</i> |
|---|---|

Jervis, p. 122

The Sermons of the *Rev. Thomas Jervis*, of Leeds, are dedicated to the *Rev. Christopher Wyvill, LL. B.* of Burton Hall, in Yorkshire, and the *Rev. John Disney, D. D. F. A. S.* of the Hyde, in Essex.

Jocelyn, p. 123

According to Moreri, *Jocelin of Furness*, was an *Englishman*, and a *Religious* [Monk] of the Order of the Cistercians, and was supposed to have flourished about the year 1160; also that he composed *divers* works (as the Lives of Saint Wallen, Saint Patrick, &c.) and a History of the Bishops of England.

Jones p. 126

This History of the County of Brecknock, besides engraved title pages, has these Plates :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Map of the County</i> 2. <i>Builth</i> 3. <i>Antient Map of Wales</i> 4. <i>Crickhowel</i> 5. <i>Do. Castle</i> 6. <i>Morfa Rhuddlan (a Song)</i> 7. <i>Brecknock</i> 8. <i>Brynlllys</i> 9. <i>Hay</i> 10. <i>Blanllyfni</i> 11. <i>Tretower</i> 12. <i>Tretower and Crickhowel</i> 13. <i>Hay Castle</i> 14. <i>Ichnography of Brecon</i> 15. <i>Seals of the Borough of Brecon</i> 16. <i>Ground Plan of the Priory of Brecon</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. <i>Havard's Tombstone</i> 18. <i>Old Town Hall at Brecon</i> 19. <i>Roman Altar</i> 20. <i>Portrait of Dr. Price</i> 21. <i>Cross at Neuadd Siarman</i> 22. <i>Lloyd's Monument at Builth</i> 23. 24. 25. <i>Three Plates of Arms (emblazoned)</i> 26. <i>Skreen at Patricio</i> 27. <i>Antient Gateway at Crickhowel</i> 28. <i>Stone at Catacus, &c.</i> 29. <i>Roman Camp</i> 30. <i>Plate of Coins</i> 31. <i>Roman Bath</i> 32. <i>Water Fall at Cilhepste</i> 33. <i>Figures at the College.</i> |
|---|--|

Jovius, (by Daniel), p. 126

Under this article is a notice of *Samuel Daniel*, (the translator of Jovius) to which may be added, that he was the intimate friend of Shakespear, Marlowe, Chapman, Camden, and Cowel, and was so highly esteemed by the accomplished Countess of Pembroke, that she not only (as formerly men-

tioned) erected a monument to his memory, but in a full length portrait of herself, at Appleby Castle, (Cumberland) had a small miniature of her favourite Poet introduced upon the canvas *beside her*. This partiality seems to have sprung from a connection not often productive of attachment: Daniel had been her *Tutor*, when she was only thirteen years old, and in his Poems he addressed an Epistle to her at this early age, which Mr. Park [in a note at p. 167, vol. III. of his *Royal and Noble Authors*] has *justly* said “deserves entire perusal “for its dignified vein of delicate admonition.”

Dissatisfied with the opinions of his Contemporaries, as to his poetical merit, Daniel relinquished the busy world, and spent the closing years of his life in the cultivation of a farm.

K

Kenelworth Illustrated, p. 131

This *History* of the Castle, Priory, and Church of Kenilworth, in the county of Warwick, was edited by the *Merri-dews*, of Coventry and Warwick, and the *Radclyffes*, of Birmingham, (all very respectable Booksellers) in the year 1821, is dedicated to the Earl of Clarendon, and contains—1. The History of Kenilworth Manor, Priory, and Castle—2. A Summary of Royal Visits to Kenilworth—3. The History of Kenilworth Church—and 4. A Survey of Kenilworth Castle in 1821. To which there is an *Appendix*, comprising (a.) A biographical notice of *Robert Laneham*—(b.) Laneham's Letter—(c.) A biographical Memoir of *George Gascoigne*—(d.) Gascoigne's Princely Pleasures at Kenilworth Castle—and (e) Masques performed before Queen Elizabeth.

This well executed volume, is illustrated by nineteen finely engraved Plates, (by very superior artists) and comprise:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Portrait of the Earl of Leicester</i> | 11. <i>The Strong Tower & Antient View of the Priory</i> |
| 2. <i>Seals of Kenilworth Priory</i> | 12. <i>The Great Hall and Oriel</i> |
| 3. <i>The Priory Gateway</i> | 13. <i>The Interior of the great Hall</i> |
| 4. <i>Kenilworth Church</i> | 14. <i>The Entrance to do.</i> |
| 5. <i>Monument of Mrs. Gresley</i> | 15. <i>Leicester's Buildings</i> |
| 6. <i>Plan of the Castle</i> | 16. <i>Lunn's Tower</i> |
| 7. <i>Gatehouse of do.</i> | 17. <i>The Water Tower</i> |
| 8. <i>Fireplace from Leicester's Buildings</i> | 18. <i>General View of the Castle, and</i> |
| 9. <i>Cesar's Tower</i> | 19. <i>Portrait of George Gascoigne.</i> |
| 10. <i>Do. from Clinton Green</i> | |

Knight, p. 133

Dr. Knight's Life of *Dean Colet*, is illustrated by these Plates:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>A Portrait of the Dean, (by Vertue)</i> 2. <i>The Compton Arms</i> 3. <i>Monument of Sir Henry Colet, in Stepney Church</i> 4. <i>The House of the Master of St. Paul's School, (at Stepney)</i> 5. <i>St. Paul's School</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. <i>Engraving from a fine MS. in the Public Library at Cambridge</i> 7. <i>Dean Colet's Monument (from Dugdale)</i> 8. <i>Cotes's Monument in Trinity Chapel, Cambridge</i> 9. <i>Dean Colet's Bust, Arms, &c.</i> |
|--|---|

Dr. Knight's *Life of Erasmus* has the following Engravings :

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Portrait of Erasmus, by Holbein, engraved by Vertue</i> 2. <i>The House at Rotterdam in which Erasmus was born</i> 3. <i>Erasmus's Statue at Rotterdam</i> 4. <i>William Latimer's Effigies</i> 5. <i>Christopher Urswicke's Monument at Hackney</i> 6. <i>Portrait of Archbishop Warham, by Holbein, engraved by Vertue</i> 7. <i>Erasmus's Study in Queen's College, Cambridge</i> 8. <i>Portrait of Bishop Fisher</i> 9. <i>Lady Margaret's Monument in Westminster Abbey</i> 10. <i>A Prospect of Aldington Church, in Kent, (whereof Erasmus was Rector)</i> 11. <i>Dr. Young's Monument in the Roll's Chapel</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. <i>Portrait of Sir Henry Guilford</i> 13. <i>Portrait of Fox, Bishop of Winchester</i> 14. <i>Bishop of Elphin's Seal</i> 15. <i>Portrait of King Henry VIII</i> 16. <i>Portrait of Queen Katherine</i> 17. <i>Portrait of Cardinal Wolsey</i> 18. <i>Lord Grey's Monument, at Pyrgo, in Essex</i> 19. <i>Portrait of Sir John Cheke, by Nutting</i> 20. <i>An Antient Lamp found at St. Paul's</i> 21. <i>Sir Thomas More's Family Picture</i> 22. <i>Erasmus's Monument</i> 23. <i>Erasmus's Monument at Rotterdam</i> 24. <i>Portrait of Frobenius</i> |
|--|---|

L

Lactantii Institutionum, &c. p. 134

The device of *Bivilaqua*, given at 2 Dibdin's *Spenceriana* 252, and under the Colophon of the *Institutes, &c. of Lactantius* (above) may be thus described. Within a figure in outline of nearly the form of an inflated air balloon, (surmounted by a double cross, with a star of eight rays at the Simon

top) are the words ————— upon which device there

Bivilaqua

occurs only the following slight remark ————— “that the
“ printer might have inserted his name [therein] with a little
“ more attention to *lineal* exactness.”

. The Colophon of the above edition of *Lactantius*, spells the Printer's name *Bevilaqua*, the device *Bivilaqua*.

Langdale, p. 135

Mr. Thomas Langdale, an enterprising printer, at Ripon, in Yorkshire, was the publisher of this excellent Guide, “*The Tourists Companion*,” being a concise description and History of Ripon, Studley Park, Fountain's Abbey, Hack-

fall, Brimham Crag, Newby Hall, Knaresborough, Harrogate, Harewood House, Bolton Priory, &c. It is illustrated by the following good Engravings:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>The East End of Ripon Minster</i> | 13. <i>Ground Plan of the Abbey</i> |
| 2. <i>Plan of Ripon and Bondgate</i> | 14. <i>Another Basso-relievo, dated 1488</i> |
| 3. <i>Elevation, &c. of Ripon Minster</i> | 15. <i>View at Hackfall</i> |
| 4. <i>Basso-relievos under the seats</i> | 16. <i>The Sulphur Well at Harrogate</i> |
| 5. <i>Another Basso-relievo</i> | 17. <i>Knaresborough Castle</i> |
| 6. <i>St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital</i> | 18. <i>High Bridge and Church, Knaresborough</i> |
| 7. <i>Town Hall, Ripon</i> | 19. <i>Another Basso-relievo</i> |
| 8. <i>Market-place, Ripon</i> | 20. <i>Plan of the Antient Isurium</i> |
| 9. <i>The Arms of the Borough</i> | 21. <i>Fragments of Roman Earth-ware</i> |
| 10. <i>View of Studley House</i> | 22. <i>Scites of Tombs in Harewood Church</i> |
| 11. <i>Fountains Abbey Bridge</i> | |
| 12. <i>S. E. View of Fountain's Abbey</i> | |

Lillo, p. 141

George Lillo, was the son of a Dutch Jeweller, who married an English woman. What was the occasion of Lillo becoming a writer for the stage, we are not informed, but he appears not to have forsaken his mercantile occupation, and to have maintained the character of an amiable, worthy, and virtuous man. His first production was a *Ballad Opera*, called "*Sylvia*," which is said to have possessed merit. It was however by *Tragedy* that he acquired his fame; and the particular walk that he pursued, was that of *domestic* distress in *common* life, exhibited for a *moral* purpose. By the choice, and the judicious management of his stories, he succeeded in rendering them eminently pathetic, and they displayed no inconsiderable knowledge of the human heart. A murder, and an execution, are the incidents employed for tragic effect in the play of *George Barnwell*, or the London Apprentice, and that his dramas succeeded, is not surprising; but Lillo is *much* to be commended for the *moral* use he has made of the story (founded on a popular ballad) which consigned the work for a series of years to an *annual* holiday performance, for the edification of youth in the same class of life.

Linnecar, p. 141

The Miscellaneous Works of *Richard Linnecar*, of Wakefield, [Dramas, Poems, &c.] are dedicated to *John Berkenhout*, M. D. and the rest of the Subscribers to the Volume.

Lloyd, p. 142

The Rev. Pierson Lloyd, M. A. (and afterwards D. D.) second Master of Westminster School; was likewise Chancellor of York, & Portionist of Waddesdon, in Buckinghamshire. His learning, judgement, and moderation, endeared

him to all who partook of his instructions, during a course of almost fifty years spent in the service of the public, at Westminster School. He had a pension bestowed upon him (by the good King George the Third) of four hundred pounds a year for his own life, and that of his wife, (who survived him.) Dr. Pierson Lloyd died in 1781.

Loder, p. 143

Loder's History of Framlingham contains the following Prints :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Portrait of Sir Robert Hitcham</i> 2. <i>Framlingham Castle from the Mere</i> 3. <i>Framlingham Church</i> 4. <i>Ichnography of the Church, shewing the situation of the Monuments</i> 5. <i>Tomb of Henry Howard, Earl of Surry</i> 6. <i>Tomb of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. <i>Tomb of the two Wives of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and the Tomb of Sir Thomas Hitcham, Knt.</i> 8. <i>Tomb of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk</i> 9. <i>Saxted Church united with Framlingham</i> 10. <i>A Plate of nine Seals, and a Framlingham Token</i> |
|--|---|

The Tombs Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, are all in Framlingham Church.

Lydgate, p. 145, also second volume p. 255

Warton, speaking of this celebrated Monk of the (Benedictine) Abbey of Bury Saint Edmund's, says he was an uncommon ornament of his profession, yet his *genius* was so lively, and his *accomplishments* so numerous, that I suspect, the holy Father Saint Benedict, would hardly have acknowledged him for a *genuine* disciple. I am of opinion, (says the same learned critic) that Lydgate made considerable *additions* to those *amplifications* of our language, in which *Chaucer*, *Gower*, and *Occleve* led the way; and that he is the *first* of our writers whose style is cloathed with that *perspicuity* in which the English phraseology appears at this day, to an English reader. To enumerate Lydgate's pieces, would be to write the *Catalogue* of a little Library. No Poet seems to have possessed a greater versatility of talents. He moves with equal ease in every mode of composition. His *Hymns* and his *Ballads* have the same *degree* of merit, and whether his subject be the life of a *Hermit*, or a *Hero*, of *Saint Austin*, or *Guy Earl of Warwick*, *ludicrous* or *legendary*, *religious* or *romantic*, a *History*, or an *Allegory*, he writes with facility.—His transitions were rapid from works of the most serious and laborious kind, to sallies of levity, and pieces of popular entertainment. His muse was of universal access, and he was not only the Poet of his *Monastery*, but of the *world in general*.

Lylie's Euphues and his England, p. 146

Nathan Drake, M. D. in his *Historical Outline of Polite Literature during the Age of Shakespeare*, [volume 1, p. 441] has the following elaborate Disquisition on *John Lilly*, and his works called *Euphues*, &c.—“ Before *Puttenham* had published; another, and a still more dangerous mode of *Corruption*, had infected English composition. In 1581, *John Lilly*, a *Dramatic Poet*, published a Romance in two parts, of which the first is entitled *Euphues*, the Anatomy of Wit, and the second, *Euphues and his England*.

“ This production is a tissue of *Antithesis* and *Alliteration*, and therefore justly entitled to the appellation of *affected*; but we cannot (with *Berkenhout*) consider it, as a most contemptible piece of nonsense. The moral is uniformly good; the vices and follies of the day, are attacked with much force and keenness; there is in it much display of the manners of the times; and though as a composition, it is very meretricious, and sometimes absurd in point of ornament, yet the construction of its sentences, is frequently turned with peculiar neatness and spirit; though with much monotony of cadence. *William Webbe* (no mean judge) speaking of those who had attained a good grace and sweet vein in eloquence; adds, among whom *I think there is none that will gainsay, but master John Lilly hath deserved most high commendations; as he who hath stepped one step farther therein than any, since he first began the witty discourse of his EUPHUES, whose works surely in respect of his singular eloquence and brave composition of apt words and sentences, let the learned examine, and make a tryal thereof through all parts of rhetoric in fit phrases, in pithy sentences, in gallant tropes, in flowing speech, in plain sense; and surely in my judgement I think he will yield him that verdict, which Quintilian giveth of both the best Orators, Demosthenes and Tully; that from the ONE, nothing may be taken away, and to the OTHER, nothing may be added—an encomium that was repeated by Nash, Lodge, and Meres, but which should be contrasted with the sounder opinion of Drayton, who in his Epistle of Poets and Poesy; mentioning the noble Sidney*

“ *That Heroe for numbers and for Prose,*
observes that he

“ ——— thoroughly pac'd our language as to shew

“ *The plenteous English hand in hand might go*

“ *With Greek and Latin, and did first reduce*

“ *Our tongue from LILLY'S writing then in use: &c. &c.*

“ Yet the most correct description of the merits and defects of this once celebrated Author, has been given by *Oldys*, in his *Librarian*, who remarks that *Lilly was a man of great reading, good memory, ready faculty of application, and un-*

“ common eloquence ; but he ran into a vast excess of allusion ;
 “ in sentence and conformity of style he seldom speaks directly to
 “ the purpose, but is continually carried away by one odd allusion
 “ or simile or other, (out of Natural History, that is yet fabulous
 “ and not true in nature) and that, still overborne by more, thick
 “ upon the back of one another ; and through an eternal affecta-
 “ tion of sententiousness, keeps to such a formal measure of
 “ his periods as soon grows tiresome, and so by confining himself
 “ to shape his sense so frequently into one artificial cadence, how-
 “ ever ingenious or harmonious, abridges that variety which the
 “ style should be admired for. So greatly was the style of
 “ *Euphues* admired in the Court of Elizabeth, and indeed
 “ throughout the kingdom, that it became a proof of refined
 “ manners to adopt its phraseology. *Edward Blount*, who
 “ re-published six of Lilly’s Plays, (in 1632) under the title
 “ of *Six Court Comedies*, declares that our nation are in his
 “ debt for a new English which he taught them. *Euphues*
 “ and his England (he adds) began first that language, all our
 “ ladies were then his scollers ; and that beauty in Court who
 “ could not PARLEY EUPHUESME, was as little regarded as
 “ SHEE which now there SPEAKES not French—a representation
 “ certainly not exaggerated ; for *Ben Jonson*, [besides the
 “ quotation from him to the same effect, contained in the first
 “ volume of this Câtalogue, p. 146] describing a fashionable
 “ lady, makes her address her gallant in the following terms :
 “ *Master Brisk*, (AS IT IS IN EUPHUES) *hard is the choice*
 “ *when one is compelled either by silence to die with grief, or by*
 “ *speaking to live with shame?* upon which Mr. Whalley ob-
 “ serves that the *Court Ladies* in Elizabeth’s time, had all
 “ the Phrases of *Euphues by Heart.*”

Lyndsay, p. 147

Heron, in his History of Scotland, thus characterises Sir
David Lyndsay’s Poem denominated “ Ane Dialog betwix
 “ Experience and ane Courteour of the miserabill Estait of
 “ the World,” [one of the longest given by Mr. G. Chalmer’s
 in his excellent edition of Sir David’s Works, published in
 1806.]

“ His book of *the Monarchies*, though for the most part no-
 thing better than a very meagre and incorrect Abstract of
 Universal History, exhibits here and there throughout its
 texture, some poetical spangles of rare lustre. It is a Dia-
 logue between *Experience*, represented under the character of
 a venerable old man, and a *Courtier*, who after much converse
 with men and their affairs, could perceive, amidst all the
 bustle and splendour of these ; nothing fitted to give genuine
 happiness, nothing indeed, but misery in disguise. In the
 progress of this poetical *Compend* of general history, the
Courtier still makes new inquiries ; and the answers of *Expe-*

rience are given to satisfy all the demands of his curiosity.—Many digressions to contemporary circumstances are interwoven: and many artful and vigorous attacks upon the Romish superstitions. Sometimes we are presented with paintings from external nature, of exquisite delicacy; sometimes sentiment and passion, are with great felicity expressed; and not seldom the Poet breaks out into strains of wit, humour, and keen invective, which have not often been excelled. In not a few instances, he displays a sublimity of conception, which it is probable, that even Milton disdained not to imitate. This Poem probably contributed in an eminent manner to inflame that spirit of religious Reformation, by which the Papal Establishment, was within no long time after, overthrown.”

M

Mc Creery, p. 149

The finely executed volume intituled “The Press, a Poem published as a Specimen of Typography,” was written and printed by *John Mc Creery*, of Liverpool. The Author with the utmost propriety dedicated his work to his great patron and friend the late *William Roscoe*, and in a clear and sensible preface gives an account of his plan, his operations, and his success. “*Mr. Martin*, [says Mr. Mc Creery] whose abilities are so conspicuously displayed in the productions of the *Shakespeare Press*, is a pupil of that celebrated school. By the liberality of *George Nicol*, Esq. I am enabled to boast of being the *first* who has participated with *Mr. Bulmer* in the use of these types, a mark of kindness for which my warmest acknowledgments are the least recompence he has a right to expect. Another source of ornament which has added much to the *value* and to the *powers* of the printing press [he goes on to say] arises from the perfection to which *wood-engraving* has been carried.” And after eulogizing the excellence of Messrs. *Thomas and John Bewick* in that art, he adds, “of the abilities of Mr. *Henry Hole* [one of the pupils of the same school], the ornaments with which *this* work is embellished, will it is hoped be considered as a satisfactory proof; and the public will doubtless perceive that I have not omitted to procure the assistance of an artist of the first character for the execution of the *designs*, the whole of which are from the masterly pencil of Mr. John Thurlston.”

The following is a descriptive *reference* to the extraordinary engravings on wood with which this interesting Poem is adorned:—

Title-page—(*Wisdom* summoned by the Angel of *Death*, delivers to *Posterity* his intellectual treasures).

Head of the Preface—The unveiling of *Mind*.

End of the Preface—*Time* and *Oblivion*.

The large design before the Poem—The awaking of Science ; (the *Fathers* of Printing, at the command of *Science*, display their invention to the Students, and explain its principles—*Reason* and *Imagination* seem delighted with the discovery—*A Scribe*, seated on the ground, beholds his labours superseded).

Beginning of the Poem—*Genius* mourning over the ruins of *Art*.

End of the Poem—*Mind*, protected by the *Genius of Printing*.

Beginning of the Notes—*Age* carrying away the *Arts*.

End of the Notes—*An Emblem* of the *Liberty* of the *Press*, the Guardian of the Rights of Man.

On the last page—An Engraving of *the Press* at which the Poem was printed.

Mainwaring, p. 149

J. Mainwaring, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, preached these Sermons before the University ; and dedicated the whole collection, when printed, to the Rev. Dr. Chevallier, Master of St. John's College.

Manby, p. 150

The History and Antiquities of St. David, by *George W. Manby*, Esq. is dedicated to the then Bishop (Lord George Murray), and is embellished with the following Plates in aquatinta, from drawings made on the spot by the author.

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| 1. <i>The Cathedral (S. View)</i> | 5. <i>Antient Sculpture of St. Andrew</i> |
| 2. <i>The West View of the Cathedral, &c. in their present state</i> | 6. <i>Bishop's Palace</i> |
| 3. <i>An Antient Stone near the Font</i> | 7. <i>Tower Gate</i> |
| 4. <i>Carvings under the Seats</i> | 8. <i>Parts of an Antient Map</i> |

Markham, p. 153

There is a limited notice of the most indefatigable writer of his era, *Gervas Markham*, in the first volume [in *Loco*.] He was descended from an ancient family in Nottinghamshire, and commenced author about the year 1592.—The exact time of his decease is not ascertained, but he must have attained to a *good old age*, for he fought for King Charles the First, and obtained a *Captain's* commission in *his* army. Therefore supposing him, to have *only* reached his twentieth year when his Discourse on Horsemanship was published (1593), and that the first edition of his master-piece concerning the curing of Cattle, came out in 1662, here is a period of 89 years accounted for. Markham's education had probably been very liberal, for he was esteemed a good classical scholar and linguist. As he was a younger son, it is also probable that his

finances were straightened, and that he had recourse to his pen, as an additional means of support. "He seems," remarks Sir Egerton Brydges, "to have become a general *Compiler* for the booksellers; and his various works had as numerous impressions as those of *Burn* and *Buchan* in our days."—No subject indeed appears to have been rejected by Markham; *Husbandry*, *Huswifry*, *Farriery*, *Horsemanship*, and *Military Tactics*; *Hunting*, *Hawking*, *Fowling*, *Fishing*, *Archery*, *Heraldry*, *Poetry*, *Romances*, and the *Drama*—all shared his attention, and exercised his genius and industry. His popularity, in short, in all these various branches, was *unrivalled*; and such was his reputation as a *Cattle Doctor*, that the booksellers, aware of the value of his works of *this* kind in circulation, got him in 1617, to sign a paper, binding himself not to publish any thing *further* on the diseases of Horse, Oxe, Cowe, Sheepe, Swine, Goate, &c. His Books on Agriculture were not superseded until the middle of the eighteenth century, and the *fifteenth* impression of his *cheap and good Husbandry* is dated 1695.—Nor were his works on rural amusements less relished; for his *Country Contentments*, which appeared first in 1615, had reached the *eleventh* edition in 1675. The same good fortune attended Gervas Markham even as a *Poet*, for in *England's Parnassus* (1600), he is quoted no less than *thirty-four* times; forming the largest number of the *extracts* (taken from any minor Bard) in that book.

Markham appears to have been an enthusiast in all that relates to *Field Sports*; and his works (now becoming scarce), are in many respects curious and interesting, and display great versatility of talent.

Marlorat, p. 154

Augustine Marlorat (celebrated as a Calvinistic divine and esteemed writer), was, when very young, persuaded by some relations, who coveted his little patrimonial property, to enter into a monastery of Mendicant Friars, where he pursued his studies with great diligence and success, and after deliberate enquiry, decided to *abjure* the Catholic, and to adopt the Reformed Religion. Taking his leave of the cloister, he commenced preacher amongst the French Protestants, and appeared in the pulpit with *great acceptance* (says his Biographer), at Bourges, Poitiers, and Angers. At *Vevay* he acquired great reputation, not only by his ministerial labours, but by his many useful publications. This reputation occasioned an invitation to be sent to him from the numerous congregation of the church at Rouen, which he thought proper to accept, and conducted himself in his new relation, with the most exemplary piety and prudence, and to the entire satisfaction of his flock.

Marlorat was present and took an active part in the famous *Conference at Pouissy*, between the Cardinal of Lorraine and Beza, in 1561. In the following year, the city of Rouen was besieged by the Royal Army, and after a brave defence, compelled to surrender; on which event, notwithstanding no charges were preferred against him, and many even of his *adversaries* interested themselves for his safety, Augustin Marlorat, and some principal citizens, lost their lives *on the gallows*.

Martin, p. 155

In the Memoirs of *Thomas Martin*, communicated to the Editor of his History of Thetford, by the late Reverend Sir John Cullum, Bart. I find the following passage:—

“ Mr. Martin’s desire was not only to be esteemed, but to
 “ be *known* and *distinguished* by the name of *Honest Tom Mar-*
 “ *tin of Palgrave*, an ambition in which his acquaintance saw
 “ no reason not to gratify him; and I have observed with
 “ pleasure several strokes of moral sentiment scattered about
 “ his rough Church Notes. [Contributions by Mr. Martin
 to Mr. Le Neve’s *Monumenta Anglicana*, printed in 1719].
 “ These were the genuine effusions of his heart, not designed
 “ for the public eye, and therefore mark his real character in
 “ that respect. Had he desired the appellation of *wise* and
 “ *prudent*, his inattention to his business, his contempt and
 “ improper use of money, and his fondness for mixed and
 “ festive company, would have debarred him, as the father
 “ of a numerous family, of that pretension.”

Massinger’s Works, (by Gifford), p. 157

The Editor of Massinger’s Works, *William Gifford, Esq.* being very little noticed in the proper place, (in the first volume of this Catalogue) I have been strongly tempted to present to my readers, that modest and pleasant piece of Autobiography, which he prefixed to his translation of Juvenal, but such a *lengthy* quotation, would not be consistent with the plan of my Catalogue; although (as I observed in its *first* Preface) *the struggle to refrain has been hard to surmount*; for Mr. Gifford tells his own story, in a very engaging manner. He was born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, in 1756. His parents were reduced in circumstances, and being early left to disease and poverty, he was sometimes a ship boy, and sometimes a vagrant, but in 1772, was bound apprentice to a shoemaker, and during such leisure moments, as were stolen out of his fully employed time, he taught himself many useful portions of science, ventured upon *rhyme*, and recited his humble verses to very humble auditors. His attainments at length reached the ears of a Surgeon of the name of *Cookesley*, who became his firm friend and patron; by whose means he was enabled to receive the instructions of the *Rev.*

Thomas Smerdon, (his remaining time with the shoemaker being first *purchased*) who in about two years pronounced Mr. Gifford to *be fit for the University*. By the steady contributions and other friendly offices of Mr. Cookesley, he obtained the means of subsisting at College, commenced his translation of Juvenal, studied the classics, and made great proficiency in the highest branches of Literature. Having thus attained an University Education by *private benevolence*, and arrived at noble and powerful patronage by an introduction to Earl Grosvenor, *purely accidental*, Mr. Gifford possessed advantages which few in humble life dare hope, and fewer aspire to achieve. He improved his learned leisure and patrician aid, until 1782, when he published his translation of Juvenal. He had previously distinguished himself by the *Baviad* and *Mæviad*, a satire unsparingly severe on certain *fashionable* poetry and characters of the day. When the Quarterly Review was projected, Mr. Gifford was *selected* to conduct it, and he remained its Editor, till within two years preceding his death, which event took place in 1826.

To his friend Dr. Ireland, (the Dean of Westminster) who was the depositary of Mr. Gifford's wishes in his last moments, he addressed (during their early career) the following Imitation of the "Otium Divos Rogat," of Horace. "I transcribe it" said Mr. Gifford "for the press, with mingled sensations of gratitude and delight, at the favourable change of circumstances, which we have both experienced since it was written."


"Wolf-rush'd on Death, in manhood's bloom
 "Paulet crept slowly to the Tomb;
 "Here Breath, there Fame, was given:
 "And that wise Power, who weighs our lives,
 "By *Contras*, and by *Pros* contrives
 "To keep the Balance even.

"To thee she gave, two piercing Eyes,
 "A Body just of Tydeus size,
 "A Judgement sound and clear;
 "A Mind with various Science fraught,
 "A liberal Soul, a threadbare Coat,
 "And Forty Pounds a Year.

"To me, one Eye, not over good;
 "Two Sides, that to their Cost have stood
 "A ten years hectic Cough;
 "Aches, Stiches, all the numerous Ills
 "That swell the dev'lish Doctor's Bills,
 "And sweep poor Mortals off.

" A Coat more bare than thine ; a Soul
 " That spurns the Crowd's malign Controul ;
 " A fix'd Contempt of Wrong ;
 " Spirits above Affliction's Power ;
 " And Skill to charm the lonely Hour,
 " With no inglorious Song."

Medecynes Boke of, p. 159

The title-page to this scarce and extraordinary Medical Treatise, contains the words and figures following :—" Here begynneth a good booke of Medecynes called the treasure of pore men. Anno domini M. D. L. VI." printed in a compartment, with this coat of arms at top :—Parted per Fess, sable and argent, two Curtlaxes in saltire, the points upwards, termini (of Mars and Venus) on the sides, and a bas-relief of Judith, with Holofernes's Head, at bottom.—On the back  " Here begynneth the Table of this present booke"—Contains lxxx. folios, and has this colophon on the reverse of the last leaf—" Imprinted at London, in Flete-strete, at the signe of the Sunne ouer agaynst the Conduit, by *John Waylande*."

Meyrick, p. 161

The History and Antiquities of the County of Cardigan (published by the Author of the magnificent treatise on Antient Armour, with illuminated plates, mentioned in the first volume), is adorned with these Engravings :—

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|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Cardigan Church</i> | 11. <i>Silver Dish at Llannawen</i> |
| 2. <i>Details of do.</i> | 12. <i>Eglwys Newydd</i> |
| 3. <i>Llan Vaughan</i> | 13. <i>Havod Uchdryd (or Ychdryd)</i> |
| 4. <i>Antiquities</i> | 14. <i>Llanbadarn Vawr Church</i> |
| 5. <i>Antiquities</i> | 15. <i>Details in Llanbadarn Church</i> |
| 6. <i>Antient Crosses</i> | 16. <i>Antient Crosses and Doorway</i> |
| 7. <i>Strata Florida</i> | 17. <i>Nant Eos</i> |
| 8. <i>Llangeitho Church</i> | 18. <i>Aberystwyth Castle</i> |
| 9. <i>Llanych Aeron Church</i> | 19. <i>Entrance to the Castle</i> |
| 10. <i>Llanych Aeron House</i> | 20. <i>A Celt and other Antiquities</i> |

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 163 (1610), No. 1

As my perfect and complete edition of the Mirror for Magistrates (of 1610), actually contains the "elegant Sonnet," given in the Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica, it was an omission (*at least*) not to have transcribed it in my account of the volume, and this omission will I trust be made up to my gentle readers, by *now* presenting them with a full copy of the portion of the Mirror respecting the *Sonnet* alluded to, which is in the following words :—

" A portion of this volume is dedicated by *Niccols* (whose
 " *additions* form a part of it), in a Sonnet addressed *To the*

“ *Right Honourable the Lord Charles Howard, Earle of Nottingham, Baron of Effingham, Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter, Lord High Admirall of England, Ireland, and Wales, &c. one of his Majesties Most Honorable Privie Counsell.*” This ELEGANT SONNET occurs only in a few copies, and is as follows:—

“ As once that Dove (true honor’s aged Lord),
 “ Hovering with wearied wings about *your Arke*,*
 “ When Cadiz Towers did fal beneath your sword,
 “ To rest herselfe, did single out that barke :
 “ So my meeke Muse, from all that conquering rout,
 “ Conducted through the sea’s wilde wildernes
 “ By your great selfe, to grave their names about
 “ Th’ Iberian pillars of *Jove’s Hercules* ;
 “ Most humbly craves your lordly Lion’s aid
 “ ’Gainst monster Envie, while she tel’s her storie
 “ Of Britaine Princes, and that royall Maid,
 “ In whose chaste Hymne her Clio sings your glorie,
 “ Which if (great Lord), you grant, my Muse shall frame
 “ *Mirroure* more worthy your renowned name.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 163 (1610), No. 2

Although under this article in the first volume, there is on pp. 163, 164, a lengthened notice respecting *Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst*, it is no more than what is due to the memory and merits of such a *Poet*, to add the following remarks:—He was born in 1527, and died (whilst sitting at the Council table), full of honors, aged *eighty-one* years.—Although a *Statesman* of some celebrity, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, his fame with posterity rests entirely on his *Poetical talents*, which were of the highest order. He possessed the singular felicity of being the *first writer* of a genuine English Tragedy [*Gorboduc*], and the *primary inventor* of the “*Mirroure for Magistrates*,” two obligations conferred upon *Poetry*, of incalculable extent.

His celebrated *Induction*, and the *Legend of Henry, Duke of Buckingham*, were first published in the *second part*, and *second Edition of Baldwin’s Mirroure for Magistrates* (printed in 1563). To this Collection we are indeed most highly indebted, if the observation of Lord Orford be correct—who remarks, “ Our historic plays are allowed to have been founded on the heroic narratives in the *Mirroure for Magistrates*; to that plan, and to the boldness of Lord Buckhurst’s new scenes, perhaps we owe *Shakspeare*.” Our gratitude to this Nobleman will be still further enhanced, when we recollect, that he was more assuredly a model for *Spenser*, the allegorical

* Howard’s own ship was called “ *The Arke*.”

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>A Portrait of the Dean, (by Vertue)</i> 2. <i>The Compton Arms</i> 3. <i>Monument of Sir Henry Colet, in Stepney Church</i> 4. <i>The House of the Master of St. Paul's School, (at Stepney)</i> 5. <i>St. Paul's School</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. <i>Engraving from a fine MS. in the Public Library at Cambridge</i> 7. <i>Dean Colet's Monument (from Dugdale)</i> 8. <i>Cotes's Monument in Trinity Chapel, Cambridge</i> 9. <i>Dean Colet's Bust, Arms, &c.</i> |
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Dr. Knight's Life of *Erasmus* has the following Engravings :

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Portrait of Erasmus, by Holbein, engraved by Vertue</i> 2. <i>The House at Rotterdam in which Erasmus was born</i> 3. <i>Erasmus's Statue at Rotterdam</i> 4. <i>William Latimer's Effigies</i> 5. <i>Christopher Urswicke's Monument at Hackney</i> 6. <i>Portrait of Archbishop Warham, by Holbein, engraved by Vertue</i> 7. <i>Erasmus's Study in Queen's College, Cambridge</i> 8. <i>Portrait of Bishop Fisher</i> 9. <i>Lady Margaret's Monument in Westminster Abbey</i> 10. <i>A Prospect of Aldington Church, in Kent, (whereof Erasmus was Rector)</i> 11. <i>Dr. Young's Monument in the Roll's Chapel</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. <i>Portrait of Sir Henry Guilford</i> 13. <i>Portrait of Fox, Bishop of Winchester</i> 14. <i>Bishop of Elphin's Seal</i> 15. <i>Portrait of King Henry VIII</i> 16. <i>Portrait of Queen Katherine</i> 17. <i>Portrait of Cardinal Wolsey</i> 18. <i>Lord Grey's Monument, at Pyrgo, in Essex</i> 19. <i>Portrait of Sir John Cheke, by Nutting</i> 20. <i>An Antient Lamp found at St. Paul's</i> 21. <i>Sir Thomas More's Family Picture</i> 22. <i>Erasmus's Monument</i> 23. <i>Erasmus's Monument at Rotterdam</i> 24. <i>Portrait of Frobenius</i> |
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Lactantii Institutionum, &c. p. 134

The device of *Bivilaqua*, given at 2 Dibdin's *Spenceriana* 252, and under the Colophon of the *Institutes, &c.* of *Lactantius* (above) may be thus described. Within a figure in outline of nearly the form of an inflated air balloon, (surmounted by a double cross, with a star of eight rays at the Simon

top) are the words ————— upon which device there

Bivilaqua

occurs only the following slight remark ————— “that the
“ printer might have inserted his name [therein] with a little
“ more attention to *lineal* exactness.”

. The Colophon of the above edition of *Lactantius*, spells the Printer's name *Bevilaqua*, the device *Bivilaqua*.

Langdale, p. 135

Mr. Thomas Langdale, an enterprising printer, at *Ripon*, in *Yorkshire*, was the publisher of this excellent Guide, “*The Tourists Companion*,” being a concise description and History of *Ripon*, *Studley Park*, *Fountain's Abbey*, *Hack-*

fall, Brimham Crag, Newby Hall, Knaresborough, Harrogate, Harewood House, Bolton Priory, &c. It is illustrated by the following good Engravings:—

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| 1. <i>The East End of Ripon Minster</i> | 13. <i>Ground Plan of the Abbey</i> |
| 2. <i>Plan of Ripon and Bondgate</i> | 14. <i>Another Basso-relievo, dated 1488</i> |
| 3. <i>Elevation, &c. of Ripon Minster</i> | 15. <i>View at Hackfall</i> |
| 4. <i>Basso-relievos under the seats</i> | 16. <i>The Sulphur Well at Harrogate</i> |
| 5. <i>Another Basso-relievo</i> | 17. <i>Knaresborough Castle</i> |
| 6. <i>St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital</i> | 18. <i>High Bridge and Church, Knaresborough</i> |
| 7. <i>Town Hall, Ripon</i> | 19. <i>Another Basso-relievo</i> |
| 8. <i>Market-place, Ripon</i> | 20. <i>Plan of the Antient Isurium</i> |
| 9. <i>The Arms of the Borough</i> | 21. <i>Fragments of Roman Earthware</i> |
| 10. <i>View of Studley House</i> | 22. <i>Scites of Tombs in Harewood Church</i> |
| 11. <i>Fountains Abbey Bridge</i> | |
| 12. <i>S. E. View of Fountain's Abbey</i> | |

Lillo, p. 141

George Lillo, was the son of a Dutch Jeweller, who married an English woman. What was the occasion of Lillo becoming a writer for the stage, we are not informed, but he appears not to have forsaken his mercantile occupation, and to have maintained the character of an amiable, worthy, and virtuous man. His first production was a *Ballad Opera*, called "*Sylvia*," which is said to have possessed merit. It was however by *Tragedy* that he acquired his fame; and the particular walk that he pursued, was that of *domestic* distress in *common* life, exhibited for a *moral* purpose. By the choice, and the judicious management of his stories, he succeeded in rendering them eminently pathetic, and they displayed no inconsiderable knowledge of the human heart. A murder, and an execution, are the incidents employed for tragic effect in the play of *George Barnwell*, or the London Apprentice, and that his dramas succeeded, is not surprising; but Lillo is *much* to be commended for the *moral* use he has made of the story (founded on a popular ballad) which consigned the work for a series of years to an *annual* holiday performance, for the edification of youth in the same class of life.

Linnecar, p. 141

The Miscellaneous Works of *Richard Linnecar*, of Wakefield, [Dramas, Poems, &c.] are dedicated to *John Berkenhout*, M. D. and the rest of the Subscribers to the Volume.

Lloyd, p. 142

The Rev. Pierson Lloyd, M. A. (and afterwards D. D.) second Master of Westminster School; was likewise Chancellor of York, & Portionist of Waddesdon, in Buckinghamshire. His learning, judgement, and moderation, endeared

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>A Portrait of the Dean, (by Vertue)</i> 2. <i>The Compton Arms</i> 3. <i>Monument of Sir Henry Colet, in Stepney Church</i> 4. <i>The House of the Master of St. Paul's School, (at Stepney)</i> 5. <i>St. Paul's School</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. <i>Engraving from a fine MS. in the Public Library at Cambridge</i> 7. <i>Dean Colet's Monument (from Dugdale)</i> 8. <i>Cotes's Monument in Trinity Chapel, Cambridge</i> 9. <i>Dean Colet's Bust, Arms, &c.</i> |
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Dr. Knight's Life of *Erasmus* has the following Engravings :

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Portrait of Erasmus, by Holbein, engraved by Vertue</i> 2. <i>The House at Rotterdam in which Erasmus was born</i> 3. <i>Erasmus's Statue at Rotterdam</i> 4. <i>William Latimer's Effigies</i> 5. <i>Christopher Urswicke's Monument at Hackney</i> 6. <i>Portrait of Archbishop Warham, by Holbein, engraved by Vertue</i> 7. <i>Erasmus's Study in Queen's College, Cambridge</i> 8. <i>Portrait of Bishop Fisher</i> 9. <i>Lady Margaret's Monument in Westminster Abbey</i> 10. <i>A Prospect of Aldington Church, in Kent, (whereof Erasmus was Rector)</i> 11. <i>Dr. Young's Monument in the Roll's Chapel</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. <i>Portrait of Sir Henry Guilford</i> 13. <i>Portrait of Fox, Bishop of Winchester</i> 14. <i>Bishop of Elphin's Seal</i> 15. <i>Portrait of King Henry VIII</i> 16. <i>Portrait of Queen Katherine</i> 17. <i>Portrait of Cardinal Wolsey</i> 18. <i>Lord Grey's Monument, at Pyrgo, in Essex</i> 19. <i>Portrait of Sir John Cheke, by Nutting</i> 20. <i>An Antient Lamp found at St. Paul's</i> 21. <i>Sir Thomas More's Family Picture</i> 22. <i>Erasmus's Monument</i> 23. <i>Erasmus's Monument at Rotterdam</i> 24. <i>Portrait of Frobenius</i> |
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L

Lactantii Institutionum, &c. p. 134

The device of *Bivilaqua*, given at 2 Dibdin's *Spenceriana* 252, and under the Colophon of the *Institutes, &c. of Lactantius* (above) may be thus described. Within a figure in outline of nearly the form of an inflated air balloon, (surmounted by a double cross, with a star of eight rays at the Simon

top) are the words ————— upon which device there

Bivilaqua

occurs only the following slight remark ————— “ that the “ printer might have inserted his name [therein] with a little “ more attention to *lineal* exactness.”

* * The Colophon of the above edition of *Lactantius*, spells the Printer's name *Bevilaqua*, the device *Bivilaqua*.

Langdale, p. 135

Mr. Thomas Langdale, an enterprising printer, at Ripon, in Yorkshire, was the publisher of this excellent Guide, “ *The Tourists Companion*,” being a concise description and History of Ripon, Studley Park, Fountain's Abbey, Hack-

fall, Brimham Crag, Newby Hall, Knaresborough, Harrogate, Harewood House, Bolton Priory, &c. It is illustrated by the following good Engravings:—

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| 1. <i>The East End of Ripon Minster</i> | 13. <i>Ground Plan of the Abbey</i> |
| 2. <i>Plan of Ripon and Bondgate</i> | 14. <i>Another Basso-relievo, dated 1488</i> |
| 3. <i>Elevation, &c. of Ripon Minster</i> | 15. <i>View at Hackfall</i> |
| 4. <i>Basso-relievos under the seats</i> | 16. <i>The Sulphur Well at Harrogate</i> |
| 5. <i>Another Basso-relievo</i> | 17. <i>Knaresborough Castle</i> |
| 6. <i>St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital</i> | 18. <i>High Bridge and Church, Knaresborough</i> |
| 7. <i>Town Hall, Ripon</i> | 19. <i>Another Basso-relievo</i> |
| 8. <i>Market-place, Ripon</i> | 20. <i>Plan of the Antient Isurium</i> |
| 9. <i>The Arms of the Borough</i> | 21. <i>Fragments of Roman Earth-ware</i> |
| 10. <i>View of Studley House</i> | 22. <i>Scites of Tombs in Harewood Church</i> |
| 11. <i>Fountains Abbey Bridge</i> | |
| 12. <i>S. E. View of Fountain's Abbey</i> | |

Lillo, p. 141

George Lillo, was the son of a Dutch Jeweller, who married an English woman. What was the occasion of Lillo becoming a writer for the stage, we are not informed, but he appears not to have forsaken his mercantile occupation, and to have maintained the character of an amiable, worthy, and virtuous man. His first production was a *Ballad Opera*, called "*Sylvia*," which is said to have possessed merit. It was however by *Tragedy* that he acquired his fame; and the particular walk that he pursued, was that of *domestic* distress in *common* life, exhibited for a *moral* purpose. By the choice, and the judicious management of his stories, he succeeded in rendering them eminently pathetic, and they displayed no inconsiderable knowledge of the human heart. A murder, and an execution, are the incidents employed for tragic effect in the play of *George Barnwell*, or the London Apprentice, and that his dramas succeeded, is not surprising; but Lillo is *much* to be commended for the *moral* use he has made of the story (founded on a popular ballad) which consigned the work for a series of years to an *annual* holiday performance, for the edification of youth in the same class of life.

Linnecar, p. 141

The Miscellaneous Works of *Richard Linnecar*, of Wakefield, [Dramas, Poems, &c.] are dedicated to *John Berkenhout*, M. D. and the rest of the Subscribers to the Volume.

Lloyd, p. 142

The Rev. Pierson Lloyd, M. A. (and afterwards D. D.) second Master of Westminster School; was likewise Chancellor of York, & Portionist of Waddesdon, in Buckinghamshire. His learning, judgement, and moderation, endeared

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|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Oliver Cromwell from a Bust</i> | | 7. <i>East Front of Hinchinbrook</i> |
| 2. <i>Oliver Lord Protector</i> | | 8. <i>North Front of Hinchinbrook</i> |
| 3. <i>Richard Lord Protector</i> | } <i>In One Plate</i> | 9. <i>Armorial Bearings at Hinchinbrook</i> |
| 4. <i>Elizabeth, (Lady of Oliver)</i> | | 10. <i>Pennons and Flags</i> |
| 5. <i>The Protector's Mother</i> | | 11. <i>Family Genealogy</i> |
| 6. <i>Oliver's Funeral Plate</i> | | 12. <i>Lord Wilmington's Patent of Peerage.</i> |

Norfolk Excursions, p. 174

These two beautiful volumes contain one hundred Engravings of Views, Churches, Ruins, Mansions, and Antiquities, most exquisitely delineated and finished' (though minute), within a county quite full of objects, suitable to the views and curiosity of the Traveller and the Antiquary.

Northcote, p.

This Treatise on Anatomy was written and published by Mr. William Northcote (Surgeon), a voluminous author.

O

Ogden, p. 176

Dr. Samuel Ogden having been instructed at the free school in Manchester, was in 1733, entered of King's College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to St. John's College (in 1736). He took his degree of B. A. in 1738, and in the following year was elected a Fellow. In 1740 he received Deacon's orders, and in the next year was admitted to the degree of M. A. and ordained Priest. Three years afterwards he was elected Master of the Free School at Halifax, in Yorkshire, and kept that station until 1753, when he went *again* to reside at the University of which he was a member. At the first Commencement subsequent to his return to Cambridge, he took the degree of D. D. on which occasion he recommended himself so strongly to the Chancellor [the Duke of Newcastle], by the Exercise which he performed, that his Grace presented him to the Vicarage of Damerham, in Wiltshire. In 1764 Dr. Ogden was appointed Woodwardian Professor, and in 1766 was presented to the Rectory of Lawford, in Essex, and to that of Stansfield, in Suffolk.—During the latter part of his life the Doctor laboured under much ill health, and in 1777 was seized by a paralytic attack, from which his life was considered to be in imminent danger. This shock he sustained with a degree of cheerfulness and resignation, that powerfully exhibited the efficacy of Christian principles and prospects on the mind of a good man in the contemplation of his dissolution; but he survived until the following year.

Dr. Ogden's sermons are remarkable short, animated, and striking; sometimes he rises to the *sublime*, and sometimes

he is distinguished by fine strokes of *pathos*. A friend of mine who happened to hear the Doctor preach nearly sixty years since [during the time of his being a young collegian], declared to me, that he should never forget either the impressive style and manner, or *the concluding lines* of the first sermon he heard from him, and repeated to me from memory a large portion of the concluding passages of that sermon.

Ormerod, p. 176

Mr. Ormerod's noble History of the County Palatine and City of Chester is embellished with so many elegant and truly splendid Engravings, that I am sorry that they cannot be conveniently enumerated in this supplementary note.—They are 194 in number, besides 357 Armorial subjects.

“ The King gave for his enheritance,
 “ The Countie of Cheshiere, with the appurtinance,
 “ By victorie to winne the foresaid Earldome,
 “ Freely to governe it as by conquest right,
 “ Made a sure charter to him and his succession,
 “ By the sword of dignitie to hold it with might;
 “ And to call a Parliament to his will and sight,
 “ To order his subjects after true justice,
 “ As a prepotent Prince, and statutes to devise.”

[From the Holy Lyfe and History of Saynt Werburge, by HARRY BRADDESHAA, of Chestre Abbay, Monke.]

Ovid's Metamorphoses, by Golding, p. 179

The *Dedicatory Epistle* to this volume thus commences—
 “ To the Right Honourable and his singlar good Lord Robert Earle of Leicester, Baron of Denbigh, Knight of the
 “ Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c. *Arthur Golding*,
 “ Gent. wisheth continuance of health, with prosperous
 “ estate and felicitie.” It is in verses of *fourteen* syllables, and occupies thirteen pages; detailing the chief occurrences in *each* Book of the Metamorphoses. Another *metrical* Epistle of seven pages follows, “To the Reader”—and the Metamorphoses then commence.

Mr. Warton has given some extracts from the above translation, which he *extols*—and says of Arthur Golding—“ His
 “ style is poetical and spirited; and his versification clear;
 “ his manner ornamental and diffuse; yet with a sufficient
 “ observance of the original. On the whole I think him a
 “ better Poet and a better Translator than *Phaer*.” [v. Virgil's *Æneidos*, by Phaer and Twine, in vol. 1, p. 266.]

Ovid's Epistles translated, p. 180

The Epistles (in order) were translated by these different personages :—

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Sappho to Phaon | - | - | - | Sir Carr Scroop |
| Do. (wholly) | - | - | - | Mr. Pope |

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|-------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Canace to Macareus | - | - | Mr. Dryden |
| Phillis to Demophoon | - | - | Edward Foley, Esq. |
| The same | - | - | Edward Floyd |
| Hypermnestra to Linus | - | - | Mr. Wright |
| Ariadne to Theseus | - | - | Anon. |
| Hermione to Orestes | - | - | John Pulteney, Esq. |
| Leander to Hero | } | - | Mr. Tate |
| Hero to Leander | | | |
| Laodamia to Protesilaus | - | - | Thomas Flatman, Esq. |
| Cenone to Paris | - | - | Mr. Cooper |
| A Paraphrase thereon | - | - | Mrs. Behn |
| Paris to Helena | - | - | Mr. Duke |
| Helena to Paris | - | Earl of Mulgrave and | Mr. Dryden |
| Penelope to Ulysses | - | - | Mr. Rymer |
| The same | - | - | Mrs. Wharton |
| Hypsipyle to Jason | - | - | Mr. Settle |
| Medea to Jason | - | - | Mr. Tate |
| Phœdra to Hippolytus | - | - | Mr. Otway |
| Dido to Æneas | - | - | Mr. Dryden |
| The same | - | - | Anon. |
| Briseis to Achilles | - | - | Sir John Caryl |
| Dejanira to Hercules | - | - | Mr. Oldmixon |
| The same | - | - | Anon. |
| Acontius to Cydippe | - | - | Mr. Duke |
| Cydippe to Acontius | - | - | Mr. Butler |
| Ulysses to Penelope | } | - | Mr. Salusbury |
| Demophoon to Phillis | | | |
| Paris to Cenone | | | |

Owen and Blakeney, p. 180

The Decorations of these volumes are the following :—

IN VOLUME I.

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| 1. <i>South East View of Shrewsbury</i> | 13. <i>Charter of Richard I.</i> |
| 2. <i>Arms of the Earl of Powis</i> | 14. <i>Seal to a Charter of David ap Llwelin, Prince of Wales</i> |
| 3. <i>View of the British Fortress at the Berth</i> | 15. <i>Coins minted at Shrewsbury between 1066 and 1272</i> |
| 4. <i>Remains of Eliseg's Pillar</i> | 16. <i>Richard II. from the Initial of the Insperimus of his 22nd year</i> |
| 5. <i>Inscription thereon</i> | 17. <i>Plan of the Battle of Shrewsbury</i> |
| 6. <i>Coins minted at Shrewsbury, in the Saxon Times</i> | 18. <i>Monument of Simon de Leybourne, at St. Mary's</i> |
| 7. <i>Fac-simile of Domesday</i> | 19. <i>Glendower's Oak, at Shelton</i> |
| 8. <i>Shrewsbury Castle</i> | 20. <i>Vignette of the Battle of Shrewsbury</i> |
| 9. <i>Castle Gates</i> | 21. <i>Welsh Gate</i> |
| 10. <i>Sepulchral Effigy, supposed of Roger de Montgomery</i> | 22. <i>Architectural Elevation of do.</i> |
| 11. <i>Remaining Norman Gate of the Castle</i> | |
| 12. <i>Seal, supposed of the Historian Ordericus</i> | |

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| <p>23. <i>Statue of Richard, Duke of York</i> 24. <i>Armorial Bearings in the House where Henry VII. resided</i> 25. <i>Autograph of Henry VI.</i> 26. <i>Autograph of John Lord Le Strange</i> 27. <i>Autograph of Richard, Duke of York</i> 28. <i>Old Stone Bridge</i> 29. <i>High Street</i> 30. <i>Painted Glass, at Shotton</i> 31. <i>House under the Wile</i> 32. <i>Fac-simile of a singular Note in the School Library</i> 33. <i>Internal View of Jones's Mansion, under the Wile</i></p> | <p>34. <i>Rowley's Mansion</i> 35. <i>Jones's Mansion in Dogpole, (the residence of Prince Rupert)</i> 36. <i>Medals of Charles I. struck at Shrewsbury</i> 37. <i>Sir Francis Ottery & Family, from the original at Pitchford Hall</i> 38. <i>Plan of the Surprize of Shrewsbury, 1645</i> 39. <i>Tradesmen's Tokens</i> 40. <i>Corporation Insignia</i> 41. <i>Seal of Shrewsbury Statute Merchant</i> 42. <i>Mardol Street</i> 43. <i>Seal of the Corporation.</i></p> |
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IN VOLUME II.

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| <p>44. <i>Remains of the Monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul</i> 45. <i>Abbey Seals</i> 46. <i>Seal of Earl Hugh de Montgomery</i> 47. <i>Fac-similes of the Legends of St. Wenefrede</i> 48. <i>Sandford's Prospect of the Abbey Church</i> 49. <i>North-west View of the Abbey Church</i> 50. <i>Inscriptions on St. Wenefrede's Bell</i> 51. <i>The Abbey Porch</i> 52. <i>Screen of St. Wenefrede's Chapel</i> 53. <i>Architectural Elevation of the Abbey Window</i> 54. <i>Sandford's Drawing of the Abbey Window</i> 55. <i>Ground Plan of the Abbey</i> 56. <i>Architectural Elevation of the Stone Pulpit</i> 57. <i>Seal of St. Wenefrede's Gild</i> 58. <i>Seal of the Franchise of Abbey Foregate</i> 59. <i>Monument, supposed of a Judge</i> 60. <i>Sepulchral Effigy in the Abbey Church</i> 61. <i>Statue of Edward III.</i> 62. <i>Monument formerly at St. Alkmund's</i> 63. <i>Seal of the Hospital of St. Giles</i></p> | <p>64. <i>Seal of Abbot Mynde</i> 65. <i>Do. of the Office of Celarer of the Abbey</i> 66. <i>Autographs of Abbots</i> 67. <i>Monument of Edward Burton, Esq.</i> 68. <i>Seal of St. Chad's College</i> 69. <i>Antient House, in the Double Butcher Row</i> 70. <i>Brass at St. Alkmund's</i> 71. <i>Monument of Thomas Corbet, Esq. of Morton</i> 72. <i>Monument of Simon Walsh</i> 73. <i>Monument supposed of a Barker</i> 74. <i>Monument of the Pontesburies</i> 75. <i>Seal of St. Mary's College</i> 76. <i>St. Mary's Font</i> 77. <i>Triple Lancet Window, in the Chancel of St. Mary</i> 78. <i>Stalls in the Trinity Chapel</i> 79. <i>Inscription on the Painted Glass at St. Mary's</i> 80. <i>Effigy of Sir John de Charlton, of Powis</i> 81. <i>Effigy of Sir Owen de Charlton, of Lidham</i> 82. <i>Seals of the Gild of Drapers</i> 83. <i>Admiral Benbow</i> 84. <i>Monument of Nicholas Stafford, Esq.</i> 85. <i>Churches of St. Julian and St. Alkmund</i> 86. <i>Inscription on Edmond Tromwyn</i></p> |
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| 87. <i>Gateway at the Council House</i> | 92. <i>Seal of the Austin Friars</i> |
| 88. <i>Remains of the Austin Friary</i> | 93. <i>Edward III. receiving the</i> |
| 89. <i>Autograph of Edward IV.</i> | <i>Supplication of the Austin</i> |
| 90. <i>Gray Friars</i> | <i>Friars.</i> |
| 91. <i>St. Nicholas Chapel</i> | |

*. * The engraved title to the Volumes, represents the South Door-way of St. Mary's Church, and the *Border* is taken from that of the South Transept.

P

Paley, p. 181

The short biographical account of Archdeacon Paley, contained in the first volume, containing nothing calculated to shew the powers of his mind, or his style of writing, I shall here endeavour to rectify that defect, by giving some account of his last invaluable work on "*Natural Theology, or Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity, collected from the Appearances of Nature.*"

From his dedication of that volume to the Bishop of Durham we learn, that having been deprived, by a weak and painful state of health, of the power of discharging the public duties of his profession in a manner at all suitable, either to his sense of those duties, or to his most anxious wishes concerning them; it was only in his study he could repair his deficiencies in the Church: it was only through the press that he could speak. When therefore, the Bishop *called upon him* for the only species of exertion of which he was capable, these circumstances disposed him without hesitation to obey the call in the best manner that he could. "*In the choice of a subject,*" the Doctor observes, "*I had no place left for doubt, in saying which, I do not so much refer, either to the supreme importance of the subject, or to any scepticism, concerning it, with which the present times are charged, as I do to its connection with the subjects treated of in my former publications. The following discussion alone was wanted to make up my works into a system, in which works, such as they are, the public have now before them; the evidences of natural religion; the evidences of revealed religion; and an account of the duties that result from both. It is of small importance that they have been written in an order the very reverse of that in which they ought to be read.*" In this masterly performance, the Author's powers of perspicuous reasoning, and happy illustration, are exercised with distinguished advantage. He has traced and shewn the marks of *wisdom* and *design* in various parts of the Creation, but he has dwelt *principally* on those which may be discovered in the constitution of the *human body*. His book contains almost a complete treatise of anatomy, which, by the observations that he has interspersed,

and by the excellence of his descriptions, he has contrived to render interesting, even to those who read without any previous knowledge of the science. From *nature* and *man* he has advanced to Nature's *God*, and by a train of argument and illustration, equally forcible and beautiful, established the most satisfactory evidence of the personality, natural attributes, unity, and goodness of the Deity.

In private life Dr. Paley had nothing of the Philosopher. He entered into its little amusements with a degree of ardour, which, when contrasted with the superiority of his mind, had a pleasing effect, and constituted, a very amiable trait of his character. He was fond of company, which he had extraordinary powers of entertaining; nor was he at any time more happy, than when communicating the pleasure he *could* give, by exerting his unrivalled talents of wit and humour. No man was ever more *beloved* by his particular friends, or returned *their* affection with greater sincerity and ardour.

Panormitani, p. 181

Anthony of Palermo, (otherwise called "*Il Panormitano* from the place of his birth) is the same *Antonio Beccadelli*, who is alluded to (but slightly) in the first volume. He was of a respectable family, originally from Bologna, where he studied Jurisprudence, and afterwards entered into the service of Philip Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan, who kept him at his Court, with an honourable pension. He was made professor of Belles-lettres, and of Rhetoric, in the University of Pavia, where (as it is believed) he received the honour of the *Poetic Laurel* from the Emperor Sigismond. On Beccadelli leaving Milan, in 1435, he was taken by Alphonso, King of Naples, to his Court; and he was thenceforth the inseparable companion, both in peace and war, of this Prince, who heaped upon him all kinds of favours. He was *aggregated* to the body of Neapolitan Nobility; enriched with many donations, (among the rest, that of a delightful Villa, called *Sisia*) and employed in various honourable Commissions. One of these (in 1451) was a deputation to Venice, in order to request from that State, the supposed arm-bones of the Historian *Livy*, which he obtained. So great was the veneration of Anthonio for this famous writer, and his love of Literature, that he sold a farm, in order to purchase a copy of *Livy*, written by the hand of *Poggio* the Florentine.

After the death of King Alphonso, Beccadelli was equally favoured by his son and successor Ferdinand; who made him his Secretary and Counsellor.

Patrick, p. 182

The pious and learned Prelate, *Simon*, Bishop of Ely, was admitted a Student of Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1644, where having taken the degree of B. A. he was elected Fel-

low in 1648-9, and proceeded to his degree of M. A. in 1651, about which time he was admitted into Orders by *Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich*, then residing at Heigham, (near that city), *after the loss of his Bishoprick*. Not long afterwards Mr. Patrick became Chaplain to Sir Walter Saint John, of Battersea, who gave him that living about 1658, and the same year he took the degree of B. D. In 1662 Mr. Patrick was unexpectedly presented, by William, Earl of Bedford, to the Rectory of Saint Paul's, Covent Garden, where by his excellent instructions and example he gained the entire love and esteem of his parishioners, and more especially by his *continuing* with them all the time of the *Great Plague* in 1665. The following year he determined to proceed in Divinity; but having reason to be displeased with his old college, thought proper to enter himself of Christ Church (Oxford), and was there incorporated B. D. and admitted to the degree of D. D. in 1666. About that time he was Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, who (in 1672) preferred him to a Prebend in Westminster, and afterwards to the Deanery of Peterborough (in which he was installed in 1679). After the celebrated Conference at Whitehall between the Advocates for Protestantism and Popery, (in which Dean Patrick was *heard* for the Protestants) and wherein the *victory* was *decided* for the Protestants; King James II. going off abruptly, was heard to say, "he never heard a *bad* cause so well, nor a *good* one, so ill maintained."

After the Revolution, Dr. Patrick was advanced to the See of Chichester, (1689) and in 1691, was translated to Ely, where he died in the eighty first year of his age, and was buried in the Prebytery of the last mentioned Cathedral; where a handsome monument (an engraving whereof appears in Bentham's Ely) was soon afterwards erected to his memory.

Bishop Burnet, in the History of his own Times, ranks Bishop Patrick, among those many worthy and eminent Clergymen of this nation, who *deserved* a high character, and were indeed an honour to the Church, and the age in which they lived.

Peck, p. 184

The Topographical History and Description of *Bawtry and Thorne*, with the adjacent Villages, by *William Peck*, has its title printed in red and black ink, is dedicated to the late Cayley Illingworth, D. D. and illustrated by an engraved plate of Bawtry and its vicinity, and by the following wooden cuts :—

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| 1. A Coin found on digging the Foundation of Bawtry Bridge | 2. Arms of the Family of Lister |
| | 3. Bawtry Hall |
| | 4. Arms of the Family of Milnes |

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| 5. <i>The Hospital, called Bentry</i> <i>Spink</i> | 10. <i>Flemingby Cottage</i> |
| 6. <i>Bentry Church</i> | 11. <i>Flemingby Church</i> |
| 7. <i>Arms of the Family of Acklam</i> | 12. <i>Thorne Church</i> |
| 8. <i>Austerfield Church</i> | 13. <i>Arms of the Family of Gosnop</i> |
| 9. <i>An Anglo-Norman Door of</i> <i>Austerfield Church</i> | 14. <i>Hotfield Church</i> |

*. * Only one hundred copies of this work were printed.

A Supplement to the above, has a wooden cut, of an Horse and Stag, and the Arms of the Family of Harvey.

The Topographical Account of the *Isle of Ardsolme*, by the same Author, which is on royal paper, of which only twenty copies were so printed (and the second volume of the work has never yet been published) has its title inclosed within an ornamented border, printed with red ink, and is illustrated by seven plates, three of them in illuminated colours.

Pegge, p. 184

The respectable *Editor* of the *Historical Account of Beauchief Abbey*, written by the Reverend Samuel Pegge, LL. D. subjoined the following Advertisement, with its Postscript to the first publication of this now very rare, and almost unattainable article.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The following Work was a free gift to the Editor, by the *Compiler*, a short time before his death, which happened, Feb. 14, 1796, and the impression was begun in his life time. The Editor therefore has completed the publication; hoping, that, small as the Religious Foundation was in itself, it may add a morsel to the Monastic History of the Kingdom.

Feb. 6, 1800.

P. S.—Thus far this short Advertisement was actually printed (as was the whole of the History, with nearly all the Appendix) under the immediate Revision of the late Samuel Pegge, Esq. F. S. A. the worthy son of the venerable Author, whose death, May 22, 1800, again put a stop to the work; which the Editor now hastens to dismiss to the public, warned as he is, by the loss of two such excellent friends during its progress, *maux de tabulá*, that it is now too late to engage in any similar undertaking; happy and contented, if he may be permitted to finish his literary career at the same period, by completing the County History, [Mr. Nichols finished his History of *Leicestershire*, in 1811] which has occupied so many of his latter years, and which he flatters himself will be his most durable monument.

Oct. 31, 1801.

J. NICHOLS.

The following Plates embellish Mr. Pegge's History of Beauchief Abbey:—

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Two Seals of Beauchief Abbey</i> 2. <i>Two Premonstratensian Monks in their Habits</i> 3. <i>Norton Church</i> 4. <i>Alfreton Church</i> 5. <i>Wymeswold Church</i> 6. <i>Dronfield Church</i> 7. <i>A South-west View of Beauchief Abbey</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. <i>A South-west View of the Abbey, as it appeared in 1727, and North-east View of it, in its present state</i> 9. <i>Altar Piece of Beauchief Abbey, now remaining at Aldwarke, [since removed to Osberton.—I. H.]</i> |
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Pii Secundi Epistolae, p. 187

The Editions of the *Opuscula* of Æneas Sylvius, or Cardinal Piccolomini (afterwards Pope Pius II.) are almost innumerable.

That this Pontiff was an exceedingly *popular* Author in his age is unquestionable, from the testimony only of upwards of *five columns* of Panzer's Index (vol. v. p. 8—10), being *filled* with a list of the impressions of his works in the XVth century. His pieces were *small*, and therefore easily put forth, but none of them experienced so general and so rapid a circulation as the one entitled "*De Duobus Amantibus*."

Porteus, p. 192

Bishop Porteus's benefactions were numerous (both public and private). Some years before his death he transferred six thousand seven hundred pounds stock in the three per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities to the Archdeacons of the Diocese of London, as a permanent fund for the relief of the poorer Clergy of that Diocese. To Christ's College, in Cambridge, he transferred other stock, directing the dividends arising from it to be appropriated to the purchase of three medals of gold, to be annually contended for by the students of that college. One of the medals of *fifteen* guineas value, for the best Latin Dissertation on any of the chief Evidences of Christianity. Another of the *same* value for the best *English* Composition on some moral precept of the Gospel; and one of *ten* guineas value to the best Reader in, and most constant attendant *at*, chapel. This Prelate also bequeathed his *Library* for the use of his successors in the See of London, together with a liberal sum towards the expences of erecting a *Building* for its reception, connected with the Episcopal Palace at Fulham.

At Idehill (near Sundridge), in Kent (where he possessed a favourite rural retreat), he built a *Chapel*, under which he directed his remains to be deposited, and he endowed it with an income of two hundred and fifty pounds a year.

Pote, p. 193

The Author of this History of Windsor (which he dedicated to his Royal Highness Frederic Prince of Wales), was

Joseph Pote, a bookseller, at Eton. The Cuts given in it were—

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The Prince Companion in the full Habit of the Order</i> 2. <i>Sir Thomas Reeve's Monument</i> 3. <i>Inscription on do.</i> 4. <i>Folded Plan of Windsor Castle</i> 5. <i>St. George's Chapel do. (S.)</i> 6. <i>West Prospect of do.</i> 7. <i>Habits, &c. of the Order of the Garter</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. 9. <i>Tomb of the Earl of Lincoln, (2 plates)</i> 10. <i>The Earl of Worcester's Monument</i> [nument 11. <i>The Duke of Beaufort's Mo-</i> 12. <i>Monument of Lord and Lady Roos</i> 13. <i>Effigies of Anne Duchess of Exeter and Sir Thomas Sel-lynger her Husband.</i> |
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. The *Appendix* to the *History* (1762) has a good vignette of *Britannia* on the title-page.

Preston, p. 193

This anonymous account of *Preston*, in Lancashire, together with the *Guild Merchant* (printed by Jeffery in 1822), is illustrated with these Plates:—

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Procession of the Corporation</i> 2. <i>Standard of Preston & Mayor's Mace</i> 3. <i>Clergy, Ladies, and Gentlemen</i> 4. <i>Smiths, &c. Companies</i> 5. <i>Butchers Company</i> 6. <i>Carpenters, &c. Companies</i> 7. <i>Cordwainers Company</i> 8. <i>Tanners Company</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. <i>Mercers, &c. Companies</i> 10. <i>Skinners and Glovers</i> 11. <i>Vintners, &c.</i> 12. <i>Weavers Company</i> 13. <i>Wool Combers Company</i> 14. <i>Masons Company</i> 15. 16. 17.—<i>Ensigns Armorial of the eleven various Companies</i> 18. <i>The Marshall.</i> |
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. This volume (with the Engravings), is evidently a reprint of the work of 1762, v. 1 Upcott, 638* (with the star).

Pugh, p. 198

Edward Pugh, the Author of the valuable work (called *Cambria Depicta*), and a native Artist, is no more. He died at Ruthin, in 1813. He was ten years in completing his Drawings; and in the execution of his task he travelled, by his own account, as a *pedestrian*, between 2 and 3000 miles over one of the roughest districts in Great Britain. The Plates (finely coloured), are mentioned below:—

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Frontispiece (a Lady with a Harp)</i> 2. <i>View near the Loggerheads</i> 3. <i>The Estuaries of Dee and Mersey</i> 4. <i>Moel Famma</i> 5. <i>Conway Castle</i> 6. <i>Pont y Cammau</i> 7. <i>An Overshot Mill</i> 8. <i>Princess Joan's Coffin Lid</i> 9. <i>Bishop's Throne, Anglesey</i> 10. <i>Shane Bwt</i> 11. <i>Paris Mines in 1800</i> 12. <i>Paris Mines in 1804</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. <i>The Skerries Lighthouse</i> 14. <i>Holyhead Wake</i> 14.* <i>Cavernous Rocks near Holyhead</i> 15. <i>Rocks near Holyhead</i> 16. <i>Emma Dolben</i> 17. <i>Cadnant</i> 18. <i>The Bed of the Tudors</i> 19. <i>The Infant Hercules</i> 20. <i>Ogwen Bank</i> 21. <i>Nant Francon</i> 22. <i>Rhaiadr-Wenol</i> 23. <i>N. E. View of Snowdon</i> 24. <i>Bethgelert Church</i> |
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| <p>25. <i>Cromlech at Ystim Cegid</i> 26. <i>The Cnucht</i> 27. <i>A Fall of Rocks</i> 28. <i>Cwm Llyn Llydaw, and Cwm Llyn Glas, with the high Peak of Snowdon</i> 29. <i>View in Nant Nanhwynen</i> 30. <i>Hugh Llwyd's Pulpit</i> 31. <i>Vale of Festiniog</i> 32. <i>Sources of the Dee</i> 33. <i>Great Peat Mountains</i> 34. <i>A Visit to Cader Idris</i> 35. <i>View between Barmouth and Dolgelley</i> 36. <i>Cader Idris from Barmouth</i> 37. <i>Mary Thomas, the Fasting Woman</i> 38. <i>Cader Idris and Craig y Derin</i> 39. <i>Glyndwr's Parliament House</i> 40. <i>Darran Rhos y Gareg</i> 41. <i>Plinlimmon</i> 42. <i>Source of the Severn</i> 43. <i>On the Severn a few miles from Llanidloes</i> 44. <i>Breddyn Mountains from Powis Castle Grounds</i> 45. <i>View on Virnwy Dolanog</i> 46. <i>Dolanog Bridge</i></p> | <p>47. <i>Monuments of Jorweth Drwyn Ddu and St. Melangell</i> 48. <i>Moel Ddu Fawr</i> 49. <i>Carreg Diddos</i> 50. <i>On the Streamlet crossing Llangollen</i> 51. 52. <i>Llangollen (2 Views)</i> 53. <i>Pont Cysyllty Aqueduct</i> 54. <i>Nant y Bela</i> 55. <i>Nant y Ffridd Fall</i> 56. <i>Kate of Cymman's Cottage</i> 57. <i>Caergwrle Castle</i> 58. <i>Gates of Leeswood</i> 59. <i>Vale of Mold</i> 60. <i>Hallelujah Monument</i> 61. <i>St. Winefred's Well</i> 62. <i>Clwyddian Hills from Newmarket</i> 63. <i>View near Dyscrth</i> 64. <i>View on the Elwy</i> 65. <i>Bella, the Fortune Teller</i> 66. <i>Bryn Bella, or Mrs. Piozzi's House</i> 67. <i>The perilous situation of Robert Roberts</i> 68. <i>Leolinus Magnus's Coffin</i> 69. <i>Eyarth Rooks</i> 70. <i>View of the Clwyd near Eyarth.</i></p> |
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Quincy's Sanctorius, p. 199

Sanctorio Santorio, [in Latin *Sanctorius*] studied and graduated at *Padua*, and after having practised Medicine for some years at *Venice*, was invited in 1611, to the first Theoretical Chair in the University of *Padua*, at a stipend first of 800, and afterwards of 1500 florins. In this city also he commenced those Series of Observations on Insensible Perspiration, which made his name famous throughout Europe. He continued to Lecture at *Padua* to numerous audiences for thirteen years, when the fatigue he underwent, from his frequent calls to patients of distinction at *Venice*, caused him to resign his Chair, and again to fix his residence in that Capital. The Senate, however, continued to him his salary undiminished, and he enjoyed a high degree of public esteem until his death, in 1636, at the age of 75. A marble statue was erected to his honour in the Cloister of the Servites, (where he was interred) and the College of Physicians at *Venice*, in return for a legacy which he bequeathed to them, annually commemorate him in a laudatory harangue.

Quintus Curtius Rufus, p. 200

It is extremely unlikely that this historian, should have been the *Curtius Rufus*, Pro-Consul of Africa, under Tibe-

rius, and may with much more probability be supposed the *Quintus Curtius Rufus* enumerated by Suetonius, under the eminent *Rhetoricians*. It is certain, that his matter has in it much more of the Rhetorician, than of the Soldier or Politician. His work “*De Rebus Gestis, Alexandri magni*” is undoubtedly the most entertaining account we possess of the actions of Alexander, but at the same time the least to be depended upon. The writer’s mistakes in Geography and History, his confused narration of Military Transactions, his florid and marvellous descriptions, and oratorical speeches, denote *an Author by Profession*, selecting a splendid topic, but one to which his information and love of truth were not equal.

It is remarkable that neither Quintilian, nor any writer *before* the twelfth century, makes mention of this work.—[Gen. Biog.]

R

Recorde, p. 203

Dr. Recorde was descended from a genteel family in Wales, and flourished during the reigns of King Henry VIII. King Edward VI. and Queen Mary, but of the year of his birth, I do not find any account, though it must have been very *early* in the sixteenth century.

Whilst at All Souls College, he publicly taught Arithmetic, and other branches of the Mathematics, so admirably adapted to the improvement of his pupils, “that,” as *Wood* expresses himself, “none ever did the like before him in the memory of man. The truth is, (continues Wood) he was “endowed with a rare knowledge in arithmetical and geometrical proportions—touching the statute of coynage, and the “standard thereof, and for Natural Philosophy, Astrology, “Cosmography, &c. and other polite and *unusual* learning “of that time most Authors give him great commendations.”

From Oxford, Doctor Recorde removed to London, and was honoured (as it has been said) with the appointment of Physician to King Edward VI. and Queen Mary, to each of whom he dedicated some of his publications.

Regiomontani Calendarium, p. 204

Under this article, the Author [*John Muller*] is shortly described, but I have deemed it only justice to the memory of the greatest Astronomer and Mathematician of the fifteenth century, to amplify the former notice of him. *Mons-regius*, where Muller was born, is by *one* Biographer said to be vernacularly called *Konings-hoven*, by *another* *Konigsberg*, (probably meaning the same place) in Franconia. Muller shewed early indications of a bright genius, and at twelve years old, was sent to the University of Leipsic, and at fifteen he was removed to Vienna, and secured the warm esteem and friend-

ship of his tutor, [Professor Purbach] by the *rapid* improvement he made in the study of the sciences. The connection between them, lasted until the death of Purbach, in 1461.—Regiomontanus went to Rome with Cardinal Bessarion, and continued his studies (and of the Greek language in particular) both *there* and at *Ferrara*, under Theodore Gaza, and at length became so expert, as to *compose* Greek verses, and *converse* with Grecian Philosophers. In 1463, Muller became a member of the University of Padua. In 1464, he met his patron (Bessarion) at Venice, and returned with him to Rome. On the invitation of Matthias, King of Hungary, he removed to Buda, where he was received with great distinction; was loaded with presents, and was frequently honoured with a seat at the King's table. In the war of 1471, between Hungary and Bohemia, Muller retired to Nuremberg, where the citizens justly regarded him as an ornament to their city. On the invitation of Pope Sixtus IVth, he repaired to Rome in 1475, and died there the following year, and was buried in the Pantheon. His death created an universal lamentation.


Reisch, p. 205

I have used much diligence in searching for memorials of *Gregorius Reischius*, of Friburg, the Author of that curious work (described in part) on p. 153 of my first volume, called "*Margarita Philosophica*," and am at last compelled to content my kind friends with the following *meagre* transcript from Moreri—"Reisch (Gregoire) Confesseur de l'Empe-
 "reur Maximilien et puis Chartreux travailla sur les statuts
 "des son Ordre," but I shall enlarge this notice by adducing some descriptive particulars of that interesting book, not comprized in Sir John Hawkins's account.


The *general* frontispiece to the volume (covering the entire page), consists of a circle, containing seven well-dressed female figures, around and at the feet of an enlarged personification of *Philosophy*; who is represented as a gigantic winged woman (having three heads), crowned with an impearled and ornamented circlet; holding an open book in her right hand, and a sceptre in her left. The seven females beneath and about her are the seven liberal Sciences, each displaying her appropriate symbol.

On the upper half of the circle (extending *over* the Giantess Philosophy), the following words, &c. are engraved in *Capitals*:—
 ∴ PHIA . TRICEPS (: NATVRALIS - RATIONÁLIS - MORALIS . :) HVMANAR RERV ∴
 On the lower part of the surrounding circle (underneath the figures representing the seven liberal Sciences), the words and abbreviations following are also engraved in *Capitals*:—
 LOGICA - RHETORICA - GRAMMA^{CA} - ARITHMETICA
 MVSICA - GEOMETRIA - ASTRONO ∴ In the *upper*

corners of the square frame, in which the circle is placed, appear Saints Augustine and Gregory—and Saints Jerome and Ambrose (all properly habited), having a central tablet

dividing each pair of Saints, inscribed  In the

lower corners of the same frame, appear singly, Aristotle and Seneca (each with an open book upon a desk before him.—

Nearest to Aristotle is a square tablet inscribed 

and nearest to Seneca another inscribed  Some

commendatory verses in honour of Reisch succeed (printed on the reverse of the *general* frontispiece), thus addressed “Suo “Gregorio Reisch generosi Comitibus de Zolm alumno: Adam “Vuernherus, Temarensis, Salutem, P. D.” but the verses are too long for insertion. Each treatise upon the respective Sciences has also a *distinct large frontispiece* of very curious design and workmanship; but they are all too elaborate to be explained by any abridged description.

The first nine books have for their *distinct* Frontispieces,

1. Typus Grammaticæ.
2. Typus Logicæ.
3. Typus in Rhetoricam.
4. Typus Arithmeticæ.
5. Typus Musicæ.
6. Typus Geometricæ.
7. Astronomia.
8. De Principiis Rerum naturalium.
9. De origine Rerum naturalium.

The rest are without Embellishments, but there are many Diagrams and ornamented Figures dispersed through the work.

Retrospective Review, p. 205

The Review above mentioned (a work of great instruction and entertainment), was published anonymously from 1820 to 1826, ending with the 14th volume. A new series of the work *then* commenced, under the enlarged title of “The Retrospective Review and Historical and Antiquarian Magazine, edited by Henry Southern, Esq. M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. F. S. A. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law.”

. The latter Gentleman is *now* Sir N. H. Nicolas, K. H. and is noticed upon p. 71 of this present volume.

Roscoe, p. 210

William Roscoe, Esq. an early associate of the Royal Society of Literature, and F. L. S. was born at Liverpool, of

obscure parentage. His father and mother were both in the service of a bachelor, a gentleman of the most amiable and generous disposition, with whose consent they married, and who, dying without a heir, left the greater part, if not the entire of his property, to the subject of this annotation. It does not appear that his patron paid any attention to his early education, and his father had no higher ambition than to make him acquainted with writing and arithmetic. Through an obstinacy of temper, which in some minds is the *fore-runner* of genius, young Roscoe could not be prevailed upon to submit to the drudgery of scholastic discipline, and consequently did not properly avail himself even of the small advantages of education which his parents were able to afford him. It was however his merit to discover in time, the means of *self*-education. He early began to think for himself, and his habits of thought and mental application, soon gave evidence of that genius, which afterwards shone forth with so conspicuous a splendour. At the age of 16, his poetical productions would have done credit to one who had enjoyed every advantage of tuition. He was articled to a respectable attorney, and while engaged in the duties and labours of his office, first became acquainted with the advantages of a knowledge of *languages*, and found means, by his own unassisted efforts, to acquire a proficiency in Latin, and afterwards of French and Italian. After the expiration of his articles, he entered into partnership with Mr. Aspinall, when the *entire* management of an office, extensive in practice and high in reputation devolved on him alone. About this time he formed an intimacy with Drs. Enfield and Aikin, of Warrington, and those Gentlemen were not less admirers of Mr. Roscoe's refined and elegant style as a writer, than of his chaste and classical taste in painting and sculpture. In 1773 he recited before the Society formed at Liverpool for the encouragement of drawing, painting, &c. *an Ode*, which was afterwards published with "Mount Pleasant," his first poetical production, originally written when in his 16th year. He occasionally gave lectures on subjects connected with the objects of this Institution, and was a very active member of the Society.

The *great* work on which Mr. Roscoe's fame chiefly rests (his life of Lorenzo de Medici), was commenced in 1790, completed in 1796, and printed at Liverpool, under his own superintendence. In 1798 he published "*The Nurse*," a poem (from the Italian of *Luigi Tansillo*), in 4to. and in 8vo. in 1800. [v. 1st vol.] In 1805 Mr. Roscoe's *second* great work appeared, "The Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth." In the same year he was induced (most unfortunately), to join the banking-house of Messrs. Clarke; and in the following year Mr. Roscoe received a strong public testimonial of

his talents, by being elected one of the Members of Parliament for his native town. His literary and political works were after this period, very frequent and numerous. The banking-house was however obliged to stop payment, and though ample time was given for arrangement, it became impossible for the proprietors to make good their engagements. Mr. Roscoe did all that could be expected from an honourable man—he gave up the whole of his property to satisfy the creditors. His library, which was very extensive, was the greatest sacrifice—the *Books* were sold at Liverpool for five thousand, one hundred, and fifty pounds—the *Prints* for one thousand, eight hundred, and eighty—and the *Drawings* for seven hundred and thirty-eight. A portrait of Leo the Tenth was purchased for five hundred pounds, by Mr. Coke, of Holkham. Yet upon the whole, Mr. Roscoe can scarcely be termed *unfortunate*. Distinguished through life by the friendship of the gifted and noble, his days were spent in a free intercourse with kindred minds, and his declining years were solaced by the affectionate attentions of justly and sincerely attached relations. He was regarded as the head of the literary and scientific circles of his native town; and much of his time was spent in the promotion of many noble public institutions, which he had contributed to establish. He died 30th June, 1831, aged 80, and his funeral was attended by Committees of the Royal Institution, the Philosophical Society, and the Athenaeum, and by nearly two hundred gentlemen on foot, besides those in carriages.

S

Sackville, v. Mirror for Magistrates

Sacrobustus, p. 213

The edition of Sacrobustus de Sphaera Mundi, (mentioned in the first volume, p. 213) instead of containing also the Theories of Gerardus Cremonensis, (as Earl Spenser's edition does) contains the Disputations of *Regiomontanus* [John Muller] *against* those Theories. Sacrobustus's work *ends* on the *recto* of leaf c 2, and on its reverse is this title, "Disputationum Johannis de monte regio contra cremonensia in planetarum theorcias de lyramenta praefatio."

Saints Lives of, p. 214

Alban Butler, the second son of Simon Butler, Esq. of Appletree, in the county of Northampton, (born in 1710) was educated for a short time at a School, in Lancashire, whence in his eighth year, he was sent to the English College, at Douay, where he applied himself with uncommon diligence to the studies prescribed in that Roman Catholic Seminary, and was admired for his early piety. After completing his course, he was admitted an Alumnus, and ap

pointed Professor of Philosophy; in lecturing upon which, he followed the Newtonian System, (which was then gaining ground in the Foreign Universities) in preference to the systems of Wolfe and Leibnitz, in which he discovered some things irreconcilable to the opinions of the Church. He was next appointed Professor of Divinity, and in 1745, he accompanied the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the Honourable James and Thomas Talbot, on their travels, through France and Italy. On his return from those travels he was sent by the orders of the Vicar Apostolic of the Middle District, on the *English Mission*, into Staffordshire, but did not remain there long; being appointed Chaplain to Edward, Duke of Norfolk, and also to superintend the education of his nephew and presumptive heir, whom he accompanied abroad, but who soon afterwards died. During Mr. Butler's residence at Paris, he completed and sent to press his "*Lives of the Saints*," which is said to have cost him the labour of thirty years. At the finishing of it, he gave, what his Biographer very truly calls a very edifying instance of humility. The manuscript of the first volume having been submitted to the review of the Vicar Apostolic of the London District, he recommended the *omission of all the notes*, that the work might be less expensive and more useful. It is easy to suppose, what it must have cost the Author to consign to oblivion the fruit of so much labour. Some time after Mr. Butler's return to England, he was chosen President of the English College at St. Omer's, in which station he continued until his death. After publishing other works and devoting his life to his profession, and in various studies, he died in 1773, and was interred in the Chapel of his College, where a monument of white marble was erected to his memory, bearing an elegant inscription in Latin.

I have above given a notice of the supposed Author of the "Lives of Saints," mentioned in the first volume of this Catalogue, but it is not my own opinion, that Alban Butler was the real Author or even Editor of that work. Mr. Douce very rightly observes, (in his 2 Shakespear, 253) that the Reverend Alban Butler, is called the learned and rational compiler of the Lives of Saints, and so he was, if reference be had to that work (so called) which was published by himself in 1745, (after a labour of thirty years) in five volumes quarto. The first Lives of Saints (of which, there was figuratively speaking, a numerous Progeny) was printed according to Dr. Watt, in 1489, at Louvaine, and I am persuaded that my copy is a mere translation of some of those numerous "Vies de S." or "Vitæ Sanctorum," published upon the Continent. It is true that the General Title of all my four volumes is printed by Osborne, in 1750, (five years after Mr. Butler's first Edition) but all the Special Titles,

for every separate month) are printed by Meighan, in 1728, and therefore the *Lives of Saints* contained therein could neither be written by or transcribed from *Butler's Work*, and besides all this, the numerous quotations from *Butler's Saints*, comprised in *Hone's Every Day Book*, &c. are in most instances totally different from any thing in my four volumes.

Segar, p. 221

Sir William Segar, was of Dutch extraction, and his origin is supposed to have been low. He was bred a scrivener, and held a subordinate situation under *Sir Thomas Heneage*, Vice Chamberlain to *Queen Elizabeth*.

The office of Garter King at Arms, was bestowed upon Segar, early in the reign of *King James the First*, and in that capacity he was frequently employed by that Monarch.—Whilst *Portcullis*, *Sir William* attended the splendid Festival, holden at *Utrecht*, in 1586, and his account of it was afterwards published by *Stowe*. He received the honor of Knighthood, in 1616, soon after which period, he incurred the Royal displeasure, in consequence of having incautiously given the arms of *Arragon*, with a Canton of the Arms of *Brabant*, to *George Brandon*, the public Executioner of London, for the trifling sum of twenty-two shillings. He was delivered into custody of the Marshalsea; but after undergoing a short imprisonment, it was ascertained, that he had been deceived by a Herald of the name of *Brooksmouth*; who had drawn Arms for *Brandon*, (*the Hangman*), not dissimilar to those of *Arragon*, for the express purpose of imposing upon the easy credulity of *Segar*; and he was accordingly liberated (upon a petition from the College of Arms) and in the most honourable manner, restored to all the privileges of his situation. Among other heraldic manuscripts, *Sir William* left a short account of the original Institution of the Princely Orders of Collars, dedicated to his patron *James the First*. The manuscript of this work, which had not been published during his life, (and from which the copy mentioned in the first volume was printed) now belongs to the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, at *Edinburgh*. It is written upon vellum, and is in the highest state of preservation. The historical notices which accompany the emblazonings of the different Collars although short, are curious.

. The only Order of Collars of which Segar does not assign the origin, is that of the *Thistle*, [probably because that antient Order was then discontinued, and was not revived until *King James II*nds reign.] Nothing can be more beautiful than the colouring and emblazoning the Collars by Segar. They have been minutely copied for the above impression by *Mr. Lizars*, who with his usual ingenuity, has succeeded in producing an effect nearly equal to the originals.

Seneca's Ten Tragedies, p. 222

Whalley in his "Enquiry into the Learning of Shakespeare," quotes a part of the above translation of Seneca's Tragedies "which," says he "exceeds the usual Poetry of that age, and is equal perhaps to any of the versions which have been made of it since." *Shiels*, in his "Lives of the Poets" observes, that this is not a mere translation, as *additions* were made in several places, particularly by *Jasper Heywood*: and *Warton*, very unwarrantably says, "it is remarkable that Shakespeare has borrowed *nothing* from the English Seneca," adding this whimsical reason, "perhaps, a copy might not fall in his way," and concluding with a most unjustifiable and sweeping assertion, that "Shakespeare was only a reader by accident."

Skelton, p. 230

Mr. Joseph Skelton's "Engraved Illustrations of the principal Antiquities of Oxfordshire," from original Drawings by *Mackenzie*, are deserving not only of the highest commendation, but the most accurate description of which such valuable works are capable, but, where every page furnishes an engraving of the greatest excellence and interest the attempt is hopeless.

Mr. Skelton says in his Address to the Reader, that "the work was intended not only to exhibit the leading specimens of Antiquity in the County, but the Information which accompanies the Illustrations will, it is hoped, greatly lessen the labours of some future Historian, and the expence attending the engravings to *his* work, which the present taste for the Fine Arts so much encourages, will be saved to him, as the present volume, will always serve to illustrate the subjects, of which he will more fully treat."

Skene, p. 230

Sir John Skene, otherwise *Skeene*, the writer of the "Exposition of Difficill Wordes," was also the Author of many valuable writings on the Laws and Customs of Scotland.

Somner, p. 235

The full title of this valuable edition of an established work, will give a tolerable insight into, what a searcher for Antiquities, may expect to find, it is this—"The Antiquities of Canterbury, in two parts—*The first Part*—The Antiquities of Canterbury; or a Survey of that Antient City, with the Suburbs and Cathedral, &c. sought out and Published by the Industry and Good Will of *William Somner*. The second edition, revised and enlarged by *Nicolas Battely*, M. A.—Also *Mr. Somner's* Discourse called *Chartham News*; or a Relation of some Strange Bones found at *Chartham*, in Kent, to which are added some Observations con-

cerning the Roman Antiquities of Canterbury, and a Preface giving an Account of the Works and Remains of the learned Antiquary, Mr. William Somner, by N. B.

“ *The second Part—Cantuarina Sacra; or the Antiquities—*

“ I. Of the Cathedral and Metropolitcal Church.

“ II. Of the Archbishoprick.

“ III. Of the late Priory of *Christ Church*; and of the present Collegiate Church, founded by King Henry VIII.—With a Catalogue of all the Deans and Canons thereof.

“ IV. Of the Archdeaconry of *Canterbury*.

“ V. Of the Monastery of *St. Augustin*; of the Parish Churches, Hospitals, and other Religious Places, that are, or have been in or near that City, enquired into, by

“ NICOLAS BATTELY, Vicar of Beaksborn.

“ Illustrated and adorned with several useful and fair sculptures.”

The following is a list of the sculptures which illustrate the above edition of Somner's *Canterbury*, as revised and enlarged by the Reverend N. Battely:—

Plates to Part I.

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|---|--|
| <p>1. <i>View of Canterbury (by Kip)</i> 2. <i>A Plan of the City</i> 3. <i>The High Altar in St. Augustin's Monastery, with the Chapels about it</i></p> | <p>4. <i>Ancient Teeth found at Canterbury</i></p> |
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Plates to Part II.

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| <p>5. <i>The West Prospect of Canterbury Cathedral (by Kip)</i> 6. <i>The Ichnography of the Old Church, and the Shrine and Bones of Thomas à Becket</i> 7. <i>Plans of the Cathedral and Crypt</i> 8. <i>The South Prospect of the Cathedral (folded) Hollar</i> 9. <i>The Ichnography of the Cathedral (folded) Hollar</i> 10. <i>The Monument of King Henry the IVth. and his Queen (by Kip)</i> 11. <i>The Monument of Edward the Black Prince (by Kip)</i> 12. <i>Tomb of Thomas Duke of Clarence, John Beaufort Earl of Somerset, and Margaret, Daughter of Thomas Earl of Holland, their Wife (by Hollar)</i> 13. <i>Tombs of Walter Reynolds and Hubert Walter</i></p> | <p>14. <i>The Tomb of Archbishop John Stratford</i> 15. <i>The Tomb of Archbishop Simon Sudbury</i> 16. <i>The Tombs of Archbishop William Courteney and Archbishop Theobald (by Collins)</i> 17. <i>The Tomb of Archbishop John Kemp (by Collins)</i> 18. <i>The Monument of Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, folded (by E. Taylor)</i> 19. <i>Ichnography of Canterbury Cathedral, and Places belonging to it (folded)</i> 20. <i>The Prospect of the Ruins (Reliques) of the Abbey of Saint Austin, Canterbury, from the High Tower of Christ Church, in the same City (by King)</i></p> |
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N. B.—The Volume is in good and fair condition, with ample margins.

Speed, p. 237

The *Historie of Great Britaine*, by *John Speed*, was first published in 1611, in a splendid folio volume, and of which five editions appeared before the expiration of the half of the same century. Whoever was the projector of the *mode* of publication is not known; if it were *Speed* himself, he deserves the warm thanks of posterity—for it is of all others one of the most *tasteful* and *useful* plans ever carried into effect. And *Granger* has told us in his *Biographical History of England* [vol. 2, p. 320, edit. 1804] that “*Speed’s* work “is (in its kind) incomparably more complete, than all the “histories of his predecessors put together.”

The dates of the subsequent editions of *Speed’s History* are 1614, 1623, 1627, 1632, and 1650; each in folio, and all *substantial* volumes. It is in most of our celebrated public and private collections; but one of the most gorgeous copies with which Dr. Dibdin was acquainted (he says), was in the Archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, in two volumes, bound in red morocco, with the plates coloured. The brass and gold coins, &c. have a good effect, but the rest of the ornaments are tawdrily executed. The cuts in *Speed’s History* are in wood, and consist of Coins, Seals, Arms, and different insignia of the several reigns.

The three first editions have engraved title-pages; my copy is the *second* edition, but the engraved title is torn out.

Dr. Dibdin has observed that the *first* edition is “the “favourite,” but adds, that as *Speed* died in 1629, he knows not why the subsequent editions, *up to his death*, are to be hastily discarded. He also gives two instances of the *fourth* edition of 1627, *producing a good price*.

I cannot but take notice in this place, that on a close examination of the *favourite* first edition of 1611, with *my* copy, I found that the former did not contain *many passages and embellishments* which are to be found in the latter. I shall give the following instances—Pages 195 and 196, which in my edition contain “the Royall stem of the Saxons from “Prince Woden and his wife Fria, &c.” *is wanting*. So of the following:—Pages 211, 212, and 213, the Genealogies Royall of the Saxon Kings of Kent from Hengist; pages 218 and 219, South Saxons’ Kingdome, &c.; pages 222, 223, and 224, the Kingdome of the West Saxons, &c.; pages 231, 232, and 233, the East Saxons’ Kingdome, &c.; pages 237, 238, and 239; the Kingdome of Northumberland, &c.; pages 249, 250, and 251, the circuit and successors of the Mercian Kingdome, &c.; and pages 257, 258, and 259, the Kingdome of the East Angles. The *substance* of what is

printed upon all these pages in my copy, and the wooden cuts embellishing the respective accounts (consisting of Coats of Arms and Heraldic Insignia floating from flag-staffs on Coronets, and engraved Pedigrees), are *totally wanting* in the first edition of 1611.

Speed's Theatre of Great Britain has been published perhaps more *frequently* than the *History*—as early as 1611, and as late as 1643. See Gough's *British Topography*, vol. 1, p. 91, where the work is called "a noble apparatus" to the *History*. It consists of *Mapps* of all the Counties and principal Borough Towns of Great Britain (including Wales), and Ireland; and one *Generall of Scotland's Kingdom* (as it is singularly designated); and has many small engravings of palaces and great mansions, &c. in the corners—which the hungry *Illustrator* seizes upon and cuts up without remorse. Du Fresnoy (in Rawlinson's Catalogue), calls the *Theatre* "a diligent and exact work," and of equal use for the *History*, as the *Topography of England*.

The above copy of *Speed's Theatre* is upon *large paper*, and in very high condition, and besides those Palaces and Mansions supposed to be sought after by the *Illustrator*, there are engraved upon these *Maps*, many Views and Plans, Cities, Towns, Castles, Costumes, Portraits, Buildings, &c. no where else to be seen, and scarcely to be obtained by any research whatever. In looking the *Maps* cursorily over, I have found the following Views, &c. of which probably I could with difficulty purchase any copy or fac-simile, viz. :—The Palaces of *Richmond* and *Nonsuch*; the *original Baths* at Bath; *Stonehenge*; *Ancient Castle* at Windsor; the *Old Cathedral* of St. Paul, and the *Abbey* at Westminster; the *first Baths* at Buxton; *Original Portraits* of many of the Sovereigns of England; *Launceston Town and Castle*; *Durham*; *Radnor*; *Old Saint Winefrede's Well*; *Enniskilling Fort*; and many Roman and other Votive Altars.

Spencer, p. 237, also 2nd volume, p. 270

A very interesting and voluminous writer of the present times, in his cursory view of poetry during the age of Shakespear, treating of *Edmund Spenser*, speaks of his *Fairie Queene* in the following elegant terms of admiration and praise—
 "One peculiar and endearing characteristic of the *Fairie*
 "Queene, is the exquisite *tenderness* which pervades the
 "whole poem. It is impossible indeed to read it without
 "being in love with *the Author*, without being persuaded that
 "the utmost sweetness of disposition, and the purest sincerity and goodness of heart distinguished *him*, who thus
 "delighted to unfold the kindest feelings of our nature, and
 "whose language, by its singular simplicity and energy,
 "seems to breathe the very stamp and force of truth. How

“grateful is it to record, that the personal conduct of the
 “bard corresponded with the impression resulting from his
 “works; that gentleness, humility, and piety were the leading
 “ing features of his life, as they still are the most delightful
 “characteristics of his poetry. Yet amiable and engaging as
 “is the general cast of Spenser’s genius, he has nevertheless
 “exhibited the most marked excellence as a delineator of
 “those passions and emotions which approach to or con-
 “stitute the sublime. No where do we find the agitations of
 “fear, astonishment, terror, and despair, drawn with such
 “bold and masterly relief; they start in living energy from his
 “pen, and bear awful witness to the grandeur and elevation
 “of his powers. It is almost superfluous to add, after what
 “has been already observed, that the *morality* of the *Fairie*
 “*Queene*, is throughout pure and impressive. It is a poem
 “which more than any other inculcates those mild and passive
 “virtues, the patience, resignation, and forbearance, which
 “owe their influence to Christian principles, while vice and
 “intemperance are developed in all their hideous deformity,
 “those self-denying efforts, those benevolent and social
 “sympathies; which soften and endear existence, are painted
 “in the most bewitching colours; it is in short, a work, from
 “the study of which, no human being can rise without feel-
 “ing fresh incitement to cherish and extend the charities
 “of life.”

NATHAN DRAKE.

T

Tomline, p. 258

Sir George Pretymman Tomline, Bart. (Bishop of Winchester) was descended from a very ancient family in Suffolk, who possessed land at Bacton, in that county, in the *thirteenth* century, the half of which belongs now to the same family. He was born in 1750, at Bury Saint Edmund’s, and was educated at the school in that town. At the age of eighteen he went to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, took his degree of A. B. in 1772, was *Senior Wrangler*, and obtained the *first* of Doctor Smith’s *Mathematical Prizes*. In 1773 he was elected Fellow, and immediately appointed Public Tutor of the College. He also became tutor to the celebrated *William Pitt*, who continued under his care *seven* years. He was ordained *Deacon* by Dr. Yonge, Bishop of Norwich, and *Priest* by Dr. Hinchliffe, Bishop of Peterborough (his *title* in both cases being his Fellowship at Pembroke Hall). In 1775 he proceeded A. M. and he discharged the important and arduous office of Moderator in the University. He left College in 1782 for the purpose of acting as Private Secretary to Mr. Pitt on his appointment to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and in 1783 he became *Private Secretary* to the same Minister when he was appointed the First Lord of the

Treasury, and so continued until he was enthroned Bishop of Lincoln. This Prelate's first preferment in the church was the sinecure Rectory of Corwen, in Merionethshire, to which he was collated in 1782, and in 1784 he was appointed to a Prebendal Stall in Westminster (the very first benefice that Mr. Pitt had the disposal of), and became S. T. P. by Royal mandate. Dr. Pretymán (his then surname) was in 1785 presented by King George the Third to the Rectory of Sudburn (with Orford), in his native county, and in 1787 was advanced to the Bishopric of Lincoln and Deanry of Saint Paul's. In 1813 the see of London was offered to him (which he refused), but he continued Bishop of Lincoln for *thirty-three years and a half*, in which period he performed the Visitation of that most extensive diocese in the kingdom eleven times (at the regular interval of three years) which was never done by any of his predecessors. In July, 1820, he was translated to the See of Winchester, and died in 1826.

In 1803 Marmaduke Tomline, Esq. of Riby Grove, in the county of Lincoln, not having any relationship or connection with this Prelate, by his will devised to him a valuable estate, consisting of the manor, advowson, and entire parish of Riby, and the very handsome mansion-house called Riby Grove, and in 1821 James Hayes, Esq. left to him several farms in the county of Suffolk, which had formerly belonged to the family of *Pretymán* (his paternal ancestors), and had been previously left by the widow of a great uncle of the Bishop to a relation of her own (who was the mother of Mr. Hayes). In compliance with Mr. Tomline's will, the Bishop assumed the surname of *Tomline*, and in 1823, he recovered a Nova Scotia Baronetage which had been conferred on his family by King Charles I. and had laid *dormant* since the death of Sir Thomas Pretymán, Bart. of Nova Scotia, in 1749.

The Bishop's publications (besides single sermons and charges) were—1. *Elements of Christian Theology*.—2. *A Refutation of Calvinism*—and 3. *Memoirs of the Right Honourable William Pitt*.

Toulmin, p. 260

The History of the Town of Taunton, in the county of Somerset, by *Joshua Toulmin*, A. M. (of whom a short account is given in the first volume) is embellished with the following Plates:—

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| 1. <i>A large Sheet Map of the Country seven miles round Taunton, and a Plan of the Town with Explanations and References.</i> | 2. <i>A View of the beautiful Tower of St. Mary Magdalen's Church in Taunton</i> 3. <i>The Plan, Elevation, and Section of the General Hospital at Taunton—and</i> 4. <i>The Castle of Taunton.</i> |
|--|---|

Tursellini, p. 261.

Of *Horace Tursellinus* (or more properly "*Orazio Torsellini*,") there is an abbreviated notice in the first volume.—He entered into the Society of Jesus 1562; and was twenty years Professor of Rhetoric in Rome, where his reputation caused him afterwards to be selected for the Government of some of his Societies Houses, and he was in succession, Rector of the Seminary within the capital of the College at Florence, and of that at Loretto. His principal works are "*De Vita Francisci Xaverii*" 1594, often reprinted, and translated into Italian and French. As a supplement to this his Life of the Apostle of the Indies, he published Xavier's Letters (translated from the Spanish into Latin.) "*Historia Lauretana*." This History of the miraculous House of Loretto, was probably very edifying to good Roman Catholics, as it was often reprinted, and was translated into French, Italian, and Spanish.—"*De Particulis Latinæ Orationis*" often printed, and in considerable esteem.—"*Epitome Historiarum a mundo condito, usque ad Annum 1598*."—This Compendium of History (the one mentioned in the first volume) is elegantly written, and became popular; but besides, that it is too short; it has little pretension either to exactness of Chronology, or to a judicious selection of facts, or justness of remark. Its *style* is that of a Rhetorician, and its *spirit* that of an Italian Jesuit.

Tusser, p. 261.

The work which gave the appellation of the English Varro to *Thomas Tusser* (one of the most popular and assuredly one of the most useful of our elder poets) was published in 1557, and intituled "*A Hundredth Good Pointes of Husbandrie*," (a small quarto of thirteen leaves) which was shortly followed by "*One Hundreth Good Poyntes of Huswifry*," and in 1573, the whole was enlarged into a volume intituled "*Five Hundreth Points of Good Husbandry, united to as many of Good Huswifery*."—The most complete edition, however, and the *last* in the Author's life-time, was printed in 1580.—So acceptable did this production prove to the lovers of Poetry and Agriculture, that it underwent *nineteen* editions, during its first century. Dr. Mavor's Edition of 1812, forms the *twenty-fourth*.

The great merit of Tusser's Book, independent of the utility of the agricultural precepts; consists in the faithful picture which it delineates of the manners, customs, and domestic life of the *English Farmer*; and in the morality, piety, and benevolent simplicity, which pervade the whole. In a poetical light its pretensions are not great. The part relative to Husbandry, is divided into months, and written in Quatrains of eleven syllables in each line, which are frequently

constructed with much *Terseness*, and with a happy *epigrammatic brevity*. The abstracts prefixed to each month are given in short verses of four and five syllables. Ritson observed (in his *Biographia Poetica*, (p. 374) that “in Tusser’s very curious and original production, may be traced the *popular stanza*, which attained to such celebrity, in the *pastoral ballads* of Shenstone.”

The Epitaph inscribed (1580) to Tusser, and recorded by Stowe, is in these words.

“Here Thomas Tusser clad in Earth doth lie
 “That sometime made the Points of Husbandrie;
 “By him then learn thou maist;—here learn we must
 “When all is done, we sleepe, and turne to dust:
 “And yet, through Christ, to Heaven we hope to go;
 Who reades his bookes, shall find his faith was so.”

An Emblem in Peacham’s *Minerva* of 1612, consisting of the Device of a Whetstone and a Scythe, (having nine lines underneath) inscribed to Tusser, was, in a work published in 1641, called “Recreations for ingenious Headpieces, &c. &c.” thus altered, shortened, and improved.

“Tusser, they tell me, when thou wert alive,
 “Thou teaching Thrift, thyself couldst never thrive;
 “So, like the whetstone, many men are wont
 “To sharpen others, when themselves are blunt.”

V

Virgils 13 Bukes of *Æneados* by Douglas, p. 265,
 also 2nd volume 280

Wharton says in his account of *Douglas*, and his translation of Virgil—“No metrical version of a *Classic*, had yet appeared in English, except of *Boethius*, who scarcely deserves that appellation.—Virgil was hitherto commonly known only by Caxton’s *Romance*, on the subject of the *Æneid*; which” our Author says, “no more resembles Virgil, than the Devil is like Saint Austin. *This translation* is executed with equal spirit and fidelity; and is a proof, that the lowland Scotch and English languages, were now [in the year 1513] nearly the same. The several books are introduced with metrical Prologues, which are often highly poetical; and shew that Douglas’s proper walk, was *original poetry*.”

Virgil’s *Æneidos*, by Phaer and Twine, p. 266

There are short memorials of *both* these Translators in the first volume. Of *Thomas Twyne, M. D.* it may be further noted, that he was born in 1543, and that before the above joint translation came out, he had published several books—

as 1. Almanacks and Prognostications, (Temp. Eliz.) 2. The Garland of Godly Flowers collected out of the Garden of the Holy Scriptures. 3. A Discourse on Earthquakes. 4. A Survey of the World. 5. The Breviary of Britaine. 6. The Dialogue of Witches. 7. New Council against the Plague.— 8. The Tragedies of Tyrants, and 9. Phisicke against Fortune. Over the grave of this learned and rich Physician, was affixed on the east wall of St. Ann's Chancel, at Lewes, a brass plate, with a Latin inscription of 17 long lines upon it, of which the following translation has been rendered and published.

“ Hippocrates saw Twyne lifeless, and his bones slightly
 “ covered with earth *some of this sacred dust* (says he) *will be*
 “ *of use to me in removing diseases, for the dead, when converted*
 “ into medicine, will expel human maladies, and ashes pre-
 “ vail against ashes. Now the Physician is absent, disease
 “ extends itself on every side, and exults that its enemy is
 “ no more. Alas, here lies our preserver Twyne, the flower
 “ and ornament of his age. Sussex, deprived of her Physi-
 “ cian, languishes, and is ready to sink along with him. Be-
 “ lieve me, no future age will produce so great a Physician,
 “ and so renowned a man as this has.”

Voragine, p. 268

Of *James, Archbishop of Genoa*, (whose surname was *De Voragine*) a short account appears in the first volume, p. 139, under the article “ *Legenda Aurea*.”—This pious Italian Prelate, derived his surname from *Voraggio*, in the territory of Genoa, where he was born about 1230. In the year 1244, he entered into the Order of St. Dominick, at Genoa, and rose to be Prior of his House. In 1267, he was appointed *Provincial* in Lombardy, and presided over the *entire* Province until 1286. Afterwards he was created *General* of his Order, and in 1292, was nominated *Archbishop* of Genoa, by Pope Nicholas IV. He died in 1298, highly respected for his piety and virtues; particularly for the prudence with which he conducted himself towards the contending factions of the *Guelfs* and *Ghibbelines*, and for his extensive charities, to which he devoted almost all the revenues of his Archbishopric.

He was the Author of the *Lives of the Saints*, called the “ *Golden Legend*,” (mentioned above) in which, according to the judgement of his Roman Catholic Critics, he has introduced an infinite number of the most absurd and romantic *fables*, which the greatest possible credulity could *swallow*, and the most visionary imagination *invent*.—But notwithstanding the absurdities with which it abounds, it met with a most favourable reception in the world; and after the first printed edition of it in Latin, (folio, 1470) it was translated

into *English, French, and Italian*, and underwent more numerous impressions than any other work (from the first invention of the art of printing until towards the close of the sixteenth century.)

Our Prelate is said to have been the *first* person who caused an *Italian* version of the Bible (about 1270) to be published.

W

Warburton, &c. p. 270

The Preface to the History of the City of Dublin, by the late *J. Warburton*, Keeper of the Records in the Birmingham Tower, the late Rev. *James Whitelaw*, M. R. I. A. Vicar of St. Catherine's, and the Rev. *Robert Walsh*, M. R. I. A. says "In order that praise may attach *only* where it is due, and "that censure may not be incurred by those who are not responsible, it remains to assign to each of the Editors his respective proportion of the History of Dublin. It appears "from Mr. Whitelaw's papers that Mr. Warburton contributed *the Synoptical Tables* of the different Charters of the "City, *the Additional Annals* to which his name is prefixed, "and those printed in small letters, at the bottom of the page. "What remained of 650 pages printed at the time of Mr. "Whitelaw's death, was principally it should appear *his own collection*. He left besides in MS. completed *the six first Hospitals*, the *Widow's Asylums*, the *Protestant Parochial Schools*, and the *Prisons*. The last Editor [*Mr. Walsh*, the "writer of the Preface] completed and filled up an outline "which he found indistinctly marked, and for the further defects of which comprising nearly the whole of the second "volume, *he says he is responsible.*"

A list of the Engravings in the above History of Dublin.

VOLUME I.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Plan of Dublin as it stood</i> <i>A. D. 1610</i> | 8. <i>Do. from the South</i> |
| 2. <i>View of Dublin from the</i> <i>Phoenix Park</i> | 9. <i>St. George's Church</i> |
| 3. <i>Original Charter of Dublin</i> <i>City, by Henry II.</i> | 10. <i>The Custom House</i> |
| 4. <i>Topographical Chart of Dublin</i> <i>Bay</i> | 11. <i>Royal Exchange</i> |
| 5. <i>Castle of Dublin</i> | 12. <i>The Courts of Law</i> |
| 6. <i>Cathedral of St. Patrick from</i> <i>the West</i> | 13. <i>Bank of Ireland</i> |
| 7. <i>Do. from the North</i> | 14. <i>The Tholsel (lately taken</i> <i>down)</i> |
| | 15. <i>Trinity College</i> |
| | 16. <i>Provost's House</i> |
| | 17. <i>Dining Hall of the Foundling</i> <i>Hospital.</i> |

VOLUME II.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 18. <i>Plan of Modern Dublin</i> | 24. <i>Charter School, Clontarff</i> |
| 19. <i>Lying-in-Hospital</i> | 25. <i>New Harbour, Howth</i> |
| 20. <i>Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital</i> | 26. <i>Plan of Botanic Garden, Glasnevin</i> |
| 21. <i>New Post Office</i> | 27. <i>Royal Roman Catholic College, Maynooth</i> |
| 22. <i>Metropolitan Roman Catholic Chapel</i> | 28. <i>Fac-similes of Irish Manuscripts.</i> |
| 23. <i>Topographical Chart of the Canals</i> | |

Warwickshire (Graphic Illustrations of), p. 273

These Illustrations (of the Imperial 4to impression) are dedicated by the respectable publishers [Beilby, Knott, and Beilby, of *Birmingham*; W. and T. Radclyffe, Robert Wrightson, and John Merridew, of *Warwick*; Merridew and Son, of *Coventry*; and Harding, Lepard, and Co. of London], to *Henry Richard, Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick*; and are illustrated by *thirty-two* finely engraved plates (taken off upon Indian paper), and twelve vignettes upon the letter-press. *The Plates* consist of 6 views of Warwick Castle, 1 of Stonely Abbey, 2 of Guy's Cliffe, 3 of Charlecote, 2 of Stratford upon Avon, 1 of Hampton-Lucy Bridge, 1 of Tamworth, 1 of Sutton-Coldfield, 1 of Maxstoke Castle, 1 of Maxstoke Priory, 1 of Leamington and Warwick, 1 of Ragley and Alcester, 1 of Warwick (St. Mary's, &c.) 1 of Coventry (St. Mary's Hall), 2 of Kenilworth Castle, 1 of Baddesley-Clinton, 1 of the Village of Aston, 2 of Aston Hall, and 3 of Birmingham. *The twelve Vignettes* shew, the approach to Warwick, Bilton Hall, Cherterton Mill, the Priory at Warwick, Crypt of St. Mary's, Do. St. John's Hospital. Do. Remains of Coventry Cathedral, Gatehouse at Stoneley Abbey, Castle-Bromwich Hall, Aston Hall, Clopton House, and Blithe Hall.

At the conclusion of the volume, the proprietors render a statement of the purport of their publication, in the following words:—

“The slight sketch of Stratford, attractive in itself on account of its fertile fields, and *soft-flowing Avon*; but possessing a far greater and more lasting interest from its connection with the name of Shakespeare, must terminate the present work; which as it was designed to supply in some measure that *graphic* illustration and *popular* description of *Warwickshire*, which is not to be found in Dugdale [v. Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, in vol. 1, p. 74], will prove, it is confidently hoped, no inappropriate appendage to the *Antiquities* of the judicious, venerable, and illustrious Sir *William Dugdale*.”

Wiffen, p. 283

It appears that Mr. J. H. Wiffen's translation of Tasso's

Jerusalem has now reached to a *third* edition, a success which the merits of Mr. Wiffen well deserve. The first edition (of which mine is a *large* paper copy, and only 250 copies were printed), is most delightfully executed, with a font of letters cast on purpose, and may be justly ranked not only a truly classical translation, but a noble typographical performance. A judicious life of Tasso (with a very finely engraved portrait of him), is prefixed; to which is added a curious list of such of the English Nobility and Gentry as went on the Crusades. Each Canto is ornamented with a most spirited engraving on wood. Mr. Wiffen resides in the immediate neighbourhood of the residence of the Duke of Bedford, and is his Grace's Librarian. In his Dedication of the Translation of Tasso to the Duchess of Bedford, he thus describes his happy lot:—

- “ Not in dim dungeons to the clank of chains,
 “ Like sad Torquato's, have the hours been spent
 “ Given to the song, but in bright halls where reigns
 “ Uncumbered Freedom—with a mind unbent
 “ By walks in woods, green dells, and pastoral plains.
 “ To sound, far-off, of village merriment;
 “ Albeit, perchance, some springs whence Tasso drew
 “ His sweetest tones have touched my spirit too.”

Wilkins, p. 283

Bishop Wilkins was born in the house of his maternal grandfather [the Rev. *John Dod*, the Decalogist, mentioned in the first volume, p. 55, and in the second volume, p. 232].

His first ecclesiastical preferment was the Vicarage of Fawsley (the place of his nativity), which he probably resigned on becoming Domestic Chaplain to Lord Saye and Sele. His wife was the widow of Peter Frensh, whose brother (Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector), procured for him a dispensation for retaining his Wardenship, thought to be vacated on *marriage*, by the statutes of his College. This Prelate died at the house of his friend Dr. Tillotson, in Chancery-lane.

Bishop Burnet thus eulogizes Dr. Wilkins:—“ He was a
 “ man of as great a mind, as true a judgment, as eminent
 “ virtues, and of as good a soul, as any I ever knew; and
 “ though he married Cromwell's sister, yet he made no other
 “ use of that alliance, but to do good offices, and to cover
 “ the University of Oxford from the *sourness* of Owen and
 “ Goodwin. At Cambridge, he joined with those who stu-
 “ died to propagate *better* thoughts, to take men off from
 “ being in *parties*, or from *narrow* notions, from *superstitious*
 “ conceits, and *fierceness* about opinions. He was also a
 “ great observer and promoter of *experimental Philosophy*,
 “ which was then a new thing, and much looked after. He

“ was naturally ambitious, but was the wisest Clergyman I ever knew. He was a lover of mankind, and delighted in doing good.” [v. 1 Baker’s History of the County of Nortampton, p. 395.]

Williams, p. 285

This Edition of David Williams’s History of Monmouthshire, has these (coloured) Plates, besides a Map of the County (not coloured.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Llanfihangel, with St. Michael’s Mount</i> | 18. <i>Front View of Pencoed Castle</i> |
| 2. <i>East View of Panty Goettre, with the Sugar Loaf</i> | 19. <i>Front View of Troy House</i> |
| 3. <i>East View of the Blorench</i> | 20. <i>Front View of Tredegar</i> |
| 4. <i>View of Caerleon</i> | 21. <i>Front View of Llanarth</i> |
| 5. <i>South-west View of Monmouth</i> | 22. <i>West View of Clytha</i> |
| 6. <i>South-west View of Usk Castle</i> | 23. <i>South-west View of Trostre Forge and Clytha Castle</i> |
| 7. <i>Chepstow Castle taken from the Bridge</i> | 24. <i>South-west View of Coldbrook</i> |
| 8. <i>South-west View of Caldecot Castle</i> | 25. <i>View of St. Pierre</i> |
| 9. <i>East View of Grosmont Castle</i> | 26. <i>East View of Llanguby</i> |
| 10. <i>South-west View of Abergavenny Castle</i> | 27. <i>Llanfihangel, Cillcornell, &c.</i> |
| 11. <i>View of Newport Castle</i> | 28. <i>View of Pontypool House</i> |
| 12. <i>North View of Tintern Abbey</i> | 29. <i>North View of Pontypool</i> |
| 13. <i>South View of Llantony Priory</i> | 30. <i>North-west View of Llanwern</i> |
| 14. <i>Trinity Chapel, Sudbrook</i> | 31. <i>View of Hadnock</i> |
| 15. <i>View of Llantarnam</i> | 32. <i>Llanfoyst, from Tudor’s Gate Abergavenny</i> |
| 16. <i>View of Rhaglan Castle</i> | 33. <i>View of Wye Bridge Monmouth</i> |
| 17. <i>South View of Penhow Castle</i> | 34. <i>North View of Llandeilo</i> |
| | 35. <i>N. W. View of Panty Goetre</i> |
| | 36. <i>View of the Grounds of Persfield</i> |

By referring to the list of Subscribers, it appears, that besides copies of this work with coloured Plates, (as the above) there were other copies with stained plates, some with proof impressions, and some with large proofs.

Wilson’s Memorabilia Cantabrigiæ, p. 286

Mr. Wilson concludes an introductory Address to his Account of the different Colleges, in Cambridge, &c. with these modest expressions :—“ All that I can hope, is, that I have executed, at least, a more complete and entertaining Guide to the Members and Visitants of the University, than any which has yet appeared.”—The Plates comprize as follows :—

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|---|--|
| 1. <i>St. Peter’s College, and Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely</i> | 4. <i>Corpus Christi, or Bene’t College, and Henry Duke of Lancaster</i> |
| 2. <i>Clare Hall, and Elizabeth de Clare, Countess of Ulster</i> | 5. <i>Trinity Hall, and William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich</i> |
| 3. <i>Pembroke Hall, and Mary Countess of Pembroke</i> | |

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| 6. <i>Caius College, and John Caius, M. D.</i> 7. <i>King's College, and Henry VI.</i> 8. <i>View of the Senate House, Public Library, and King's College Chapel</i> 9. <i>Queen's College, and Margaret, Wife of Henry VI.</i> 10. <i>Catherine Hall, and Robert Woodlark, S. T. P.</i> 11. <i>Jesus College, and John Alcock, Bishop of Ely</i> 12. <i>Christ's College, and Margaret Countess of Richmond</i> | 13. <i>St. John's College, and Margaret Countess of Richmond</i> 14. <i>Magdalen College, and Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham</i> 15. <i>Trinity College, and Henry VIII.</i> 16. <i>Emanuel College, and Sir Walter Mildmay</i> 17. <i>Sidney Sussex College, and Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex</i> 18. <i>Church of St. Sepulchre.</i> |
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* * These Plates were for the most part drawn and engraved by the late W. N. Gardiner, of Pall Mall.

Y

Yerburgh, p. 290

The Reverend Doctor Yerburgh, was the writer of “*Sketches illustrative of the Topography and History of New and Old Sleaford, in the County of Lincoln, and of several places in the surrounding Neighbourhood, embellished with Engravings.*” Although it was published *anonymously* mine is the *royal octavo* edition, and the Engravings consist of

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|---|--|
| 1. <i>South-east View of Sleaford</i> 2. <i>Arms of the Sleaford Family</i> 3. <i>Remains of Sleaford Castle</i> 4. <i>Sleaford Church</i> 5. <i>Sir Edward Cars Monument in the Church</i> 6. <i>Vicarage House, Sleaford</i> 7. <i>Chapel to Carr's Hospital, Sleaford</i> 8. <i>Old Place, Sleaford</i> 9. <i>Antiquities, Coins, &c.</i> 10. <i>Pedigree of the Hussey Family</i> 11. <i>Pedigree of the Family of Car</i> 12. <i>Pedigree of the Antient Lords of Ashby</i> | 13. <i>Aswarby Hall</i> 14. <i>Bloxham Hall</i> 15. <i>Folkingham Church</i> 16. <i>Culverthorpe Hall</i> 17. <i>Heckington Church</i> 18. <i>Holy Sepulchre, Heckington Church</i> 19. <i>Pedigree of the Barony of Kyme</i> 20. <i>Kyme Tower and Church</i> 21. <i>Residence of Adlard Welby, Esq. (South Rauceby)</i> 22. <i>Haverholm Priory</i> 23. <i>Temple Bruer</i> 24. <i>Lambert de Trekingham, and his Wife, in Threckingham Church.</i> |
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A D D I T I O N A L N O T E S

T O T H E

S E C O N D V O L U M E

O F

J O H N H O L M E S ' s

C A T A L O G U E



ADDITIONAL NOTES

TO THE

SECOND VOLUME.

A

AMADIS de Gaule, p. 5

This volume contains the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th books only of a French edition (translated from the Spanish), of the celebrated Romance of Amadis de Gaule. Each of those books has a distinct title-page, is also separately paged, and has the printer's device, and tables of the chapters. They have all of them small but well-designed and engraved cuts, representing the actions described, and are all the work of one press. The following is a copy of the *title* of the thirteenth book:—" *Le trezieme Livre D'Amadis De Gaule, traduit novvellement D'Espagnol en Francois, par I. G. P.*"

*. Under a device, representing a winged Female, holding a book in her right hand, and a scythe in her left, is printed—" *En Anvers, Par Guillaume Silvius, imprimeur du Roy—L'AN. M.D.LXXIII.*"

[Given to me by Mrs. Hume].

B

Barker's Parriana, vol. II. p. 7

That I am in the possession of only *one* volume (and that the *second*) of Mr. Barker's interesting work, denominated " *Parriana*, or Notices of the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL. D." is owing to a circumstance, which it is pleasing to me not only to remember but to record. It had its rise in the kindness of a most excellent friend (now no more), the late valuable and much valued Archdeacon Eyre (who did every act of friendly attention however trifling with a sweetness of manner peculiarly his own). I shall relate this trivial affair, after having taken some notice of the great man who is the subject of Mr. Barker's unwearied labours.

“ Parr—Lords and Dukes come forward to commend,
 “ But who appears *at Court* the Doctor’s friend ?
 “ His *Books* his Riches, and his only *Rule*,
 “ A Village Pulpit—or a Country School.”

GEO. DYER.

The eminent scholar *Samuel Parr* was born at Harrow (Middlesex), in 1746. His family, of which a Pedigree is printed in Nichols’s *Leicestershire* (IV. 725), was of the highest respectability, and had produced many divines.—Samuel was considered a boy of very precocious intellect, and had actually attained extraordinary grammatical knowledge of Latin at four years of age. At Easter, 1752, he was admitted on the Foundation of Harrow School, where he became *head-boy* in 1761 (at the early age of 14). The first literary attempt of Dr. Parr was reported by himself, to have been a drama, founded on the book of Ruth. He was entered of Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1765, but on account of his scanty finances, remained at the University a very short time. In 1767 he was appointed, *first*, Assistant at Harrow School. In 1769, he was ordained Deacon (on the Curacies of Wilsdon and Kingsbury, in Middlesex).—In 1771, he was created M. A. *per Literas Regias*—established a private academy at Stanmore (with forty-four boys, who followed him from Harrow), and soon afterwards married, but was not happy in that state. Mr. *Porson*, whose discrimination was fully equal to the Doctor’s own, used to say, “ Parr *would* have been a great man, but for three “ things—his trade, his wife, and his politics.” Dr. Parr remained at Stanmore five years, and in 1776, accepted the *Mastership* of Colchester School; was ordained Priest in 1777; and held two Curacies in Colchester. In 1778, he obtained the *Mastership* of Norwich School; and in 1780, on becoming Rector of a parish in Lincolnshire, resigned two Curacies which he had in the city of Norwich; and in 1781 was admitted to the degree of LL. D. at Cambridge. In 1783, Lady Trafford, whose son he had educated, presented the Doctor with the Perpetual Curacy of Halton (then worth about 100*l.* per annum), when he removed to that seat of hospitality, and where he spent the remainder of his days; retiring while yet in the enjoyment of youth and strength from the fatigue of public teaching, and devoting his leisure to the private tuition of a limited number of pupils; and also resigning his Rectory in Lincolnshire. In the same year he obtained from Bishop Lowth the Prebend of Wenlock-Barns, in St. Paul’s Cathedral. In 1790, Dr. Parr *exchanged* the Curacy of Halton (though he continued to *reside* there as *Deputy Curate*), for the Rectory of Waddenhoe, in the county of Northampton. In 1802, he was presented by Sir Francis Burdett to the Rectory of Graffham, in Hunting-

donshire. Dr. Parr died at the Parsonage-house at Halton, in 1825.

Dr. Parr and Lord Erskine have been classed amongst the *vainest* men of their times. At a dinner some years since, Dr. Parr, in extacies with the conversational powers of Lord Erskine, called out to him (though his junior), "My Lord, "I mean to write your epitaph!" "*Dr. Parr* (replied the "Noble Lawyer), *it is a temptation to commit suicide.*"—The lines of Swift are not inapplicable:—

" 'Tis an old maxim in the schools,
 " That vanity's the *food* of Fools;
 " Yet now and then, your *Men of Wit*
 " Will condescend to take a *bit.*"

The *Rev. John Eyre* (the second son of Anthony Eyre, formerly of Grove, in the county of Nottingham, Esquire), was born in the year 1758, and was educated in Brazen Nose College, Oxford; took his degree of M.A. in 1786; was collated to the Prebend of Apesthorpe, in the Cathedral Church of York (by Archbishop Markham), in 1788, and was afterwards Canon-Residentiary of the same Cathedral. Was presented to the Rectory of Babworth (near East Retford), in 1796 (by the Honourable John Simpson), and to the Rectory of Headon cum Upton, the same year, by his father; was collated to the Prebend of Norwell-Overhall, in the Collegiate Church of Southwell (by Archbishop Markham), in 1802; to the Archdeaconry of Nottingham (by Archbishop Vernon), in 1810; and was presented to the Rectory of Beelsby (Lincolnshire), by the Chapter of Southwell, in 1827.

It is easy thus to enumerate the honourable situations and dignities which such a man filled with great ability in the Church; but I cannot do justice to his talents, understanding, judgment, various attainments, and excellence of character; and must sum it up by saying, he was a gentleman, a scholar, and a conscientious Christian Pastor. I was honoured by his friendship for many years. He had shewed to me at different times the *letters* which had passed between himself and Mr. Barker, of Thetford, upon the subject of Dr. Parr and his Memoirs; and whilst I was upon (what proved) my *last* visit of intimacy at Babworth (not long before his death in 1830), he told me that Mr. Barker had been so obliging as to give him a copy of the first volume of the "*Parriana*," and that when the *second* volume came out, he himself was in town, and he had there purchased a copy of it, but that lately Mr. Barker had sent him the second volume also, and so he had got *two*, one of which I must take, and before I could make a reply, wrote my name at full length in one of those duplicate volumes, with the words "*Ex dono*

“ *Johannis Eyre*” underneath. His manner was extremely touching, and more impressive than all his former acts of kindness. Of course I value my book, and shall never part with it.

His life was gentle ; and the elements
So mix'd in him, that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, “ This was a man.”

Bond, p. 15

The Author of these Sketches, *Mr. Thomas Bond*, modestly observes that the *Looes*, being frequently resorted to, in the summer season by strangers, either in pursuit of health or pleasure, he thought it might be of service to those places, and to the public, to give some short account of those Antient Boroughs.

Looe recommends itself as a bathing place, or situation for invalids, or for parties of pleasure, on account of its convenient beach, fine mild air, (being considerably farther south, than most of the watering places in the kingdom) beautiful walks, rides, and views, short distance from Plymouth, and lowness of house rent. “ As there is nothing in the performance of this work” [continues the unobtrusive Author] “ which can merit applause, so the writer hopes there is nothing to be found in it, which deserves censure. Books of this description are certainly of some use in informing and directing travellers, strangers, and indeed even residents ; and they tend to perpetuate facts, which would otherwise be buried in oblivion, by the desolating hand of time.— These considerations introduce this book to the public, and it is hoped by the Author, will sanction it from calumny.”

The Title of Mr. Bond's Work is,
“ Topographical and Historical Sketches of the Boroughs of East and West Looe, in the county of Cornwall ; with an Account of the Natural and Artificial Curiosities, and Picturesque Scenery of the Neighbourhood.”

And it contains the following well executed Lithographic Embellishments :—

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|---|---|
| 1. <i>View of East Looe</i> | 6. <i>Edystone Lighthouse in a Storm</i> |
| 2. <i>View of West Looe</i> | 7. <i>The Cheesewring and Dunderth's Monument</i> |
| 3. <i>Seal of the Corporation, or Portbyhan</i> | 8. <i>Map of the Gentlemen's Seats in the Neighbourhood of the Looes.</i> |
| 4. <i>Seal of the Corporation of East Looe</i> | |
| 5. <i>Edystone Lighthouse</i> | |

Brettell, p. 17

The Author of the *Country Minister*, and other Poems in this volume is *Mr. J. Brettell*, of *Rotherham*, who dedicated the chief Poem to Lord Viscount Milton ; and observed in his Preface to the second part of it, that his object has been

to describe the retired and domestic Life of a Country Minister, possessing from nature, an imaginative and sanguine temperament of mind, but from the melancholy impression left by the misfortunes of early life, and from the gloomy influence of secluded habits, as well as adverse circumstances at a later period, inclined to pensive and querulous musings; but the Author disclaims the intention of drawing from *self*.

. The above is the *second* edition, and has some alterations.

Brydges, p. 20

Although until this reprint of *The Paradise of Dainty Devices* by Sir Egerton Brydges and Mr. Haslewood, this Miscellany had become so extremely rare, that a copy of it (dated 1580) sold at the Roxburghe sale for *fifty-five pounds and thirteen shillings*; yet *numerous editions* of it were called for and printed during the first thirty years of its existence, i. e. The original in 1576, and afterwards in the several following years, viz. 1577, 1578, 1580, 1585, 1596, 1600, and another edition *without date*, (printed by *Alde*, for White) constituting the eighth impression.

That a collection of Poetry, which ran through so many editions in so short a period, must possess a considerable share of merit, will be a natural inference; nor will the readers of the reprint be disappointed in such an expectation. It is true that *the Paradise of Daintie Devices*, contains no piece of such high poetic character, as Sackville's *Induction* to the *Mirror for Magistrates*; because its contributions are chiefly on subjects of an ethic and didactic cast, yet it displays a vast variety of short compositions on Love, Friendship, and Adversity, on the consolations of a contented mind, on the instability of human pleasures, and on many of the minor morals, and events of life.

Of the contributions to this Miscellany (which in its *perfect* state consists of one hundred and twenty-four Poems) more than one half of them were furnished by six individuals, i. e. by *Lord Vaux* fourteen pieces, by *Richard Edwards* fourteen, by *William Hunnis* twelve, by *Francis Kinwelmarsh* ten, by *Jasper Heywood* eight, and by *the Earl of Oxford* seven, [65.]

The compositions of *Lord Vaux*, are uniformly of a moral and pensive cast, and breath a spirit of religion and resignation often truly touching, and sometimes bordering on the sublime. Of this description (more particularly) are the Poems entitled, "Of the Instability of Youth"—"Of a Contented Mind"—and "On being asked the Occasion of his *White Head*," from the *last* of these (consisting of eight stanzas) the *two* of them next following will afford a pleasing specimen of the pathetic tone, and unaffected style of this noble Bard.

“ These heeres of age are messingers,
 “ Which bid me fast, repent, and praie ;
 “ They be of Death the harbingers,
 “ That doeth prepare, and dresse the waie,
 “ Wherefore I joye that you mai see,
 “ Upon my head such heeres to be.”

“ Thei be the line that lead the length
 “ How farre my race was for to ronne ;
 “ They saie my yougth is fledde with strength
 “ And how old age is well begonne.
 “ The whiche I feele, and you maie see,
 “ Upon my head such lines to bee.”

- Of the pathetic strains in this collection, the lines of *Richard Edwards*, on the maxim of Terence, *Amantium Iræ Amoris redintegratio est*, form one of the most lovely exemplifications in the language.

Of the *opening* stanza, it is impossible to resist giving a faithful transcription :—

“ In going to my naked bed, as one that would have slept
 “ I heard a wyfe, syng to her child, that long before had
 “ wept ;
 “ She sighed sore, and sang full sore, to bryng the babe to
 “ rest,
 “ That would not rest, but cried still in suckyng at her
 “ brest :
 “ She was full weary of her watche, and grieved with her
 “ child,
 “ She rocked it, and rated it, untill on her it smilde ;
 “ Then did she sai, now have I founde the proverbe true to
 “ prove,
 “ The fallyng out of faithfull frends, renewing is of love.”

“ The happiness of the illustration,” remarks Sir Egerton Brydges, “ the facility, elegance, and tenderness of the language, and the exquisite turn of the whole, are above commendation, and shew to what occasional polish and refinement, our Literature even then had arrived. Yet has the treasure which this gem adorned lain buried and inaccessible, except to a few curious collectors, for at least a century and an half.”

Butler, p. 23

Notwithstanding that (as it may be thought by some of my readers) a sufficient account of the much admired writer, [*Samuel Butler*] and of his works ; may be found in my first and second volume, yet it seems to me “germaine to the matter,” (especially as an engraving of the *Monument* in Westminster Abbey, set up by Mr. Alderman Barber, to our Poet’s memory in 1721, is given in the beautiful edition

of *Hudibras* described in the second volume) to record the *Epitaph itself*, (which sums up Mr. Butler's character, both *justly* and *elegantly*) followed by *lines* which were written by *Mr. Samuel Wesley*, on the *setting up* of that Monument.

MS.

Samuelis Butleri

Qui Strenshamiae in Agro Vigorn : nat : 1612,

Obiit Lond : 1680.

Vir doctus imprimis, acer, integer ;

Operibus ingenii, non item præmiis, felix

Satyrici apud nos carminis artifex egregius ;

Quo simulatae religionis larvam detraxit

Et perduellium scelera liberrime exagitavit :

Scriptorum in suo genere, primus et postremus.

Ne cui vivo deerant ferè omnia,

Deesset etiam mortuo Tumulus,

Hoc tandem posito marmore, curavit

JOHANNES BARBER, Civis, Londinensis, 1721.

Mr. Wesley's lines,

While Butler, needy wretch, was yet alive

No gen'rous Patron, would a dinner give.

See him, when starv'd to death, and turn'd to dust,

Presented with a monumental bust.

The Poet's Fate is *here* in emblem shown,

He ask'd for Bread, and he receiv'd a Stone.

Butler, p. 24

We may collect the object which *Mr. Charles Butler* had in view in this his learned & interesting publication from the copious titles of the volumes, which are " *Horæ Biblicæ, being a connected Series of Notes on the Text and Literary History of the Bibles or Sacred Books of the Jews and Christians, and on the Bibles, or Books accounted Sacred by the Mahometans, Hindus, Parsees, Chinese, and Scandinavians.*"

The *first* volume contains Notes on the original Text, early Versions, and printed Editions of the Old and New Testament, and

The *second* volume contains Notes on the Koran, Zend-vesta, Vedas, Kings, and Edda. There is no prefatory matter to either volume.

C

Caius, p. 25

In *Beloe's Anecdotes*, vol. 1, page 1, it is stated, that " *Caius De Antiquitate Cantebriensis Academiae*," is one of the *scarcest* books that we have.

Canterbury—For Gostling's Walks, in and about the City of Canterbury, v. article "*Walks*," p. 200

Cromwell, p. 37

Mr. Cromwell's volumes have the following title, "History and Description of the Antient Town and Borough of Colchester, in Essex, by *Thomas Cromwell*, illustrated with Engravings."

The Work is handsomely dedicated to Sir George Henry Smyth, of Bere Church Hall, in the county of Essex, Baronet, (whose coat of arms, elegantly engraved, is placed at the head of the Dedication) and a Vignette of the Arms of the Borough of Colchester, is given at the foot of the title page. The Author's Preface fully develops his design in the publication, and from it a few extracts will follow, sufficient for the purposes of explanation:—"To every Lover of History, and Antiquarian Research, (says the writer) there can exist few more interesting *English Towns*, than that of *Colchester*. Eminent as the *Capital* of a line of British Kings, as the earliest *Roman Colony* in our Island—as a place of importance, both in the *Saxon* and *Norman* times—as the scene of some of the most remarkable occurrences in the *Civil Wars* of the seventeenth century—and as the *Depositary* up to the present day, of more *Roman Antiquities*, than any other town in Britain can boast; *Colchester* must appear to require only the pen of the judicious Antiquary and Historian, in order to become, with more than the casual visitor, or enquiring resident, the subject of the attention and curiosity it so well deserves."

"The Author of these Volumes, is however far from imagining, that he has worthily executed the task he proposed to himself; that of at once gratifying the inhabitant of the Antient Town, and the lover of Topography and Antiquities in general, with a more complete and succinct account of *Colchester*, than has appeared since the elaborate work of *Morant*, in the last century, [1st volume, p. 166.] But he may be allowed to plead for the propriety, and perhaps even the merit of his undertaking, whatever may be the opinion formed of his success."

"He acknowledges his obligations to the laborious writer just mentioned, for much of the historical matter contained in the following sheets; in regard to which he has aspired to no higher praise, than that of rendering it by compression, and occasional illucidation, more useful and acceptable to the modern reader." * * * * "As relates to all the modern features of the town, every practicable assistance has been derived from personal inspection, and the very kind

“ communications of several respectable inhabitants,” &c. &c.
 * * * * * “ It may be scarcely necessary to add, that the
 “ *Engravings* accompanying the work, being by an artist
 “ whose illustrations of topographical subjects have obtained
 “ deserved celebrity, [GREIG] will be found *real Embellish-*
 “ *ments*, as well as *faithful* in all points of resemblance.—
 “ Conscious of support from the talents of this gentleman, the
 “ Author has spared no exertions to render these volumes in
 “ every *other* respect, as interesting as it was in his power to
 “ make them; and he now consigns them to the public, not
 “ without the feelings of incompetency proper to such occa-
 “ sions, yet neither without so much confidence in the can-
 “ dour and kindness of his readers, *as the favourable reception*
 “ *of his previous efforts in this class of Literature*, must as pro-
 “ perly inspire.”

List of the Plates, &c.

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| 1. <i>View of the High Street</i> | 16. <i>St. John's Abbey Gate</i> |
| 2. <i>Outline of the Roman Province of Camulodunum</i> | 17. <i>St. John's Abbey Church</i> |
| 3. <i>Portrait of Sir Charles Lucas</i> | 18. <i>General View of Colchester</i> |
| 4. <i>Portrait of Sir George Lisle</i> | 19. <i>Lexden</i> |
| 5. <i>Portrait of General Fairfax</i> | 20. <i>Greenstead Church</i> |
| 6. <i>Plan of Colchester</i> | 21. <i>Bere Church</i> |
| 7. <i>St. Mary's Church</i> | 22. <i>Sphinx at the Hospital</i> |
| 8. <i>St. Peter's Church and North Hill</i> | 23. <i>British Coins and Roman Antiquities</i> |
| 9. <i>The Town Hall</i> | 24. <i>Roman Inscriptions</i> |
| 10. <i>Antient Window Sill, &c.</i> | 25. <i>Seals of the Corporation and Commonalty</i> |
| 11. <i>St. Nicholas's Church</i> | 26. <i>Regalia of Colchester</i> |
| 12. <i>The Castle</i> | 27. <i>Colchester Antiquities</i> |
| 13. <i>St. James's Church</i> | 28. <i>Fac-similes of Receipts in 1648</i> |
| 14. <i>St. Botolph's Priory Church</i> | 29. <i>List of Officers, &c.</i> |
| 15. <i>West entrance to do.</i> | |

D

Davison, p. 41

Since I have obtained information respecting the Collector and Editor of Davison's Poems, I have found greater reason to regret the defects of the second edition of 1608, which is in my possession [a copy of which, wanting *three leaves*, was priced by Longmans at *five guineas*]. In *my* copy, the title page, two leaves of the preface, two leaves of the table of contents, and twelve leaves (out of the one hundred and thirty-four) on which the body of the work was printed, are torn out.

Francis Davison, the Editor of the Collection, and *Walter Davison*, his brother (by both of whom there are poems in the volume), were the sons of *William Davison*, the unfortu-

nate Secretary of State, who suffered so much from the affair of the death-warrant of Mary Queen of Scots.

In one point of view, this Collection had been most singularly valuable, being printed from *manuscripts* which had not previously passed the press (even separately), and so became the *only* memorial of them. Besides the two Davison's Poems, there are pieces by Sir John Davis, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, Mary [Herbert] Countess of Pembroke (sister to Sir Philip Sidney), Edmund Spenser, Thomas Campion, and many others.

The rare occurrence of this miscellany, can alone account for the little use which has been made of it by our *Republishers* of early English Poetry. It seems to have eluded the researches of Mrs. Cooper, and Mr. Headley; but a beautiful edition did issue from the *private press* of Lee Priory (with a Preface written by Sir Egerton Brydges), in 1814, octavo.

There are six divisions of this work.—Book 1 contains Poems and Devices; 2, Sonnets and Canzonets; 3, Pastorals and Elegies; 4, Madrigals and Odes; 5, Epigrams and Epitaphs; and 6, Epistles.

The *spirit* of Francis Davison (the Collector), may be gathered from the two following passages, with which he closes his Preface:—

“ If any except against the mixing (both at the beginning
“ and end of this booke) of divers things written by great
“ and learned personages, with our meane and worthlesse
“ scriblings; I uterly disclaime it; as being done by the
“ printer, *either* to grace the fore-front with *Sir Philip Sid-*
“ *ney's*, or others names; or to make the booke grow to a
“ competent volume.

“ For these Poems in particular, I could alledge these
“ excuses, that those under the name of *Anonymous*, were
“ written (as appeareth by divers things, to *Sir Philip Sidney*
“ living, and of him, dead), almost twenty years since, when
“ Poetry was far from that perfection, to which it hath now
“ attained; that my brother is by profession a *soldier*, and
“ was not *eighteen* years old when he writ these Toyes; that
“ *mine own* were made most of them, six or seven years since,
“ at idle times, as I journied up and down, during my tra-
“ vails. But to leave their works to justify themselves, or
“ the Authors to justifie their works, and to speak of *mine*
“ *own*; thy *mislikes* I contemne; thy *praise* (which I never
“ deserve or expect), I esteeme not; as hoping, God willing,
“ ere long to regaine thy good opinion, if lost; or more de-
“ servedly to continue it, if already obtained; by some
“ greater worke.—Farewell.

“ FRA. DAVISON.”

Dodsworth, p. 43

The Historical Account of the Episcopal See and Cathedral Church of Sarum, or Salisbury, by *William Dodsworth*, is enriched by the valuable Engravings in the following list :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>South-west View of Salisbury Cathedral, (a Vignette upon the Title Page)</i> | 12. <i>The North Porch</i> |
| 2. <i>View from the Bishop's Garden</i> | 13. <i>Monumental Effigies, a Seal, and a Fac-simile of a Deed</i> |
| 3. <i>A Plan of the Cathedral</i> | 14. <i>Other Monumental Effigies</i> |
| 4. <i>A North-east View of it</i> | 15. <i>Other Monumental Effigies, a Seal, and a Fac-simile of a Deed</i> |
| 5. <i>A Plate of Parts, (or Details)</i> | 16. <i>Bridport's Monument</i> |
| 6. <i>The West Front</i> | 17. <i>Metford's Monument</i> |
| 7. <i>A View of the Interior</i> | 18. <i>The Cloisters</i> |
| 8. <i>A North-west View of the Cathedral</i> | 19. <i>The Chapter House</i> |
| 9. <i>A View of the Transept</i> | 20. <i>Sculptures in the Chapter House, and</i> |
| 10. <i>The Choir</i> | 21. <i>The Episcopal Palace, (a Vignette.)</i> |
| 11. <i>The Choir from the Lady Chappel</i> | |

G

Gardineri, Specimen Oratorium, p. 64

As the edition of this work (of 1668) contains not only the original "Specimen Oratorium, cum Additamentis," of Dr. Richard Gardiner (first published in 1653), but the additional Orations and Letters of the same Author (which were wanting in the first edition), and as this fourth edition was marked "*scarce*" in Mr. Thorpe's Catalogue, it seems expedient to give the reader a very accurate account of the contents of the volume before us, by transcribing not only the general but the distinct and particular titles of each portion of it, as they occur, first remarking, that the pagination goes on without interruption.

The *general* title runs thus—"Richardi Gardiner Herefordensis Ædis Christi Oxon: Canonici, Specimen Oratorium, Quarta Editione impressum, cum Supplemento Novissimo."

On page 29—"Art. Bac. ex Æde Christi Oxon: Pro-gymnasmata."

On page 109—"Epistolæ nonnullæ E. Cumulo excerptæ, Nomini *Subdecani* inscriptæ."

On page 119—"Alumnorum Versiculi perpauci, longiusculum mane obdormiendi spatium efflagitantes, *Typographi* Impulsu Hisce adjecti, ut Paginæ non laborent Chasmate, et diducto Hiato."

On page 125—"Lector candide Coronidis Loco exhibio tibi PORCI Encomium, Ingenii sale lepidè conspersum, ΕΞΩΘΕΝ mihi missum."

On page 137—"Quæ sequuntur priori Editione desunt."

[By this last transcribed title-page is plainly shewn, that this fourth edition comprizes upwards of one hundred pages of the Author's compositions *more* than the edition of 1653.]

On page 161—"Artium Candidatorum Epistola una & altera, post Redemptionem a Servitute, & Tyrannide, Ut postliminio recipiant quod Jure, & merito vendicent."

On page 177—"Supplementum Novissimum"—"Juniorum Ex Æde Christi Prolusiones."

On page 209—"Supplementum Novissimum"—"Epistolæ petentes Gratiam, & Favorem."

On page 225—"Approbatio Davidis Jenkins, Juris consulti Clarissimi, superiori Editione improvidè omissa."

On page 231—"Supplementum Novissimum"—"Strenæ circiter Calendas Januarias."

And on page 245—"Supplementum Novissimum"—"Carmina Dormitoria."

The volume *ends*, and I shall *finish* my account of it, with the four lines following:—

Audax pervigilem sopit Medæa draconem,

Auratum victrix *vellus* & inde tulit.

Nostra exoptato potiantur carmina Voto,

Et *somnum* dones, *aurea metra* feres.

Gosling's Walks round Canterbury, v. article
Walks, p. 200

L

Lane, p. 98

In the account of Sir *Richard Lane*, the place of his nativity is omitted; but Mr. Baker in his History of Northamptonshire (vol. 1, p. 49), says that he was born at Courtenhall or Harpole, in that county, but fixed his residence at Kingsthorpe (a parochial chapelry to St. Peter's, in Northampton), and is described as of Kingsthorpe, in the administration of his effects granted to Lady Margaret his widow, who survived him. Mr. Baker states the death of Sir Richard (in exile at the Isle of Jersey), to have happened in 1651, and not in 1656. Mr. Baker also quotes from Brydges, the nearly defaced Inscription on Sir Richard's widow, in Kingsthorpe Church. It is in the following words:—"Here lyeth
"the body of Lady Margaret Lane, late wife to the Right
"Honourable Sir Richard Lane, Lord Keeper of the Great
"Sele of England to King Charles the First and King
"Charles the Second; who died in banishment for his loyalty
"to the Crown. She departed the 22d day of April, 1669."

Levinz, p. 102

Sir *Creswell Levinz* (second son of William Levinz, Esq. Lessee of the Improprate Rectory of Evenley, in the hun-

dred of Sutton, in the county of Northampton), was born at Evenley, in 1627. Adopting the legal profession, he rose to the high situations of Attorney-General (to which he was appointed in 1679), and one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in 1680-1; but the last appointment was revoked in 1685-6, although he survived until January, 1700. Prefixed to the first edition of his Reports (in French), mentioned in the second volume of this Catalogue, is a portrait of Sir Creswell Levinz, engraved by White, from a painting by *Kneller*.

In 1 Baker's Northamptonshire, p. 617 (from whence some of the above particulars have been gleaned), there is a full description of the Monument erected to the memory of Sir Creswell Levinz, together with its inscription in Latin, but too long to be transcribed in this place. There is also in Mr. Baker's volume, the English inscription placed on his father's tomb; by *both* of which inscriptions it appears, that previously to their family dwelling in the counties of *Nottingham* or *York*, they were descended from the ancient family of Levinz, of Levinz-hall, in the county of *Westmoreland*.

Moss, p. 122

The History and Antiquities of the Town and Port of *Hastings*, is illustrated by a series of Engravings from the original drawings, of *William George Moss*, mentioned in the first volume of this Catalogue, as the engraver of the beautiful Plates in *Moss and Nightingale's* History of the Parochial Church of *St. Saviour's, Southwark*, and who is in the title page of the present volume, called Draughtsman to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The Engravings consists of

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>A View of the Castle</i> | 12. <i>The Marine Parade</i> |
| 2. <i>A View from the Minnis Rock</i> | 13. <i>A View from the East Wall</i> |
| 3. <i>The Entrance from London</i> | 14. <i>A View from the White Rocks</i> |
| 4. <i>A View from the Pier Rocks</i> | 15. <i>Corporation Seals</i> |
| 5. <i>Saint Clement's Church</i> | 16. <i>Two other Seals</i> |
| 6. <i>The Town Hall</i> | 17. <i>Figures in Brass</i> |
| 7. <i>East Bourne Street</i> | 18. <i>Figures in Brass</i> |
| 8. <i>Pelham Place and Crescent</i> | 19. <i>Plan of the Town and Port of Hastings</i> |
| 9. <i>All Saints' Church</i> | 20. <i>A Fac-simile of Domesday Book.</i> |
| 10. <i>The Remains of the Town Wall</i> | |
| 11. <i>Pelham Place</i> | |

(Besides the Earl of Chichester's Coat of Arms at the head of the Dedication of the Work to him.)

Neale and Le Keux, p. 125

The Views comprised in these Volumes, may with the greatest convenience for explanation, be arranged alphabetically.

[The engraved title-page to the *first* volume is a composition of Church Furniture.

The engraved title-page to the *second* volume is a composition of Monumental Remains.]

| VIEWS. | | | No. of Views. |
|--|---|-------|------------------|
| Buckinghamshire | Stoke Pogis Church | - - | 1 |
| Cambridgeshire | Cambridge (St. Mary's) | - | 2 |
| | (Holy Trinity) | - | 2 |
| Essex - - | Borley Church (Monument) | - | 1 |
| | Lambourne Church (Interior) | | 1 |
| | Thaxted Church (Interior, &c.) | | 3 |
| | Theydon Mount (Monuments) | - | 1 |
| Gloucestershire | Camden Church | - - | 1 |
| | Cirencester Church | - - | 3 |
| | Tewkesbury Church | - - | 11 |
| Herefordshire - | Ledbury Church | - - | 1 |
| | Leominster Church | - - | 2 |
| Hertfordshire - | Sabridgeworth Church | - | 2 |
| | St. Alban's Abbey | - - | 8 |
| Kent - - | Ashford Church | - - | 2 |
| Norfolk - - | Ingham Church | - - | 3 |
| | North Walsham Church | - | 2 |
| | South Lopham Church | - - | 1 |
| | Worstead Church | - - | 2 |
| | Yarmouth Church | - - | 4 |
| Northamptonshire | Bulwick Church | - - | 1 |
| | Kettering Church | - - | 1 |
| Oxfordshire - | Oxford (All Saints, St. Peter's, } and St. Mary's) | - - } | 7 |
| | Witney Church | - - | 1 |
| Shropshire - | Shrewsbury Abbey | - - | 3 |
| | Hales Owen Church (Font) | - | 1 |
| Suffolk - - | Lavenham Church | - - | 4 |
| | Lowestoft Church | - - | 1 |
| | Melford Church | - - | 6 |
| | Sudbury Church and Font | - | 2 |
| | Croydon Church | - - | 3 |
| Warwickshire - | Stratford upon Avon Church and } Font | - - } | 5 |
| Wiltshire - | Marlborough Church | - - | 2 |
| Worcestershire - | Evesham Church | - - | 1 |
| | Great Malvern Church | - - | 3 |
| | Little Malvern Church | - | 2 |
| Total number of Plates and Vignettes (beside the two Title-pages) | | | 96 |

Nichols, p. 127

The Progresses of Queen Elizabeth (published in 1823), and the Progresses of King James I. (published in 1828), are noticed together as below by their worthy Compiler and Editor (the late *John Nichols*), in the beginning of his preface to the latter work ; & may be considered at this time as a satisfactory (though posthumous) *answer* to those interested booksellers, who having accidentally obtained an entire copy of the *first* edition of the Progresses of *Elizabeth*, choose to promote (if they can) a lucrative sale of it, by calling it, in every such case, the *best* edition [as may be verified by various Catalogues of second-hand Books].

“ More than forty years have elapsed [says the veteran *Nichols*], since, at the suggestion, and by the assistance, of my kind friend and relation Bishop Percy, I began to collect the various pamphlets and manuscripts which detail the Progresses, &c. of the illustrious Queen Elizabeth.— Two volumes of that work were submitted to the public in 1788, and were so favourably received, that in 1804, I ventured to produce a third volume, which by a calamitous accident became *scarce* not long after its first appearance.

“ The materials which were contained in those volumes having been printed at various times, as the several articles were acquired, and most of them being separately paged, it was scarcely possible to form any thing like a regular Index to them ; but in 1823, when I undertook a *new* edition, the whole work was *chronologically arranged*, and with various *additions* and the necessary *Indexes* (some *Latin* complimentary Poems *only* being omitted), it formed three uniform and handsome volumes.

“ During the long period in which the Elizabethan Progresses were passing through my hands, many valuable materials relative to the *succeeding* reign were gradually assembled. With the view of permanently preserving these Collections, I commenced printing the present work [The Progresses of King James I.] unaware, I must own, of the length to which it has extended. In the quantity of its contents, it much exceeds the former publication ; and I entertain no apprehension, that those contents will be considered less valuable.

“ The numerous tracts re-printed in these volumes may mostly be classed as either poetical panegyrics ; descriptions of various solemnities and festivities ; or dramatic performances. *Sorrowes Joy*, and four others written on the King's Accession, or Coronation, are of the *first* description. But it was soon found necessary to desist from inserting those *multitudinous* productions ; a bare enumeration of their *titles*, occupying as much space, as the quan-

“ tity of *other* articles of much superior interest, could rea-
 “ sonably allow. Of the *second* class, are re-prints of about
 “ *sixteen* pamphlets, and *nine* articles of some length from
 “ *original manuscripts*. Under the *third* head must be ranked
 “ *twenty-nine* Masques and Entertainments, by Ben Jonson ;
 “ *three* by Marston, Daniel and Francis Beaumont (which
 “ have received the attention of a modern Editor); no less
 “ than *eight* by Daniel, Campion, and Chapman (now first
 “ re-printed from their early publications); and *nine* London
 “ Civic Pageants, and one of Chester; also taken from the
 “ *original* and *only* editions. The liberality of Mr. Upcott
 “ had added to these *a Masque*, which though performed
 “ before the Queen, has never *before* been submitted to the
 “ press. For the loan of several of the dramatic tracts, I
 “ was obliged to the late William Barnes Rhodes, Esq. at
 “ the sale of whose library in 1825, the five Masques by Cam-
 “ pion (here re-printed), were alone sold for *thirty-seven*
 “ *pounds two shillings*. As a similar fact it may be added,
 “ that at Mr. Bindley’s sale, four of the London Pageants
 “ produced *twenty-seven pounds, four shillings, and six-pence* ;
 “ but the extreme rarity of several other articles of my pre-
 “ sent revivification, will be readily perceived, on perusing
 “ the list of them in pp. xxv.—xxviii.”

[There are *one hundred and four* very curious Pamphlets, Masques, Shews, &c. in this list.]

Northcote, p. 128

The eminent artist, and otherwise highly talented man, *James Northcote*, was born at Plymouth, where his father practised as a watch-maker [although a collateral descendant of an ancient Devonshire family, of whom Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, of Pyne, Baronet, is the present head and representative, and to whom the late *Academician* (James Northcote), has left his family pictures].

The son was apprenticed to the father’s business, and never went far from his native town, until he had more than attained the age of manhood. His taste for drawing and painting commenced early, but was little encouraged by his father; however, through the intervention of Doctor John Mudge, F. R. S. (a Physician at Plymouth), he was at length introduced to Sir *Joshua Reynolds*. Mr. Northcote (then in his twenty-fourth year), quickly became a *favorite* pupil, and soon availed himself of all the advantages of that polished society which was accustomed to resort to Sir Joshua’s house, where he remained domesticated for *five* years. On leaving Sir Joshua, he at first commenced portrait painting, but soon travelled into Italy, and became a Member of several foreign Academies. On his return, he was patronized by Mr. *Alderman Boydell*, and had a large share in the formation of the

Shakespear Gallery. He now pursued his profession with an ardour almost approaching to *enthusiasm*; and in a *little chamber* in his house, in Argyll-place, he pursued his art for nearly *half a century*, unmolested and in peace. He possessed that *cynical* spirit too prevalent with *Artists*; but always spared *Opie*, and living or dead, always defended his reputation: he had also a great veneration for his preceptor *Reynolds*, and would never allow any one, *but himself*, to utter aught to the disparagement of his memory.

As an *Author* Mr. Northcote not a little distinguished himself, and published many valuable works. The *engraved* part of the volume of *Fables* mentioned in my second volume, p. 128 (the only work of his which I possess), is thus eulogized in the Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1828, p. 334: "Mr. Northcote will forgive us, if in noticing his very beautiful volume, our *first* attention is directed to the *Embellishments* by which it is enriched; and we have the less reason for an apology on this occasion, as the original *invention* and *design* of the prints, at the head of each fable, *are his own*. These are engraved on wood, in a style of elegance and grace superior to any thing *we* ever saw, or that we deemed practicable in this branch of art. The expression in many of the animals introduced is wonderful; and the various *passions* by which they are supposed to be influenced, are completely depicted in all their excitation. Some of the vignettes and tail-pieces are perfect *gems*, and contain in themselves very apposite *Morals* to the *Fables* to which they are appended."

Mr. Northcote died in July, 1831, aged 84 years. The engraving of him, in the Gentleman's Magazine for August, 1831, is from a painting taken by Mr. *Dance*, in 1793, and is a strong resemblance of his appearance in the *prime* of life. There is an intelligent portrait of him in *advanced years* (by Harlow), prefixed to the above mentioned volume of *Fables*.

Osborn, p. 137

To those who are continually exclaiming against the luxury of the present times, I would recommend the following faithful picture of the degree of Epicurism, and the height to which sensuality in eating had arisen, among the Courtiers of James the First, to their perusal and consideration.

Francis Osborn, in his *Traditional Memorials* on that Monarch's reign (p. 533), has this passage—

—— "the Earl of Carlisle, was one of the Quorum, that brought the vanity of *Ante-Suppers*, not heard of in our forefathers time, and for ought I have read, or at least remember, unpractised by the most luxurious tyrants.— The manner of which was, to have the board covered at the first entrance of the guests, with dishes as high as a tall

“ man could well reach, filled with the *choicest* and *dearest*
 “ viands, sea or land could afford : and all this once *seen* and
 “ having feasted the *eyes* of the invited, was in a manner thrown
 “ away, and *fresh* set on, *to the same height*; having only this
 “ advantage of the other, *that it was hot*. I cannot forget
 “ one of the attendants of the King, that at a feast made by
 “ this *Monster in Excess*, eat to his single share a *whole pie*,
 “ reckoned to my Lord at *ten pounds*. * * * * *

—— “ and after such suppers, huge banquets, no less
 “ profuse ; a waiter returning his servant home with a cloak-
 “ bag full of dried sweet-meats and confects, valued to his
 “ Lordship at more than *ten shillings* the pound.”

Pollok, p. 159

Robert Pollok was born in 1799, at Muirhouse, *Eaglesham* (Renfrewshire), a place mentioned in Crawford's General History of that Shire, in the few words following :—“ West
 “ from the Castle of Punnoon stands the *Paroch* Church of
 “ *Englesham*, a Parsonage, and an antient dependency upon
 “ the Cathedral of Glasgow.”

It appears that whilst a mere boy, *Pollok* (the offspring of parents in very humble life), was remarkably *thoughtful*, seldom joining in those frivolities, which usually characterize that period of life ; and from a very early age evinced a relish for the Beauties of Nature, and a capacity for enjoying them, rarely to be met with.

The Scenery of “ *Scotia's Northern Battlement of Hills*.” [*.*] connected as it was with many important points in his History, and associated with feelings and incidents of unusual interest ; seems to have exercised an influence over him, which the trials of after years failed to wear away. Mr. Pollok being designed for the Church, studied Theology under the Reverend Dr. Dick, of Glasgow. His health soon became seriously impaired, and so formidable were the advances of disease, that the exertion of delivering a sermon on the 3rd of May, 1827, obliged him to keep his bed for several days afterwards.

Those who were present on that occasion bear testimony to the hallowed tone of eloquence which distinguished that discourse, and the zeal and fearlessness, with which it was delivered. It now became evident that the mighty workings of a mind gifted like Mr. Pollok's, and frequently absorbed in the contemplation of mysteries far transcending the usual scope of human intellect ; must prove too much for the body which enshrined it ; already worn and wasted by disease ; and destined (as the sequel shewed) in a few months to return to its primitive elements. Such means were adopted as circumstances seemed to require, but without success. The Tour to Italy was resolved on, but his malady at the very

commencement of his journey, presented such a formidable aspect, as precluded every hope, and he died at Shirley Common, in September, 1827.

The Eclectic Reviewers, speaking of our Author's principal work, "*The Course of Time*," call it *the finest Poem which has appeared in any language since Paradise Lost*, and add, *without meaning to intimate that it discovers genius superior to that of Milton, it is, of the two, the Poem of which we should ourselves prefer to have been the Author.* To this opinion I do not at all subscribe. It certainly does exhibit talents of no common order, a loftiness of thought, a sweetness of feeling, a boldness and energy of expression, a devotedness of spirit, a majestic, but perhaps too *authoritative* dictation of sentiment, for so *young* a Theologian to assume, and a noble singleness and simplicity of aim, yet the Poem is too visionary and fanciful, and is in many finely composed passages, not only unsupported by, but contrary to the Revelations vouchsafed in the Scriptures of Truth.

[*.*] "Nor do I of that Isle remember aught
 "Of prospect more sublime and beautiful
 "Than *Scotia's Northern Battlement of Hills*,
 "Which first I from my father's house beheld
 "At Dawn of Life; beloved in memory still,
 "And standard, still of rural Imagery." * * * *

[From Pollok's *Native Scenery*.]

Poulson, p. 164

"*Beverlac*, or the Antiquities and History of the Town of Beverley, in the County of York, and of the Provostry and Collegiate Establishment of St. John's, with a minute Description of the present Minster and Church of Saint Mary, and other Antient and Modern Edifices, compiled from authentic Records, Charters, and unpublished Manuscripts, by *George Poulson, Esq.* late of the University of Oxford," is dedicated to John Stewart and Charles H. Batley, Esquires, Representatives of the Burgesses of Beverley in Parliament. To the venerable and Reverend Francis Wrangham, A. M. F. R. S. Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and to Richard Bethell, of Rise, Esq. and has the Embellishments following:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>A View of the Minster</i> | 10. <i>A View of the Old Grammar School</i> |
| 2. <i>The Arms of the Borough</i> | 11. <i>An Urn</i> |
| 3. <i>A Fac-simile of Rolls</i> | 12. <i>The Arms of Warton</i> |
| 4. <i>A View of the North Bar</i> | 13. <i>The Arms of the Monastery</i> |
| 5. <i>The Arms of Hotham</i> | 14. <i>A Basso Relievo</i> |
| 6. <i>The Arms of Gee</i> | 15. <i>The like, (Morris Dancers)</i> |
| 7. <i>The Old Town Seal</i> | 16. <i>A View of Percy's Shrine, &c.</i> |
| 8. <i>The present Seal</i> | |
| 9. <i>The Seal of the East Riding</i> | |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 17. <i>The Boundary Stone and a Leaden Seal</i> | 22. <i>View of a House in Black Friars</i> |
| 18. <i>A View of Percy's Tomb</i> | 23. <i>Monastic Seals, &c.</i> |
| 19. <i>A View of St. Mary's Church</i> | 24. <i>A View of the Methodist Chapel</i> |
| 20. <i>The Roof of St. Mary's Chancel</i> | 25. <i>Coin</i> |
| 21. <i>The Font</i> | 26. <i>A View of the Foundry at Beverley</i> |

Besides seven printed Pedigrees.

Quarles, pp. 168, 169, (and 1st vol. p. 169)

The following sentiments respecting *Francis Quarles, Esq.* to be found in *Fuller's Worthies of England*, [Essex, p. 334] do so much credit to this Poet's memory, that (quaint as they are, and in the figurative style peculiar to the *worthy* writer) it seems to be but common justice to the *emblematic Versifier*, to record the opinions of the *witty Divine*. "He [Quarles] " was a most excellent Poet, and had a mind byassed to De- " votion. Had he been contemporary with Plato, (that great " back friend to Poets) he would not only have allowed him " to live, but advanced him to an office in his *Commonwealth*. " Some Poets, if debarred profaneness, wantoness, and " Satyricalness, (that they may neither abuse God, them- " selves, nor their neighbours) have their tongues cut out in " effect. Others, onely trade in *wit at the second hand*, being " all for translations, nothing for invention. Our Quarles, " was free from the faults of the first, as if he had drank of " *Jordan*, instead of *Helicon*, and slept on *Mount Olivet*, for " his *Pernassus*; and was happy in his own invention. His " *visible* Poetry (I mean his emblems) is excellent, catching " therein the eye and fancy, at one draught; so that he hath " *out alciated* [v. 1st vol. p. 4, Tit: *Alciati*] therein, in some " men's judgement. His verses on *Job*, are done to the life, " so that the reader may *see his Sores*, and through them the " anguish of his soul.

" The troubles of *Ireland* where *his* [Quarles's] losses were " great, forced his return hither; bearing his crosses with " great patience; so that (according to the advice of Saint " *Heirome*) *Verba vertebat in opera*, and practiced the *Job* he " had described."

Robinson, p. 179

The History and Antiquities of the Parish of *Edmonton*, in the county of Middlesex, comprising an account of the Manors, the Church, and Southgate Chapel, with other interesting matter, by *William Robinson*, gent. F. S. A. contains these Engravings:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>A Map of the Parish</i> 2. <i>A Portrait of the Author</i> 3. <i>A View of the Church</i> 4. <i>The Hyde Field</i> 5. <i>Wyer Halle</i> 6. <i>A Portrait of Dr. Owen</i> 7. <i>The Nowell Brasses</i> 8. <i>The Brasses of Boone et Ux :</i> 9. <i>The Brasses of Asplyn and Askew</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. <i>A Portrait of John Weever,</i> [evidently from the fine Portrait of him, in his Funeral Monuments, v. vol 1, p. 275] 11. <i>Smug on the White Horse</i> 12. <i>The Witch of Edmonton</i> 13. <i>A Plan of the Orsett Estate</i> 14. <i>A Portrait of Cowper the Poet.</i> |
|--|--|

The History and Antiquities of *Enfield*, in the county of Middlesex, with Appendices, by *W. Robinson*, LL. D. F. S. A. Member of the Honourable Society of Middle Temple, Author of the Histories and Antiquities of *Tottenham*, *Edmonton*, and *Stoke Newington*, in Middlesex, (besides a Plan of the Parish, and the Author's Portrait) [a duplicate from *Edmonton*] exhibits the Engravings following :—

Wood Cuts in the first Volume.

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|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The Market House, in 1778</i> 2. <i>Enfield Wash</i> 3. <i>A Knife, &c. found in the Ruins</i> 4. <i>A Spoon do.</i> 5. <i>Coins and Tokens</i> 6. <i>A Celt found in the Marsh</i> 7. <i>A View of Old Bury, (as moated, &c.)</i> 8. <i>A Section of a Cedar Tree</i> 9. <i>A View of Durant's Manor-house</i> 10. <i>The Ground Plan of do.</i> 11. <i>A View of the Summer-house to do.</i> 12. <i>The Entrance to Durant's</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. <i>A View of the Site of Elsyng Manor-house</i> 14. <i>The Battle of Barnet</i> 15. <i>A View of the Old Gateway at Forty Hall</i> 16. <i>A View of Forty Hall</i> 17. <i>A View of Lincoln House</i> 18. <i>The Back Front of do.</i> 19. <i>A View of Fortescue Hall</i> 20. <i>A View of Mr. Gough's House</i> 21. <i>The Back Front of do.</i> 22. <i>A Profile of Mr. Gough</i> 23. <i>A View of the Rectory House</i> 24. <i>A View of the Vicarage House</i> |
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Plates in the first Volume.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>A View of Queen Elizabeth's Palace</i> 2. <i>A Portrait of Queen Elizabeth</i> 3. <i>A View of the Old Palace</i> 4. <i>A Chimney Piece in the Old Palace</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. <i>Parts of the Chimney Piece</i> 6. <i>View of a Cedar in the Garden</i> 7. <i>Outlines of Enfield Chase</i> 8. <i>A Survey of do. in 1698</i> 9. <i>A Survey of do. in 1777</i> 10. <i>A View of Myddleton House</i> |
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Plates in the second Volume.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>A View of the Church</i> 2. <i>A Plate of Arms, No. 1</i> 3. <i>A Plate of Arms, No. 2</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. <i>A Map of Poynett's Estate</i> 5. <i>A Map of the Eastwood Estate</i> |
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Wood Cuts in the second Volume.

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|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>A Painted Window</i> 2. <i>An Antient Date</i> 3. <i>An Antient Painting</i> 4. <i>Engravings of Monuments</i> 5. <i>The Effigy of Joice Tiptoft</i> 6. <i>A Coat of Arms in Stained Glass</i> 7. <i>A Coat of Arms in Stained Glass</i> 8. <i>Two Coats of Arms</i> 9. <i>A Group of Heads</i> 10. <i>A View of Raynton's Monument</i> 11. <i>A View of Palmere's Monument</i> 12. <i>A View of Evington's Monument</i> 13. <i>A View of Stringer's Monument</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. <i>A View of Middelmore's Monument</i> 15. <i>Effigies of Smith et Ux:</i> 16. <i>A View of Deicrowe's Monument</i> 17. <i>A View of Kier's Monument</i> 18. <i>Portrait of Elizabeth Canning</i> 19. <i>A View of Mother Wells's House</i> 20. <i>A View of the Interior do.</i> 21. <i>The Ground Plan of do.</i> 22. <i>A Portrait of Mary Squires, the Gipsy</i> 23. <i>A Portrait of Thomas Hills Everitt</i> 24. <i>A View of the Grammar School</i> 25. <i>A View of do. from the Meadows</i> |
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Robson, p. 179

I cannot devise a better plan of describing, making remarks upon, or even noticing, one of the most finished and interesting collection of Engravings, that England has ever yet produced, than by giving extracts from various parts of the original announcement or Prospectus of the Work—the Editor's Address when the first number of it appeared, [1826]—and the same Editor's Addresses on the termination of the series, in December, 1827—because, as the publication has not one page of letter-press belonging to it, (for reasons which will appear) there is nothing else really tangible, whereby to discover or express motives for either praise or censure, or that can be in any way fairly applied to Mr. Robson himself, (from whose drawings the Plates were engraved and issued) who being unwilling to speak of his own attainments, judiciously left it to his Editor, not only to select and employ the *Artists*, but to commend them respectively, in accordance with the skill bestowed, and his own judgement as to the execution.

The Editor, *John Britton, Esq.* has established a name, as a gentleman of taste, skill, and honour, upon too broad and solid a basis, to be suspected of giving either an erroneous or a biassed judgement upon a work of art, merely because he was the chosen Editor of it.

Mr. Britton (so often named in this Catalogue) issued a printed announcement in December, 1825, that Picturesque Views of the Cities and Cathedrals of England, from drawings by *G. F. Robson*, (Member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours) was preparing for publication—that the work would comprise a Series of engraved Views of *all the*

Cities of England, represented from such stations, and under such effects, as to convey the most impressive and faithful Portraits of the respective places—that Mr. Robson had been several years preparing the Drawings, and had paid every attention to choose those points of View, which were best calculated to characterise the principal local Buildings, and adjacent Scenery of each City. The Cathedral, however, in every Engraving was to constitute the chief object—and it had been the aim of the Artist, to delineate its more elevated features, with the greatest fidelity and truth—pointing “heaven-ward,” (continues the announcement) as the spires do, and raising their long and lofty roofs above the adjoining dwellings of man and the groves of nature, the English Cathedrals form most interesting subjects, not only in their minute details, but also from various distant stations. Mr. Britton, continues his subject, with all the zeal and animation of an Amateur through the remainder of this recommendatory Prospectus; which he concludes with this feeling passage “The reader will observe, that it is not proposed to give “letter-press with these Plates.” *Historical and Descriptive Accounts of all the Cities, treated and illustrated in a novel style*, WILL be published. [*.* This is supposed to allude to Britton’s *Antiquities of English Cities*, mentioned in the first part of this Volume] “but this will form a separate and distinct “work, in order to obviate the very *unjust, oppressive, and* “*vexatious tax*, of giving *eleven copies* of an expensive Series “of Illustrations, to public and wealthy Institutions, which “ought to *encourage* art as well as literature, and not *extort* “the productions from the meritorious and often ill-requited “Artist and Author.”

In November, 1826 (on the coming out of the *first* number of Robson’s *Cities*), Mr. Britton told the public, that he was tempted to undertake the Editorship from the *beauty, variety, fidelity, and picturesque effects* of the DRAWINGS, and with a conviction that the Artist would exert the utmost efforts of his *matured* talents, in doing justice to the subjects, as well as honour to himself, and to his *fascinating profession*; that he was also induced to have *the whole engraved in line*, from a partiality to that branch of art, and personal friendship for some of its meritorious professors—that he submitted to the public the present specimens, hoping they would give general satisfaction to those persons, who could admire and appreciate the *Union of Topography with the Fine Arts*—that such a union was calculated to gratify our best feelings, and administer to rational pleasures, few would be hardy or vulgar enough to deny—and that, in contemplating Prints of this class, the mind was imperceptibly and delightfully seduced by the charms of the pencil and graver, &c.

When the work was *finished* (in December, 1827), the Editor issued *two* Addresses to the Public. In one of them he decidedly avers, that the *last* number is *better* than the first portion, *and that he has faithfully and zealously discharged his duty to every subscriber and to himself.*

In the other Address (after repeating some of the periods in that of 1826), he adds these two subsequent explanatory passages, solely referring to the *execution* of the plates.

1.—“ The variegated and ever-changeable effects produced
“ by *Clouds*, which alternately and succesively indicate the
“ tranquil grey morn—the vivid mid-day—the twinkling or
“ flaming sun-set of evening—the murky and awful storm—
“ the prismatic rainbow—the misty haze—constitute the ma-
“ chinery which the Artist employs to heighten and adorn
“ the local scene or the composed landscape. *In the Series of*
“ *Prints which now claims the patronage of the Amateur, most*
“ *of these effects are represented.*

2.—“ In delineating the forms, proportions, and relative
“ situations of different objects, the draftsman has been very
“ scrupulous; and he has been equally desirous of adopting
“ and executing such effects—such accidental incidents of
“ sunshine and cloud—of light and dark; as seemed to him
“ best calculated to produce picturesque combinations, with-
“ out injuring or deteriorating the correctness of the respec-
“ tive scenes. It must be borne in mind, that buildings in
“ *distance* can only be seen in masses; and that every attempt
“ to detail their minute parts, must be erroneous, as likely
“ to misrepresent, rather than to pourtray, the true features
“ of such objects. The Editor is too well acquainted with
“ topography, to sanction the omission of any essential cha-
“ racteristic *natural* form; and he has also been sufficiently
“ initiated in the principles of art, to know that distant and
“ general views of buildings and of scenery, are most faith-
“ ful and effective, when they represent general masses, and
“ not particular parts; when they convey to the eye and
“ mind a *concentrated whole*, and not a *collection of subordinate*
“ *details.*”

A List of the thirty-two Prints, comprising Mr. Robson's Picturesque Views of the English Cities:—

No. 1. *An Architectural and Heraldic Title, containing Views of Six Cathedrals, and the Armorial Insignia of Twenty-four Cities, designed by J. Britton, and engraved by W. Woolnoth.*

| No. | City. | Point of View. | Effect. | Engraved by. |
|-----|------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 2. | Canterbury | N. | Sun-set | Barrenger |
| 3. | Canterbury | E. | Sun declining | Varrall |
| 4. | York | S. E. | Evening | Woolnoth |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>City</i> | <i>Point of View.</i> | <i>Effect.</i> | <i>Engraved by.</i> |
|------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 5. | <i>York</i> | <i>S. W.</i> | <i>Cloudy—catching lights</i> | <i>Woolnoth</i> |
| 6. | <i>Bath</i> | <i>S.</i> | <i>Mid-day</i> | <i>Tombleson</i> |
| 7. | <i>Bristol</i> | <i>N. W.</i> | <i>Mid-day</i> | <i>Jeavons</i> |
| 8. | <i>Carlisle</i> | <i>S. E.</i> | <i>Cloudy</i> | <i>Tombleson</i> |
| 9. | <i>Chichester</i> | <i>W.</i> | <i>Rainbow</i> | <i>Jeavons</i> |
| 10. | <i>Chester</i> | <i>S. E.</i> | <i>Afternoon</i> | <i>Varrall</i> |
| 11. | <i>Coventry</i> | <i>S. E.</i> | | <i>Jeavons</i> |
| 12. | <i>Durham</i> | <i>N. W.</i> | <i>Evening</i> | <i>Winkles and Taylor</i> |
| 13. | <i>Durham</i> | <i>S. E.</i> | <i>Mid-day</i> | <i>J. Le Keux</i> |
| 14. | <i>Ely</i> | <i>S. E.</i> | <i>Sun-set</i> | <i>Redaway</i> |
| 15. | <i>Exeter</i> | <i>N. W.</i> | <i>Mid-day</i> | <i>W. Taylor</i> |
| 16. | <i>Gloucester</i> | <i>N. W.</i> | <i>Cloudy</i> | <i>Tombleson</i> |
| 17. | <i>Hereford</i> | <i>S. W.</i> | <i>Stormy</i> | <i>Jeavons</i> |
| 18. | <i>Lincoln</i> | <i>S. E.</i> | <i>Sun declining</i> | <i>Tombleson</i> |
| 19. | <i>Lincoln</i> | <i>S. W.</i> | <i>Evening</i> | <i>Adlard</i> |
| 20. | <i>London</i> | <i>S. W. Waterloo Bridge</i> | <i>Bright Light</i> | <i>Tombleson</i> |
| 21. | <i>London</i> | <i>S. E. Southwark Bridge</i> | <i>Sun-shine</i> | <i>Redaway</i> |
| 22. | <i>Lichfield</i> | <i>W.</i> | <i>Gleams of Light</i> | <i>Tombleson</i> |
| 23. | <i>Norwich</i> | <i>E.</i> | <i>Bright Sun</i> | <i>Varrall</i> |
| 24. | <i>Norwich</i> | <i>S.</i> | <i>Rainbow</i> | <i>Jeavons</i> |
| 25. | <i>Oxford</i> | <i>S. E.</i> | <i>Cloudy</i> | <i>Barrenger</i> |
| 26. | <i>Peterborough</i> | <i>S. W.</i> | <i>Evening</i> | <i>Varrall</i> |
| 27. | <i>Rochester</i> | <i>W.</i> | <i>Sun behind Clouds</i> | <i>W. Smith</i> |
| 28. | <i>Salisbury</i> | <i>S. W.</i> | <i>Rolling Clouds</i> | <i>Higham</i> |
| 29. | <i>Wells</i> | <i>N. W.</i> | <i>Stormy Sky— Evening</i> | <i>Redaway</i> |
| 30. | <i>Westminster</i> | <i>E.</i> | <i>Twilight</i> | <i>Matthews</i> |
| 31. | <i>Winchester</i> | <i>N. E.</i> | <i>Morning</i> | <i>Roberts and Tay- lor</i> |
| 32. | <i>Worcester</i> | <i>S.</i> | <i>Blue Sky— Serene</i> | <i>T. Barber</i> |

* * I cannot forbear to prolong to a yet more extraordinary length the observations upon my favorite volume, by introducing a portion of criticism given upon *one* of the numbers of that work, in the Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1827 :

“ Robson's Views of Cities, No. II.—Having noticed with
“ great commendation the *first* of this splendid series of en-
“ graved Pictures, we scarcely know how to express our en-
“ thusiastic admiration of what is now presented to us in the
“ second number, being, if possible, far superior as well in
“ execution, as effect and beauty of scenery. If the two
“ forthcoming numbers increase in excellence in the same
“ proportion—and Mr. Britton pledges his intention of mak-
“ ing the remainder still superior—we shall have the pleas-
“ ing task of declaring them *the most finished Engravings of*

Dr. Ormrod, on p. 222 of the same volume, gives (as does Lysons in his *Cheshire*), a circumstantial narrative of the destruction of the town of Nantwich (1583), *by fire*; and of its restoration by the bounty of the Queen, and by the wonderful exertions of *John* and *Thomas Maister*.—In another note the Doctor gives a copy of the long and quaint verses, which he says, are still suspended over *Maister's Monument*, in the chancel of the Church at Nantwich; but these verses, consisting of forty long Alexandrines, of fourteen syllables each, being quite irrelevant to the history of *Geffrey Whitney*, are here omitted.

Wolfe, p. 214

In the Memoir of the Life of this excellent Christian Minister and feeling Poet, *the Reverend Charles Wolfe*, affixed to an edition of his Remains, by the Reverend John A. Russell, M. A. Archdeacon of Clogher, it is observed, that such were Mr. Wolfe's intellectual sensibilities, and the corresponding vivacity of his animal spirits, that the excitation of his feelings generally discovered itself by the most lively expressions, and sometimes by an unrestrained vehemence of gesticulation, which often afforded amusement to his more sedate or less impressible acquaintances. Whenever in the company of his friends, any thing occurred in his reading, or to his memory, which powerfully affected his imagination, he usually started from his seat, flung aside his chair, and paced about the room, giving vent to his admiration in repeated exclamations of delight, and in gestures of the most animated rapture. Nothing produced these more strongly than *Music*; of the pleasures of which he was in the highest degree susceptible. * * * * * He understood and felt all the *Poetry* of Music; and was particularly felicitous in catching the spirit and character of a simple air, or a national melody.

After the Archdeacon has produced one or two specimens of the adaptation of Mr. Wolfe's poetical talents to such subjects, he adds, another of his favourite melodies was the popular Irish air, "*Gramachree*." He never heard it without being sensibly affected by its deep and tender expression; but he thought that no *words* had ever been written for it, which came up to his idea of the *peculiar pathos* which pervades the whole strain. He said they all appeared to him to want *individuality* of feeling. At the desire of a friend, he gave his own conception of it in these verses, which it seems hard to read, perhaps impossible to hear sung, without tears :—

SONG.

AIR—Gramachree.

I.

If I had thought thou could'st have died,
 I might not weep for thee ;
 But I forgot when by thy side,
 That thou could'st mortal be :
 It never through my mind had past,
 The time would e'er be o'er,
 And I on thee should look my last,
 And thou should'st smile no more !

II.

And still upon that face I look,
 And think 'twill smile again ;
 And still the thought I will not brook,
 That I must look in vain !
 But when I speak—thou dost not say,
 What thou ne'er left'st unsaid :
 And now I feel, as well I may,
 Sweet Mary ! thou art dead.

III.

If thou would'st stay, e'en as thou art,
 All cold, and all serene—
 I still might press thy silent heart,
 And, where thy smiles have been !
 While e'en thy chill, bleak corse I have,
 Thou seemest still mine own ;
 But there I lay thee in thy grave—
 And I am now alone !

IV.

I do not think, where'er thou art,
 Thou hast forgotten me ;
 And I, perhaps, may soothe this heart,
 In thinking too of thee :
 Yet there was round thee, such a dawn
 Of light, ne'er seen before,
 As fancy never could have drawn,
 And never can restore.

Mr. Wolfe was asked whether he had any real incident in view, or had witnessed any immediate occurrence, which might have prompted these lines. His reply was, he had not; but that he had sung the air over and over, till he burst into a flood of tears, in which mood he composed the words.



B O O K S O M I T T E D

I N T H E

F I R S T P A R T

O F

T H I S V O L U M E .



0000

BOOKS OMITTED

IN THE

FIRST PART OF THIS VOLUME.

A

ANSBERTI in *Apocalypsim*, libri decemVide the Annotation upon Title "*Ambrosius*," on the 126th page of the present volume.

B

Bell's System of Geography, (the last volume), 1832

Having, upon pages 6, 7, and 8, of the present volume given a copious account of this much commended work, with the Embellishments comprised in the five first volumes of it, I have now only to close that account, by enumerating the Maps and Views given in the *concluding* portion of Mr. Bell's *Geography*, just published.

MAPS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>United States</i> | 7. <i>South America, (with the Mountain Chimborazo)</i> |
| 2. <i>Stria (North Part)</i> | 8. <i>The World, as known to the Antients</i> |
| 3. <i>Stria (South Part)</i> | 9. <i>The Countries of the Antient World</i> |
| 4. <i>Pacific Ocean</i> | |
| 5. <i>Persia</i> | |
| 6. <i>Brazil and Paraguay</i> | |

VIEWS.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Ispahan (Persia)</i> | 3. <i>Hobart Town, (Van Diemen's Land)</i> |
| 2. <i>Sidney (New South Wales)</i> | 4. <i>The great Wall of China</i> |

Making in the whole 43 Maps and 14 Views.

***Bernard on the Creed and Ethics of the Jews*, 8vo.
1832**

The title page of this publication will give ample information of its contents, i. e. “ The main Principles of the Creed
“ and Ethics of the Jews, exhibited in selections from the YAD*
“ HACHAZAKAH of Maimonides, with a literal English
“ Translation, copious Illustrations from the Talmud, &c.
“ Explanatory Notes, an alphabetical Glossary of such parti-
“ cles & technical terms as occur in the Selections, and a Col-
“ lection of the Abbreviations commonly used in Rabbinical
“ Writings. By *Hermann Hedwig Bernard*, Teacher of Lan-
“ guages at Cambridge.”

Moses Maimonides, one of the most celebrated Jewish Writers, was the son of Maimon, a learned Rabbi, and born of an illustrious family, at Cordova, in Spain, (1139.) The date of his birth is obtained from the following subscription by Maimonides himself at the conclusion of his Mischnic Commentary in the edition of Naples, 1492.

“ *I Moses, son of R. Maimon, Judge, son of R. Joseph, the*
“ *wise, or the Doctor, son of R. Isaac, Judge, son of R.*
“ *Joseph, Judge, son of R. Obadiah, Judge, son of R. Salomon,*
“ *Teacher of R. Obadiah and Judge, (may the memory of the*
“ *Saints be blessed) began to compose the Commentary of this*
“ *Book at the age of 23, and I finished it in Egypt, when 30*
“ *years old, the 79th of The Contracts.*”—[Rossi Dizionario,
II. 21.]

The early part of the education of Maimonides, appears to have been undertaken by his father, who afterwards placed him under the tuition of Rabbi Joseph, the son of Megas, a person on whose profound learning, he has bestowed the highest praise, and according to Leo Africanus, he had also among his tutors the learned Arabian Ibn Theophail and Averroes.

As Maimonides possessed excellent natural abilities, and was indefatigable in his application, he made a most astonishing proficiency under such able instructors, both in his knowledge of languages and acquaintance with all arts and sciences. Among other languages, Maimonides was perfectly skilled in the Hebrew and Arabic; but reflecting that with the knowledge of these languages only, his intercourse must be chiefly confined to his own people, he also made himself master of the Chaldee, Turkish, Median, and other tongues, and that he likewise understood the Greek, may be concluded from the quotations which occur in his writings from *Aristotle, Plato, Galen, Themistius*, &c. and also from the circumstance that some of his latest works, and several of his letters to

* In the Bibliotheca Sussexiana, this work is spelt *Yod Hachazakah*, v. vol. 1, part 1, p. xxxv.

foreigners, were written in that language. He was also well informed in Divinity, pre-eminently skilled in Jewish Jurisprudence, and acquired a profound knowledge of the Medical Art.

These and other extraordinary accomplishments, excited the envy and ill will of his nation at Cordova, and determined Maimonides to remove into Egypt at an early period of his life, and from this circumstance, is frequently called "Moses the Egyptian." The Jews are unable to set bounds to the veneration in which this learned man is held: he is called "The great Eagle," "The Eagle of the Doctors," "The great Luminary," "The Glory of the East," "The Light of the West," and add that "from Moses until Moses, there arose none like unto Moses." This will suffice show the very high opinion entertained of this celebrated man by his countrymen.

It appears from a decree issued by Abdelmumen ben Ali Alkumi, King of Cordova, [v. Casiri Bibl. Arab. Hisp. I. 293] that all Jews and Christians who refused to embrace Mohamedism, should be expelled the country. Maimonides affected to embrace it, and acquiesced in all its customs and rites, until his affairs were sufficiently arranged to admit of his departure into Egypt. Upon his arrival at Fostat, he again professed the Jewish religion, and opened a School of Philosophy, became a Physician, and supported himself for a time, by the produce of the sale of his jewels.

When Alfadel Abdel Rachim ben Ali Albasan, became Ruler of Egypt, he took Maimonides under his protection, and appointed him his Physician with an annual salary. In this character he appears to have been very conspicuous; for in a letter from Maimonides to Tybbon, who had by letter consulted him upon some difficult points, he replies, "I am
 " so perpetually engaged, that it will be impossible for you
 " to reap any advantage from me, or even to obtain a single
 " hour's private conversation with me in any part of the four
 " and twenty. I live in Egypt; the King in Alkaira; which
 " places lie two sabbath-days journey asunder. My common
 " attendance upon the King, is once every morning; but
 " when his Majesty, his Concubines, or any of the Royal
 " Family, are the least indisposed, I am not suffered to stir
 " a foot from them; so that my whole time you see, is almost
 " spent at Court. In short I go to Alkaira every morning
 " early, and if all be well there, return home about noon,
 " where, however, I no sooner arrive, than I find my house
 " surrounded with many different sorts of people, Jews and
 " Gentiles, rich men and poor, magistrates and mechanics,
 " friends as well as enemies, who have all been waiting im-
 " patiently for me. As I am generally half famished upon

“ my return from Alkaira, I prevail with this multitude as well as I can, to suffer me to regale myself with a bit of dinner, and as soon as I have done, attend this crowd of patients, with whom, what with examining into their particular maladies, and what with prescribing for them, I am often detained till it is night; and am always so fatigued at last, that I can scarcely speak, or even keep myself awake; and this is my constant way of life.”

The works of Maimonides are very numerous. His Commentary on the Mishna, and his *Moreh Nevochim* are the most celebrated of them.

He died in the year 1208, (having completed his 70th year.) His death excited general grief, and he was mourned by all the Synagogues of the East and West. Those of *Cairo*, *Alexandria*, and *Jerusalem* ordained a public mourning for three days, during which period a solemn Fast was observed. The year in which he died has been called, “*Lamentum lamentabile.*” He was buried at Upper Galilee, in the Holy Land.

***Britton's Descriptive Sketches of Tunbridge Wells*, 8vo. 1832**

This minute but elegant work contains the following Embellishments:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>A Map of Tunbridge Wells, a Plan of the Church, and Baston Lodge</i> | 8. <i>Farnborough Lodge, (Calverley Park)</i> |
| 2. <i>The Calverley Estate</i> | 9. <i>View of Baston Cottage</i> |
| 3. <i>Four Villas in Calverley Park</i> | 10. <i>The Church, (from the S. W.)</i> |
| 4. <i>The Parade, with celebrated Characters</i> | 11. <i>View of the Priory Building and the East End of the Church</i> |
| 5. <i>The Church, (from the Common)</i> | 12. <i>View of Tunbridge Castle</i> |
| 6. <i>The Wells, (from the Frant Road)</i> | 13. <i>Victoria Gate, (Calverley Park)</i> |
| 7. <i>Calverley Park, (from the S. E.)</i> | 14. <i>Brambletye Cottage</i> |

C

***Curtis's Topographical History of the County of Leicester*, the Antient part compiled from Parliamentary and other Documents, and the Modern from actual Survey, 8vo. 1831, (Map)**

By the Rev. *J. Curtis*, Head Master of the Free Grammar School, *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, and Perpetual Curate of *Smisby*, [read *Smithsby*,] in *Derbyshire* who professes to have adopted the plan of composing his History, by giving the *principal* features of the Sub-divisions of the County, *as regard its present state*; and as *brief* and condensed a View


of the *Antient Records*, as would render those documents intelligible, and be generally necessary to satisfy the casual reader; and yet so much as might excite the curiosity of those more particularly interested; whilst the sources were at the same time pointed out from whence further information might be drawn, if requisite.

*. * Presented to me by *William Mee*, Esq. of East Retford.

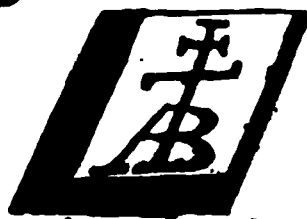
E


ΕΥΣΤΑΘΙΟΥ ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΠΑ-
ΡΕΚΒΟΛΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΟΜΕΡΟΥ ΙΛΙΑΔΑ. ROMAΕ
M. D. XLII.

Such is the Title-page of the *first* volume (the only one of the set that I possess), of a Commentary which in Dr. Adam Clarke's *Bibliographical Dictionary* [vol. 3, p. 34], is thus noted:—"Eustathii Comment. in Homerum Gr. fol. Rom. Bladus, 1542—50. 4 vol. *first* and *best* edition.—"Eustathius has collected all the antient Commentators on Homer, out of which he has formed *one* select Commentary; to which he has added his own learned and judicious Reflections."

I have not been able to discover any account of *Bladus*, the printer of the above well-executed volume (the Greek type wherewith the whole is printed, is particularly fine). The *Device* is singularly elegant. The Roman Eagle (crowned and heraldically gorged), is aloft in the air (with wings outspread), and holds between his talons a large displayed mantle or sheet. A distant prospect of the imperial city is beneath, and a tablet, with the initials  a double-

headed cross between and above them, thus hangs from the arm of a large tree.



The Arms of some great *Prince-Cardinal* (having for its *Crest* the figure of St. Martin on Horseback, cutting off half his Cloak for the Beggar), is impressed in gold upon both the covers, and a monogram composed of a P and an S, interwoven () is at every corner, and six times on the back of the volume.

Eustathius, or rather *Eustatius*, Archbishop of Thessalonica, a Grammarian, and Critic of note, lived in the twelfth century, under the Emperors Manuel, Alexius, and Andronicus-Comnenus. He is known by his Commentaries upon Homer (as also upon Dionysius, the Geographer), which are copious, and abound in historical and philological descrip-

tions, which display great learning, and are useful for understanding the Author. They are said however to have the usual fault of *Commentaries*, that of blind admiration of the original; the defects of which they attempt to defend, and to represent as beauties.

G

Godwin's Life of Chaucer, (Portraits) 2 volumes, 4to. 1803

Of *William Godwin*, (the Author) a sufficiently ample account is given in this volume, v. p. 37.

The above interesting work, bears this title, "Life of Geoffrey Chaucer, the early English Poet, including memoirs of his near Friend and Kinsman, *John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster*, with Sketches of the Manners, Opinions, Arts, and Literature of England, in the fourteenth century," and it is illustrated by two Engravings of Chaucer, and one of John of Gaunt.

. Notices of Chaucer will be found in vol. 1, p. 52, and vol. 2, p. 231.

M

Maimonides, go back to the article "*Bernard*"
Maund's Botanic Garden, 4to. L. P. all the volumes published V. Y.

This elegant production is entitled "The Botanic Garden, consisting of highly finished Representations of hardy ornamental flowering Plants cultivated in Great Britain, with their Classification, History, Culture, and other interesting information, by B. MAUND, F. L. S.

"Not a Tree,

"A Plant, a Bud, a Blossom, but contains

"A folio volume. We may read and read

"And read again, and still find something new,

"Something to please, and something to instruct.

"HURDIS."

Maximilian's Triumph, German and French, oblong folio, 1796

"~~KAISER MAXIMILIAN'S TRIUMPH~~"
is the German Title of these wonderful Designs and Engravings. The title to the work in French is the following:—
"Triomphe De L'Empereur Maximilien I. en une suite de cent trente cinq Planches gravées en Bois D'après les Desseins de Hans Burgmair, accompagnées de l'ancienne Description dictée par l'Empereur à son secretaire Marc Treitzsaurwein."

After the most diligent search, I cannot find any account of ~~HANS BURGMAIR~~, the Designer at least of *all*,

and probably the Engraver of *many* of the blocks from which the above impressions of the Triumph of the Emperor Maximilian the 1st were taken.

The few passages which follow extracted from Mr. Ottley's History of Engraving, and Dr. Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, may afford my readers, some little light (and but little) on the subject before us.

Speaking of the magnificent German Work, commonly known by the name of **TURNER'S**, [a feigned name for the Emperor Maximilian, v. vol. 1, p. 201, note] Dr. Dibdin says, on p. 203, "You are not however to imagine that the martial Exploits of Maximilian, which gave rise to these spirited representations did not also give birth to *other* similar exhibitions, connected with his own achievements.—Lisardo, as I expected, has quickly taken the hint, for see what a huge folio volume he is opening." * * * * * "Those immense wood cuts are intended to give a general Representation of the Conquest and Triumph of the Arms of this mighty Emperor. What magnificence, variety, and richness of outline, and detail! What freedom and correctness both of drawing and engraving! such are the dazzling attendants upon War, the captivating accompaniments of successful Conquest: Banners and gay clothing, and spirit-stirring music, the stately march, the loud shout, and eager gaze, and vehement acclamation of admiring multitudes! You have every thing of the kind in this marvellous Tome."

[The learned Writer accompanies his observations by a Fac-simile of the 36th cut of the Triumph.] The Doctor in a *note* (below the page just quoted from) observes a little sarcastically, "That an interesting little History might be written respecting the graphic decorations, which the Emperor Maximilian caused to have executed for the illustration of *his own exploits; and that the obvious conclusion to be drawn from such a profusion of materials collected is, either that the Emperor was much in love with the FINE ARTS, or with—HIMSELF*, common charity induces us to draw the *first*, and a knowledge of human nature, inclines us to draw the *second* conclusion."

From Mr. Ottley we find, that *Mr. Bartsch* strongly insists that neither Albert Durer, nor Hans Schaufelin, **HANS BUREMAN**, and other great *Designers* of the German School, his contemporaries, or immediate followers, ever engraved on wood *themselves*; but that all they did was to furnish the intended designs; and that the task of cutting them upon the wooden blocks, was in all cases entirely performed by the ordinary engravers on wood, but Mr. Ottley says that he himself was *intimately* [sic in orig:]

persuaded, that this opinion, is in a great measure erroneous, notwithstanding the inscriptions which he refers to, written antiently upon the backs of so many of the engraved blocks of the celebrated **TRIUMPH OF MAXIMILIAN**, and other works of **HANS BUKCHART**; and recording the names of the individual wood-engravers employed to execute particular pieces of those extensive undertakings. Mr. Ottley in a note upon this passage, remarks, that the Emperor dying in 1519, the above Triumph, of which about 140 pieces had been engraved, was never completed. One hundred and thirty-five of these blocks, are still preserved in the Imperial Library, at Vienna, where an edition of them was struck off in the year 1796. [This is the great volume above mentioned, in which there is a very particular description of it, in all its parts and details, with an account of the Engravers in the German and French languages.]

MAXIMILIAN I. Emperor of Germany, (born in 1459) was son of the Emperor Frederic IV. His faculties opened so slowly, that at the age of ten it was doubtful whether he was dumb or an idiot. From that time, however, he became remarkably addicted to letters, and arrived at the ready and eloquent use of the Latin, French, and Italian languages. In his 20th year his father effected the marriage he had long had at heart, between him, and Mary the heiress of the great House of Burgundy. Louis XI. of France having seized part of her inheritance in the Low Countries, Maximilian made war against him, defeated his troops at the battle of Guinegaste, and recovered great part of the usurped territories. He also suppressed the revolts, which broke out in various parts of the Low Countries. In 1486 Maximilian was elected King of the Romans, and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1493, by the death of his father, he succeeded without opposition to the Imperial Dignity.

Whilst he was taking measures for securing the succession to the Imperial Crown for his Grandson Charles, he was attacked by an intermitting fever; which, violent exercise, and an imprudent indulgence in melons, rendered continual, and a dysentery supervening, he was carried off in January, 1519, in the 60th year of his age.

With some amiable and respectable qualities, Maximilian obtained little esteem among his contemporaries, on account of a radical inconstancy and indecision of character, and a profuseness that involved him in perpetual pecuniary embarrassments, and destroyed all dignity of character. He was beneficent and humane, and rendered an important service to Germany by abolishing the famous *Secret Tribunal* of Westphalia.

He was the Author of some Poems, and composed Memoirs of his Life.

Middlesex Public Bridges, v. article "*Report*,"
post

N

Nash's Satire, called *Pappe with an Hatchet*, 4to.
B. L. (sine Anno sed circa 1589)

In Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, under article *John Penry*, commonly known by the name of Martin Marprelate (whose publications are also in a great degree there enumerated), honest Anthony says—"These books, whose titles I have here set down, are all that have come to my knowledge, if not too many to have been repeated. The Author of which did in most of them so vilifie the Church of England, and its members, that as *one* saith [*Sir Edwin Sandys* in his *Europæ Speculum*, 1573], '*The Roman Catholicks, in disgrace of our Prelacy, have cited several of them in their books, and Marprelate for a grave author and witness, &c.*' But this the reader is to understand, that the *learned* and *sober* men, did answer most or all of the said books (which were printed by stealth, partly in that nest of rigid Puritans and Schismatics, at *Fawsly, in Northamptonshire*, and partly at *Coventry*, and elsewhere), because they knew Penry to have more than ordinary learning in him. Yet they did not so much work on the author and his disciples, make them ridiculous, and put him and them to silence, more than those answers which were written in a BUFFOONING stile; as that written by *Tom Nash*, intituled *Pappe with an Hatchet, &c. &c.* [Here other satirical answers are recorded]. I say that these Buffooneries and Pasquils did more *non-plus* Penry and his disciples, and so consequently made their doctrine more ridiculous among the common sort, than any *grave* or *learned* answer could do."

Nash's volume is thus described (amongst *anonymous* Authors), in 3 Herbert's Edition of Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*, p. 1702:—

"*Pappe with an Hatchet—alias, A Figge for my God Sonne; or, Cracke me this Nut; or, A Countrie Cuffe, that is, a sound Boxe of the Eare, for the Idiot Martin to hold his peace, seeing the Patch will take no warning.—Written by one that dares call a dog, a dog; and made to prevent Martin's dog daies. Imprinted by John Anoke, and John Astile, for the Baylive of Witherham, cum privilegio perennitatis, and are to be sold at the sign of the crab-tree cudgell, in thwack-coate lane.*" A sentence, "Martin hangs fit for my mowing." This is introduced with an Epistle "*To the Father and the two Sonnes, Huffe Ruffe, and Snuffe, the three tame Russians of the Church, which take Pepper in the nose, because they cannot marr,*

"*Prelates grating.*" [N. B. Extracts from *this* Epistle are given by Herbert in a note below.] Then a *prefatory* Epistle "*To the indifferent Reader,*" [out of which passages follow too long for insertion in this place]. Mr. Herbert concludes his account with these words, "*Thomas Nash is generally allowed to be the author of this.*"

Anthony à Wood's History of the subject or rather object of Nash's satire is this "*John Penry, or Ap Henry* (that is "*the son of Henry*), better known by the name of *Martin Marprelate, or Marpriest*, as having been a plague to the "*Bishops and Ministers of his time than by his own, was born and bred, as he used to say, in the Mountains of Wales, particularly (as others say), in the county of Brecknock.*" [N. B. In vol. 2, part 2, of Jones's History of this county, p. 671, 672, is an account of a family of respectability (Penry of Llwyncyntefn), descended from Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Ferlex, whose arms they had uniformly borne, then nearly extinct], became a Sub-sizer of Peterhouse, in Cambridge, about 1578. At which time, as *one saith* (meaning Cuthbert Curry-Knave, in his "*Almond for a Parrot,*" v. 3 Herbert, 1705), "*He was as arrant a Priest as ever came out of Wales, and that he would have run a false gallop over his beads with any man in England, and help the Priest for a shift to say mass at midnight, &c.*" In 1583, "*or thereabouts, he [Penry] took a Degree in Arts in that University, and afterwards did perform some or most of the exercise requisite for Master, but leaving the said University abruptly (for what cause I know not), he retired to Oxford, and getting himself to be entered a Commoner of St. Alban's Hall, in 1586, he was licensed to proceed in Arts. About that time he took Holy Orders, did preach both in Oxford and Cambridge, and was esteemed by many a tolerable scholar, an edifying preacher, and a good man; but being of a hot and restless head, did upon some discontent, change the course of his life, and became a most notorious Anabaptist, and in some sort a Brownist and the most bitter enemy to the Church of England, as any that appeared in the long reign of Queen Elizabeth.*" Wood's account closes by saying, "*at length our Author [Penry] being apprehended at Stepney, for writing and publishing infamous books and libels and [q. on?] the Religion then established, was (after condemnation to die for the same), hanged at St. Thomas à Waterings, in 1593.*"

Thomas Nash, a dramatic Poet & Satirist, was born at the sea port town of Lowestoft, in Suffolk, about 1564, and was descended from a family whose residence was in Hertfordshire. He received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1585. He appears to have

left his College when he was of seven years standing, & before he had taken his Master's degree: and after his arrival in London, was *often* confined in different gaols. He died in 1601, having previously (as appears by what follows) altered the course of his life, and to have become a *penitent*. In a pamphlet entitled "*Christ's Tears over Jerusalem*," printed *before* the end of the sixteenth century, he says (in a Dedication to Lady Elizabeth Cary), "a hundred unfortunate farewells to fantastick satirisme. In those vaines heretofore I mis-spent my spirit, and prodigally conspired against good houres. Nothing is there now so much in my vows, as to be at peace with all men, and make submissive amends, where I have most displeased." Again—"To a little more wit have my increasing years reclaimed mee then I had before; those that have been perverted by any of my workes, let them read this, and it shall thrice more benefit them. *The Autumne I imitate in sheading my leaves with the Trees, and so doth the Peacock shead his Taile.*"

O

Oliver's History of Beverley, &c. (plates), 4to. 1829

By the Reverend *George Oliver*, Vicar of Clee, in the county of Lincoln, Domestic Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord Kensington, and a Corresponding Member of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland.

The above volume has the following title:—"The History and Antiquities of the Town and Minster of Beverley, in the county of York, from the most early period; with historical and descriptive Sketches of the Abbeys of Watton and Meaux, the Convent of Haltemprise, the Villages of Cottingham, Leckonfield, Bishop and Cherry Burton, Walkington, Risby, Scorburch, and the Hamlets comprised within the Liberties of Beverley, compiled from public and private Records and Manuscripts of undoubted authority, and illustrated by numerous engravings on copper, wood, and stone, and other valuable embellishments."

The work is dedicated to his Grace Edward Venables Vernon, D. D. Lord Archbishop of York, &c. &c. and comprises the following Engravings.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>The Minster Church</i> | 7. <i>Antient Cross near Bishop Burton</i> |
| 2. <i>The Druidical Ceremony of Drawing the Beaver out of the Lake</i> | 8. <i>Font in St. Mary's Church</i> |
| 3. and 4. <i>Antiquities</i> | 9. <i>The Old Grammar School</i> |
| 5. <i>Gateway of the Franciscan Monastery</i> | 10. <i>Sessions Hall</i> |
| 6. <i>A Jar found at Watton Abbey</i> | 11. <i>Market-place and Cross</i> |
| | 12. <i>Distant View of the Minster</i> |
| | 13. <i>North Transept of the Minster</i> |

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|--|---|
| 14. <i>and 15. Machine for Screwing up the Gable</i> 16. <i>Percy Shrine</i> 17. <i>St. Mary's Church</i> 18. <i>Crypt in do.</i> 19. <i>Race Stand</i> 20. <i>Cottingham Church</i> 21. <i>Autograph of Henry, Fifth Earl of Northumberland</i> | 22. <i>Elm Tree at Bishop Burton</i> 23. <i>Seat of R. Watt, Esq. at do.</i> 24. <i>Bishop Burton Church</i> 35. <i>Walkington Church</i> 26. <i>Watton Abbey, N. W.</i> 27. <i>Watton Abbey, E.</i> 28. <i>View of North Bar</i> |
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Besides 24 printed Pedigrees and Tables.

P

Pappe with an Hatchet, v. article "Nash," ante
Park's Topography of Hampstead, (plates), 8vo.
 1818

The *Topography and Natural History of Hampstead*, in the county of Middlesex, (with an Appendix of original Records), by *John James Park, Esq.* is dedicated to the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Erskine, Baron Erskine, of Restormel Castle, in the Duchy of Cornwall, &c. and has the following Plates :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Distant View of Hampstead</i> 2. <i>Plan of the Parish</i> 3. <i>The Hollow Elm (from Hollar)</i> 4. <i>Portrait of Sir W. Waud</i> 5. <i>Seal of Kilburn Priory</i> 6. <i>Remains of Kilburn Priory</i> | 7. <i>Humpstead Old Church</i> 8. <i>Painted Glass</i> 9. <i>Residence of Sir Henry Vane</i> 10. <i>The Old Workhouse</i> 11. <i>Monument of the Honourable Frances Erskine</i> |
|---|---|

And two Family Descents.

Pettigrew's Bibliotheca Sussexiana, vol. I. parts 1 and 2, Imperial 8vo. (20 plates), 1826, 1827

These portions of the proposed account in detail of a magnificent Library of upwards of 50,000 volumes of MSS. and printed Books belonging to his Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick *Duke of Sussex*, &c. (being all that are yet published), must necessarily remain here undescribed, for no justice can at present be rendered to the importance, value, or interest of such a splendid collection, or the labours of the learned Editor.

R

Report of the Committee of Magistrates appointed to make Enquiry respecting the Public Bridges in the County of Middlesex, 4to. 1826

. Presented to me by John Parker Gylby, Esq. Clerk of the Peace for the City and Liberties of Westminster.

S

Sussexiana, v. article “*Pettigrew*,” ante

W

Wiffen's Aonian Hours, and other Poems, 8vo.
1820

By *J. H. Wiffen*, who is mentioned in my first volume;
also in the second series of Notes to the first vol. at p. 244 of
this my third volume.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

FIRST VOLUME.

| Page. | Line. |
|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 9 | 20 for Symel read Sywell |
| 89 | last for 1793 read 1745 |
| 99 | 1 for Arazarba read Anazarba |
| 88 | 10 for 1735 read 1725 |
| 97 | 11 for Crowley read Crawley |
| 149 | 21 for 1762 read 1722 |
| 199 | last for 1654 read 1614 |
| 206 | 22 and 23 for Riddock read Riddoch. |

SECOND VOLUME.

| | |
|-----|---|
| 8 | 27 dele the interpolated half line, [qu. jacent I. H.] which was merely a jocose remark, not intended to be printed |
| 24 | 27 for Duns Scotus read John the 8th, or Pope Joan |
| 43 | 23 for D. D. read M. D. |
| 69 | 17 for Havington read Hanington |
| 121 | 30 dele Curlien and read Carleton only |
| 217 | 36 for Geddington read Deddington. |

THIRD VOLUME.

| | |
|-----|--|
| 11 | 31 for Catalogues read Catalogue |
| 64 | 16 read Collegiate Church of Manchester |
| 94 | 34 and 35 for Then on a (1) read then on (a. 1) |
| 97 | 31 for annisibidem read annis ibidem |
| 125 | 15 for Dysentry read Dysentery |
| 131 | 15 for succeed read succeeded |
| 174 | 10 and 11 for sixty seventy read sixty-seventh |
| 197 | 31 for comprise read comprises |
| 216 | last line but one for remarkable read remarkably |
| 218 | 29 for Blakeney read Blakeway |
| 247 | 23, 24, and 25 read "with Engravings (although it was published <i>anonymously</i> .) Mine is the <i>Royal Octavo</i> Edition, and the Engravings consist of |
| 252 | 19 for first, Assistant read "First-assistant." |

